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1st Session

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JOURNALS

OF THE

Legislative Assembly

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

*From the 12th February to 2nd April, 1931
Both Days Inclusive*

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
SOVEREIGN LORD, KING GEORGE V.

BEING THE

Second Session of the Eighteenth Legislature of Ontario

SESSION 1931

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2. Bill (No. 91) to amend, introduced, 46. Second Reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 164. Not reported, 141.
3. Bill (No. 138) to amend, introduced, 108. Second Reading, 116. House in Committee, 130. Third Reading, 150. Royal Assent, 196. (21 Geo. V, c. 54.)

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5. Question (No. 30) as to cost of keeping open the Stratford-Goderich Highway during the winter of 1929-30, 70.
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HOSPITAL, TORONTO GENERAL:

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4. Question (No. 31) as to amount paid out of Consolidated Revenue Fund on behalf of, during 1928, 1929 and 1930, 70.
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Bill (No. 132) to amend, introduced, 106. Second Reading, 116. House in Committee, 132. Third Reading, 150. Royal Assent, 195. (21 Geo. V, c. 36.)

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2. Bill (No. 123) to amend, introduced, 96. Second Reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 104. Not reported, 141.
3. Bill (No. 154) to amend, introduced, 114. Second Reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 127. Reported, 165. House in Committee, 173. Third Reading, 176. Royal Assent, 196. (21 Geo. V, c. 55.)

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Bill (No. 121) to amend, introduced, 91. Second Reading, 97. House in Committee, 104. Third Reading, 149. Royal Assent, 195. (21 Geo. V, c. 8.)

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6. Bill (No. 92) to amend, introduced, 46. Second Reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 64. Incorporated in Bill (No. 184), 141.
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11. Bill (No. 113) to amend, introduced, 79. Second Reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 93. Incorporated in Bill (No. 184), 141.
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MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL ACCOUNTS AUDIT ACT:

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NORTH YORK, TOWNSHIP OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 31. Reported, 43. Bill (No. 58) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 49. Reported, 105. Second Reading, 110. House in Committee, 117. Third Reading, 124. Royal Assent, 194. (21 Geo. V, c. 114.)

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REGIOPOLIS, UNIVERSITY OF:

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SANDWICH EAST, TOWNSHIP OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 25. Reported by Committee on Standing Orders, 27. Bill (No. 41) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 29. Reported, 85. Second Reading, 93. House in Committee, 97. Third Reading, 103. Royal Assent, 193. (21 Geo. V, c. 123.)

SAULT STE. MARIE, CITY OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 21. Reported by Committee on Standing Orders, 26. Bill (No. 9) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 28. Reported, 48. Second Reading, 53. House in Committee, 56. Third Reading, 92. Royal Assent, 192. (21 Geo. V, c. 124.)

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Petition for an Act respecting, 23. Reported, 75. Bill (No. 37) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 77. Reported, 99. Second Reading, 104. House in Committee, 111. Third Reading, 115. Royal Assent, 193. (21 Geo. V, c. 125.)

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Bill (No. 177) introduced, 134. Second Reading, 147. House in Committee 160. Third Reading, 175. Royal Assent, 197. (21 Geo. V, c. 71.)

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Petition for an Act respecting, 25. Reported, 44. Bill (No. 45) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 45. Reported, 58. Second Reading, 64. House in Committee, 71. Third Reading, 93. Royal Assent, 193. (21 Geo. V, c. 126.)

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Bill (No. 99) introduced, 58. Second Reading, 64. House in Committee, 86. Third Reading, 135. Royal Assent, 195. (21 Geo. V, c. 41.)

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Bill (No. 102) to amend, introduced, 59. Second Reading, 64. House in Committee, 74. Third Reading, 135. Royal Assent, 195. (21 Geo. V, c. 42.)

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Bill (No. 155) to confirm, introduced, 114. Second Reading, 127. House in Committee, 132. Third Reading, 135. Royal Assent, 196. (21 Geo. V, c. 52.)

TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY:

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No. 1	Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 2	Estimates, Supplementary, for the Service of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1931. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1931. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1932. Presented to the Legislature, March 31st, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 3	Report of the Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 4	Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 5	Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 20th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 6	Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending December 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 7	Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations for the Province of Ontario for year ending December 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 8	Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 9	Report of Game and Fisheries Department, Ontario, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 10	Annual Report of the Department of Labour, Province of Ontario, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th, 1931. <i>Printed</i>

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| No. 11 | Report of the Department of Education, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 12 | Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 13th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 13 | Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 14 | Report of the Department of Health, Ontario, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1930. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 15 | Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble Minded and Epileptics of the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 17 | Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province of Ontario for year ending September 30th, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 18 | Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 19 | Report of the Minister of Public Welfare of the Operations of the Superintendent of Neglected Children for the year 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 20 | Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario as at October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 21 | Report of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 22 | Report of the Statistics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 23 | Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for year ending 31st October, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 17th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 24 | Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for year ending December 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 25 | Return from the Records of the By-Elections to the Legislative Assembly held on the Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth days of October, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 12th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i> |

- No. 26 Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 19th, 1931. *Printed.*
- No. 27 Report of the Provincial Auditor, Ontario, 1929-1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1931. *Printed.*
- No. 28 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. *Printed.*
- No. 29 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1931. *Printed.*
- No. 30 Report of the Royal Commission on Public Welfare. Presented to the Legislature, February 13th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 31 Report on Automobile Insurance Premium Rates by the Honourable Mr. Justice Hodgins, under Commission date February 8th, 1929. Presented to the Legislature, February 13th, 1931. *Printed.*
- No. 32 Orders-in-Council made pursuant to The Ontario Insurance Act and The Guarantee Companies Securities Act. Presented to the Legislature, February 13th, 1931; March 25th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 33 Report on the Distribution of Revised Statutes and Sessional Papers, October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 17th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 34 Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under authority of the Department of Education Act or the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 17th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 35 Comparative Statement of Legislative Grants apportioned to the Rural, Public and Separate Schools in the Counties and Districts for the year 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 17th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 36 Order-in-Council made pursuant to The Ontario Insurance Act and The Guarantee Companies Securities Act, Department of Insurance. Presented to the Legislature, February 19th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 37 Regulations made under the authority of The Public Health Act, Department of Health. Presented to the Legislature, February 19th, 1931. *Not Printed.*
- No. 38 Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board, Ontario, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th, 1931. *Printed.*
- No. 39 Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to the Administration of The Companies Act, The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act, The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, and The Companies Information Act for the year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1931. *Not Printed.*

No. 40	Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Northern Development Act, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 41	Report of the Operations under The Northern Development Act and The Colonization Roads Act for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 19th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 42	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police for the year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 43	Statement showing all sums credited to the Highway Improvement Fund and all sums chargeable thereto for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 44	Tenth Annual Report of the Mothers' Allowance Commission, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 45	Annual Report of the Niagara Parks Commission for the year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 46	Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 47	Reports of the Department of Public Highways, Ontario, 1928-1929. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 48	Report of the Public Service Supernannuation Board, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 49	Report of the Civil Service Commissioner of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 50	Report of the Ontario Athletic Commission for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, April 1st, 1931. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 51	Report of the Old Age Pensions Commission, 1930. Presented to the Legislature, April 1st, 1931. <i>Printed.</i>

PAPERS ORDERED BUT NOT BROUGHT DOWN

1. Showing all letters and telegrams received from Mayors, Officers of Municipalities or Boards of Trade in Northern Ontario, regarding wages and camp conditions in connection with Northern Development work.
2. Showing all correspondence passing between the Government or any Department thereof, and the Federal Government, or any Department thereof, in respect to the Trans-Canada Highway.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1931

PROCLAMATION

W. D. ROSS.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GEORGE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Faithful, the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Ontario, and to every of you—GREETING.

WILLIAM H. PRICE

Attorney-General.

{ **W**HEREAS it is expedient for certain causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, WE DO WILL that you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of the month of February now next, at OUR CITY OF TORONTO, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, act, do and conclude upon those things which, in Our Legislature of the Province of Ontario, by the Common Council of Our said Province, may by the favour of God be ordained. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the GREAT SEAL of Our Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable WILLIAM DONALD ROSS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House in Our City of

Toronto, in Our said Province, this THIRTY-FIRST day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Thursday, the Twelfth day of February, 1931, being the first day of the Second Meeting of the Eighteenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario for the despatch of business pursuant to a proclamation of the Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met,

The Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor then entered the House and being seated on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is my privilege to-day to welcome you to the second session of the Eighteenth Legislature of this Province.

Our earnest thanks are due to Almighty God for the bountiful harvests, and all the blessings we have enjoyed during the past year.

The loss sustained by our Gracious Sovereign through the death of his sister, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, elicited expressions of sympathy on behalf of the Government and the people of Ontario.

In all parts of Canada regret was felt at the departure of the Earl of Willingdon to assume the responsible duties of Viceroy of India. While occupying the high office of Governor-General, Lord Willingdon, along with Lady Willingdon, enlisted warm personal friendships and cordial appreciation everywhere. A hearty welcome awaits the Earl of Bessborough as the representative of His Majesty, the King, in this country.

Ontario has been honoured by the selection of its former Prime Minister for the important post of High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain. You will, therefore, miss a familiar and distinguished figure from these legislative halls, and both the Honourable Mr. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson will carry with them to their new sphere the good wishes of Canadians in every walk of life.

Special interest attached to the deliberations of the recent Imperial Conference touching the commercial relations of the various portions of the Empire.

The adjournment of the Conference to meet again in Canada is a significant recognition of our position in the British world. Certain constitutional questions which arose at the gathering will be submitted to an early conference of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

During the past year difficult economic problems have arisen throughout the world, causing a slowing up of industry, from which Ontario has not escaped, but this has not affected the confidence nor the industry and enterprise of our people. The shortage of employment called for practical and generous measures on the part of public bodies and citizens generally. The co-operation of the Federal and Provincial Governments with the municipalities contributed materially towards relieving the situation.

Plans for further assistance to agriculture, now being matured, will engage your attention. These plans involve special surveys of local crop conditions and marketing opportunities, the improvement of herds in regard to milk production, and more effective means of protecting live stock against the ravages of parasites. The application of electrical power to agricultural operations is meeting with very encouraging results.

The report of the Public Welfare Commission has led to the creation of the Department of Public Welfare. Consideration is being given to various recommendations calling for remedial action. One of the early activities of the new Department will be the establishment of a training school for girls.

Departmental changes have vested the control and administration of the various hospital services in the Minister of Health, which is an appropriate arrangement.

Efforts are being made to improve conditions in the various gaols, and to segregate first offenders from habitual criminals. An extensive programme of repair and reconstruction has been applied to the public institutions in order to remedy existing defects, and to afford employment for labour.

Growing demands for electrical power have been met by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission through the completion of the Queenston Development and the works on the Nipigon River. A further supply of power is assured by the utilization of the Ottawa River and other developments in contemplation. Power being generated by commercial developments has been reserved as a further safeguard against probable shortage in the future.

From various branches of the educational system encouraging reports indicate the increased advantages being received from the substantial public expenditures being required for these purposes. The renewal of the Federal grants for Technical and Vocational Education will impart a new impetus to this important feature of our educational activities.

With the progress of cancer research, and the realization of the value of radium in the treatment of this disease, the Government is considering plans for rendering this curative agency more generally available.

Mineral production maintained its relatively important position during the past year. The output of base metals was curtailed by the fall in prices,

but this loss was mainly compensated for by the increased production of gold. It is of interest to observe that Ontario's contribution has raised Canada to the second position among the gold-producing countries of the world.

By setting apart sanctuaries for game, and stations for the rearing of fish, as well as by establishing the new bird farm, the Department of Game and Fisheries has opened up wider avenues of usefulness. Further progress may be expected from the contemplated investigation of the wild life of the Province.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will reach tidal waters during the current year. This will be a notable milestone in Ontario's progress.

Last summer the new Ontario Building in London was completed and formally opened for business. The structure reflects credit on this Province, being composed of our native materials, and affording accommodation for a more effective display of the products of Ontario.

An enquiry has been instituted into the operations of the Workmen's Compensation Law with the view to eliciting information leading to possible improvements in the Act.

Increased activity marked the operations of the Northern Development Department during the past year. This work, while conferring immediate benefit on local communities, is rendering available the vast stores of natural wealth of the North which are potential sources of prosperity to our country.

Highway construction was carried forward energetically during the past season in various parts of the Province. The assumption by the Department of some three hundred miles of local roads, and the increased subsidies for township roads, have added to the demands upon the Treasury, but constitute a proportionate relief to the municipalities. Helpful results are indicated by the operation of the Financial Responsibility Law which came into effect last September.

Owing to the growth of provincial business and the new services undertaken, increased accommodation is required for the various departments. The extension of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings which has been in contemplation was therefore commenced and afforded a timely opportunity for the employment of labour.

The second and final report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate automobile insurance rates has been presented and will be submitted to you. Meanwhile the findings and recommendations are receiving the consideration of the Government.

Legislation will be introduced respecting the Department of Public Welfare, confirming municipal expenditures to relieve unemployment, respecting the establishment of health units, to amend the Judicature Act concerning the constitution of the Supreme Court of Ontario, for the better marketing of agricultural products, regarding compensation to blind persons engaged in industrial occupations, respecting trades disputes, to revise and consolidate the laws

concerning hospitals, to promote uniformity of legislation respecting the assignment of book debts and for other purposes.

The Public Accounts have been prepared and will be submitted to you at an early date. The ordinary revenues and expenditures have come reasonably close to balancing each other, and the financial credit of the Province has been maintained at a high standard. Estimates of the proposed expenditures for the current and fiscal years will be brought down in due course.

In conclusion, I commend to your earnest consideration the Sessional business, and I trust that under Divine guidance your labours will advance the welfare of our people.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker then reported,

That, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of His Honour's Speech, which he read

Mr. Speaker informed the House:

That he had received, during the recess of the House, the resignation of three of its Members and had also received, as provided by the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, Chapter 12, Section 32 (1), notifications of vacancies which had occurred in the Membership of the House and had made out new Writs for the election of Members to serve in the present Legislature for the following Electoral Districts:—

The Electoral District of Algoma.

The Electoral District of Brantford.

The Electoral District of Grenville.

The Electoral District of Hamilton, West.

The Electoral District of Lanark, South.

The Electoral District of Nipissing.

The Electoral District of Peel.

The Electoral District of Perth, South.

The Electoral District of Renfrew, North.

The Electoral District of Waterloo, South.

The Electoral District of York, South.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,

I hereby declare my intention of resigning my seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the Electoral Division of Nipissing.

And I do hereby resign the same.

And I make this declaration and resignation under my hand and seal in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

Signed and Sealed on this 30th day of June, A.D. 1930.

Signed and Sealed in }
our presence on the day }
and year above written. }

H. MOREL.

[L.S.]

C. A. FINK.

P. J. SIMPSON.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,

I hereby declare my intention of resigning my seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the Electoral Division of Waterloo, South.

And I do hereby resign the same.

And I make this declaration and resignation under my hand and seal in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

Signed and Sealed on this 12th day of July, A.D. 1930.

Signed and Sealed in }
our presence on the day }
and year above written. }

KARL K. HOMUTH.

[L.S.]

W. A. DENNIS

J. A. HUFF.

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,

I hereby declare my intention of resigning my seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the Electoral Division of Grenville.

And I do hereby resign the same.

And I make this declaration and resignation under my hand and seal in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

Signed and Sealed on this 15th day of December, A.D. 1930.

Signed and Sealed in
our presence on the day
and year above written. }

G. H. FERGUSON.

[L.S.]

GEO. S. HENRY.

WILLIAM H. PRICE.

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of North Renfrew by reason of the acceptance of an office under the Crown, to wit: the office of Provincial Treasurer for the Province, by Edward Arunah Dunlop, Member for the said Electoral Division of North Renfrew.

And we the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in
the presence of
ALEX. C. LEWIS. }

FRED. G. MCBRIEN.

[L.S.]

THOMAS A. MURPHY.

[L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Algoma by reason of the acceptance of an office under the Crown, to wit: the office of Minister of Health for the Province, by John Morrow Robb, Member for the said Electoral Division of Algoma.

And we, the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of	}	FRED. G. MCBRIEN.	[L.S.]
ALEX. C. LEWIS.		THOMAS A. MURPHY.	[L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Peel by reason of the acceptance of an office under the Crown, to wit: the office of Minister of Agriculture for the Province, by Thomas Laird Kennedy, Member for the said Electoral Division of Peel.

And we the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of	}	FRED. G. MCBRIEN.	[L.S.]
ALEX. C. LEWIS.		THOMAS A. MURPHY.	[L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brantford by reason of the acceptance of an office under the Crown, to wit: the office of Minister of Public Welfare for the Province, by William George Martin, Member for the said Electoral Division of Brantford.

And we, the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in }
the presence of
ALEX. C. LEWIS.

FRED. G. MCBRIEN. [L.S.]

THOMAS A. MURPHY. [L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of South York by reason of the acceptance of an office under the Crown, to wit: the office of Provincial Secretary for the Province, by Leopold Macaulay, Member for the said Electoral Division of South York.

And we, the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in }
the presence of
ALEX. C. LEWIS.

FRED. G. MCBRIEN. [L.S.]

THOMAS A. MURPHY. [L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of South Lanark by reason of the death of James A. Anderson, Member for the said Electoral Division of South Lanark.

And we, the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of	}	FRED. G. MCBRIEN.	[L.S.]
ALEX. C. LEWIS.		THOMAS A. MURPHY.	[L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, and Thomas A. Murphy, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Beaches, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of South Perth by reason of the death of David Bonis, Member for the said Electoral Division of South Perth.

And we, the said Frederick George McBrien and Thomas A. Murphy, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of	}	FRED. G. MCBRIEN.	[L.S.]
ALEX. C. LEWIS.		THOMAS A. MURPHY.	[L.S.]

To the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

We, the undersigned, Arthur Russell Nesbitt, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Bracondale, and Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Hamilton, West, by reason of the death of Frederick T. Smye, Member elect for the said Electoral Division of Hamilton, West.

And we, the said Arthur Russell Nesbitt and Frederick George McBrien, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twenty-seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of ALEX. C. LEWIS.	}	A. RUSSELL NESBITT. FRED. G. MCBRIEN.	[L.S.] [L.S.]
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Mr. Speaker also informed the House,

That the Clerk had received, from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and laid upon the Table, the following certificates of the election of members:—

That the Clerk has laid upon the table certificates of the Elections held since the last Session as follows:—

Electoral District of Algoma—Mr. John M. Robb.

Electoral District of Brantford—Mr. Wm. G. Martin.

Electoral District of Lanark, South—Mr. Egerton R. Stedman.

Electoral District of Nipissing—Mr. Charles R. Harrison.

Electoral District of Peel—Mr. Thomas L. Kennedy.

Electoral District of Perth, South—Mr. Charles E. Richardson.

Electoral District of Renfrew, North—Mr. Edward A. Dunlop.

Electoral District of Waterloo, South—Mr. Norman O. Hipel.

Electoral District of York, South—Mr. Leopold Macaulay.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor and addressed to R. Poynter Scott, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Algoma, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Algoma in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the room of John Morrow Robb, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of Algoma, had accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, To Wit: the office of Minister of Health, by reason whereof the seat of the said John Morrow Robb, Esquire, has become vacant, the Honourable John Morrow Robb has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Reginal Welsh, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Brantford, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Brantford, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of William George Martin, Esquire, who since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of Brantford, had accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, To Wit: the office of Minister of Public Welfare, by reason whereof the seat of the said William George Martin, Esquire, has become vacant, the Honourable William George Martin has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Twentieth day of October, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Hugh F. Hunter, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South Lanark, for the election of a Member to represent the said

Electoral District of South Lanark in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of James A. Anderson, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of South Lanark, has departed this life, Egerton Reuben Stedman, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Fifth day of November, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to William Martin, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Nipissing, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Nipissing in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Henry Morel, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of Nipissing, has resigned, Charles R. Harrison, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Twelfth day of November, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to William J. Holmes, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Peel, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Peel in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Thomas Laird Kennedy, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of Peel, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, To Wit: the office of Minister of Agriculture, by reason whereof the seat of the said Thomas Laird Kennedy, Esquire, has become vacant, the Honourable Thomas Laird Kennedy has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Twentieth day of October, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Hume Moses, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South Perth, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of South Perth in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of David Bonis, Esquire, who, since his election as Representative of the said Electoral District of South Perth, has departed this life, Charles Edward Richardson, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Tenth day of November, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Alexander Morris, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of North Renfrew, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of North Renfrew in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of the Honourable Edward A. Dunlop, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of North Renfrew, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, To Wit: the office of Provincial Treasurer, by reason whereof the seat of the said the Honourable Edward A. Dunlop has become vacant, the Honourable Edward A. Dunlop has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eighteenth day of October, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Fred Debus, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South Waterloo, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of South Waterloo in the Legislative Assembly of this Province,

in the room of Karl K. Homuth, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of South Waterloo, has resigned, Norman O. Hipel, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Twelfth day of November, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Seventeenth day of September, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to A. H. Keith Russell, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South York, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of South York in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Leopold Macaulay, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of South York, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, To Wit: the office of Provincial Secretary, by reason whereof the seat of the said Leopold Macaulay, Esquire, has become vacant, the Honourable Leopold Macaulay has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Twentieth day of October, 1930, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 30th, 1931.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk had laid upon the Table:—

A Return from the Records of the By-Elections to the Legislative Assembly held on the Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth days of October, 1930, showing:—

(1) The number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled; (4) The total number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the polling lists; (6) The number of ballot papers sent out to each polling place; (7) The used ballot papers; (8) The unused ballot papers; (9) The rejected ballot papers; (10) The cancelled ballot papers; (11) The declined ballot papers; (12) The ballot papers taken from polling places; (13) The number of printed ballots not distributed to D.R.O's, and (14) The number of ballot papers printed. (Sessional Paper No. 25.)

Egerton Reuben Stedman, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of South Lanark, Charles Edward Richardson, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of South Perth, and Norman O. Hipel, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of South Waterloo, having taken the Oaths and subscribed the Roll, took their Seats.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

A Bill was introduced intituled "An Act respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace," and the same was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to this House be taken into consideration To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes—1. On Privileges and Elections; 2. On Railways; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4. On Standing Orders; 5. On Public Accounts; 6. On Printing; 7. On Municipal Law; 8. On Legal Bills; 9. On Agriculture and Colonization; 10. On Fish and Game; 11. On Labour; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House then adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Charles R. Harrison, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Nipissing, having taken his Oath and subscribed the Roll, took his Seat.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Spence, the Petition of the Municipality of the Corporation of Neebing.

By Mr. Hutchison, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Kenora.

By Mr. Shaver, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Dundas.

By Mr. Wilson (Windsor), the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Riverside; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of East Windsor; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Windsor.

By Mr. Craig, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Almonte.

By Mr. Case, the Petition of Elizabeth Johnson and Elizabeth Mayne Johnson; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of North Gwillimbury; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of York; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of East York; also, the Petition of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, the Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd., the Lake Superior Corporation; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Ltd.; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough.

By Mr. Lyons, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

By Mr. Vaughan, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Crowland; also, the Petition of the Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Thorold.

By Mr. Hogarth, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Port Arthur.

By Mr. Harrison, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of North Bay.

By Mr. Oakley, the Petition of the Crown Trust Company, Montreal; also, the Petition of the Toronto East General Hospital.

By Mr. Simpson, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Penetanguishene.

By Mr. Godfrey, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of New Toronto; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Weston.

By Mr. Aubin, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Sudbury; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Capreol.

By Mr. Jutten, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Willson (Niagara Falls), the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Niagara Falls; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Fort Erie; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Bridgeburg.

By Mr. Richardson, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Listowel.

By Mr. Reid, the Petition of the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Sandwich.

On motion by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of ten Members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, a list of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, to be composed as follows:—

Messrs. Henry (York East), *Price, Kennedy* (Peel), *Ireland, Nesbitt, Hill, Honeywell, McQuibban, Robertson and Nixon.*

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act respecting Unemployment Relief." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act to Make Uniform the Law respecting the Assignments of Book Debts." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act to Make Uniform the Law respecting Wills." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the Consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session having been read,

Mr. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Harrison,

That an humble Address be presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—

To The Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

And a Debate having ensued, it was, on the motion of Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report on Automobile Insurance Premium Rates by The Honourable Mr. Justice Hodgins, under Commission dated February 8th, 1929. (*Sessional Papers No. 31.*)

Also, Orders-in-Council made pursuant to The Ontario Insurance Act and The Guarantee Companies Securities Act. (*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

Also, Report of the Royal Commission on Public Welfare. (*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

Also, Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.35 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Ellis, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

By Mr. Smith (Essex), the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Leamington.

By Mr. McBrien, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Tilbury.

By Mr. Skinner, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Kingston; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the University of Regiopolis.

By Mr. Nesbitt, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Jamieson, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Alliston; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia.

By Mr. Raven, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas.

By Mr. Strickland, the Petition of the Nicholls Hospital Trust of Peterborough.

By Mr. Reid, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Sandwich East; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of LaSalle.

By Mr. Mahony, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Ancaster; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Stoney Creek.

By Mr. Cote, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Hawkesbury.

By Mr. Wilson (Windsor), the Petition of the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

By Mr. Wilson (London), the Petition of the City Gas Company of London; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of London.

By Mr. Craig, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Renfrew.

By Mr. Hill, the Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Marmora.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipality of the Corporation of Neebing, praying that an Act may pass to ratify all assessment and collectors' rolls and tax sales made in the said municipality previous to December 31st, 1929.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the City of East Windsor, praying that an Act may pass validating By-law No. 975 of the Corporation and to authorize the construction of certain subways.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Kenora, praying that an Act may pass validating the incorporation of the Kenora General Hospital.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Dundas, praying that an Act may pass confirming By-laws 1045 and 1046 of the said Corporation validating certain debentures.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Riverside, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$550,000.00.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Almonte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to loan money to the ratepayers of Almonte for the purpose of installing sanitary conveniences.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of New Toronto, praying that an Act may pass validating By-laws 807, 839 and 840 authorizing debentures to the amount of \$25,000.00; also, to validate tax sales and an agreement made with the Town of Mimico.

Of Elizabeth Johnson and Elizabeth Mayne Johnson, praying that an Act may pass varying the terms of the will of the late William F. Johnson.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass validating certain debenture by-laws, validating tax sales and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Crowland, praying that an Act may pass validating tax sales.

Of the Corporation of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a fixed assessment for the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company and to abolish income taxes in Port Arthur.

Of the Corporation of the City of North Bay, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to take over and operate as a General Hospital, Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.

Of the Toronto East General Hospital, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an increase in the number of elected Governors from six to twelve.

Of the Crown Trust Company, Montreal, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioner to operate as a Trust Company in the Province of Ontario.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Penetanguishene, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to make a loan of \$50,000.00 to the Dominion Stove and Foundry Company.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke, praying that an Act may pass validating debenture by-laws to the amount of \$108,875.00 to establish water areas and for other purposes.

Of the Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario, praying that an Act may pass substituting the words "Certified Public Accountant" for the words "Licentiate in Accountancy" where they occur in the existing Act.

Of the Corporation of the City of Sudbury, praying that an Act may pass validating certain debenture by-laws aggregating \$754,319.00.

Of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the appointment of a Hamilton Playground Commission, to validate debenture by-laws for \$365,663.00 and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue of \$25,000.00, changing the election of Mayor and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Listowel, praying that an Act may pass consolidating a floating debt of \$25,000.00.

Of the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, praying that an Act may pass validating the incorporation of the said Associations.

Of the Corporation of the Township of North Gwillimbury, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Township to purchase by means of a special tax levy, a right-of-way and gravel pit from the Toronto Transportation Commission.

Of the Corporation of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass fixing the County assessment rate for the Township, to validate debenture by-laws to the amount of \$132,666.00, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Township of East York, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the further restriction of buildings in special zones, the extension of the powers of the Township Housing Commission and for other purposes.

Of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals, Limited, and The Lake Superior Corporation, praying that an Act may pass validating a scheme of consolidation and refinancing agreed upon by the Petitioners.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Weston, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the borrowing of \$38,671.60 to pay for pavement construction, to validate tax sales and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Thorold, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Petitioners to exempt from taxation all dwelling houses erected in their town for a period of five years and to validate tax sales.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Limited, praying that an Act may pass to validate a by-law to give the Petitioning Company an exclusive franchise for a period of thirty years to sell its product in the said Town.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Fort Erie, praying that an Act may pass to validate a debenture by-law of \$37,614.00, to adjust certain local improvement assessments and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Sandwich, praying that an Act may pass to validate tax sales and to validate the assessment on certain subdivisions.

Of the corporation of the Town of Bridgeburg, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$75,000.00 to validate debentures of \$36,573.60, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Capreol, praying that an Act may pass to validate a debenture by-law of \$6,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass to authorize debenture by-laws amounting to \$537,686.49.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough, praying that an Act may pass to validate certain tax sales.

Mr. Kennedy (Peel) presented the first report of the Select Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees of the House, which was read as follows and adopted:—

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS

Messrs. Aubin, Berry, Blanchard, Craig, Davis, Ecclestone, Elliott (Rainy River), Freele, Harrison, Henry (East Kent), Hipel, Jamieson, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Laughton, Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Medd, McArthur, McBrien, McLean, McMillan, McNaughton, Newman, Raven, Richardson, Ross, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Greenwood), Staples, Strickland, St. Denis, Taylor, Tweed, Vaughan, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (Lincoln), Wright—38.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 74), intituled “An Act to amend The Municipal Act.” *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 75), intituled “An Act to amend The Assessment Act.” *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 72), An Act to make Uniform the Law Respecting Assignments of Book Debts.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 3.42 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Oakley, the Petition of the Ontario Association of Architects.

By Mr. McBrien, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of North York.

By Mr. Baird, the Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Forest Hill.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

The Petition of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to validate debenture by-laws of \$990,000.00, to consolidate a floating debt of \$300,000.00, and to validate tax sales.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Leamington, praying that an Act may pass providing for a reduction in the number of members of the Town Council and authorizing the appointment of a Town Manager.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Tilbury, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$40,000.00.

The Petition of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass validating debentures of \$50,000.00, to consolidate a debt of \$67,000.00, and to validate an agreement.

The Petition of the Corporation of the University of Regiopolis, praying that an Act may pass varying the terms of the Act of incorporation.

The Petition of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass validating certain grants of \$157,500.00, to authorize debentures of \$185,000.00 and to ratify certain agreements.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Alliston, praying that an Act may pass validating debenture by-laws of \$240,000.00.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia, praying that an Act may pass validating an agreement regarding certain drain and sewer construction.

The Petition of the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass validating debenture by-laws amounting to \$65,000.00, to change the date for holding municipal elections, and for other purposes.

The Petition of the Nicholls Hospital Trust of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass to increase the number of the Board of Governors of the said Hospital by four.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Sandwich East, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Township Treasurer to act as Tax Collector, and to validate the appointment of a Public Utilities Commission.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of LaSalle, praying that an Act may pass validating a debenture issue of \$42,244.06.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Township of Ancaster, praying that an Act may pass authorizing debenture by-laws of \$30,000.00, and to authorize certain agreements respecting sewage and water service.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Stoney Creek, praying that an Act may pass validating a debenture by-law of \$35,000.00.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Hawkesbury, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$22,500.00.

The Petition of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass validating a debenture issue of \$42,244.06.

The Petition of the City Gas Company of London, praying that an Act may pass to remove a borrowing limit at present imposed on the Petitioners by Statute.

The Petition of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an issue of debentures of \$30,000.00, and to give the Petitioners certain special assessment privileges.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Renfrew, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$65,000.00.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Marmora, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$12,000.00.

Mr. McBrien, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their First Report which was read, as follows, and adopted:—

Your Committee regrets to report that since the last Session of the House this Committee and the Legislative Assembly has sustained a distinct loss through the death of Mr. Robert A. Kent, who occupied the position of Chief Clerk of Committees in the Office of the Clerk of the House and acted as Secretary of this Committee from 1867 until 1930, a record of sixty-three years' service without a break. During that entire period Mr. Kent did not miss attendance at one Session of the House and his death, on Sunday, the eighteenth day of

January last, severs the last link connecting the Public Service of the Province of to-day with pre-Confederation days, as Mr. Kent served as a Clerk in the Public Service of Upper Canada before the formation of the Dominion.

This Committee regrets very deeply the loss of Mr. Kent and feels that this sense of loss should be publicly acknowledged and entered on the records of the House.

Your Committee has carefully examined the following Petitions and finds the notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the Municipality of Neebing, praying that an Act may pass ratifying all assessment and collectors' rolls and tax sales made in the said Municipality, previous to December 31st, 1929.

Of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass to validate certain debenture by-laws, to validate tax sales and for other purposes.

Of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a fixed assessment for the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, to abolish income taxes in Port Arthur and for other purposes.

Of the City of North Bay, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to take over and operate as a General Hospital, the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.

Of the Toronto East General Hospital, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an increase in the number of elected Governors from six to twelve.

Of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to validate certain grants amounting to \$157,500.00, to authorize debentures of \$185,000.00 and to ratify certain agreements.

Of the Township of Ancaster, praying that an Act may pass authorizing debenture by-laws of \$30,000.00, and authorizing certain agreements regarding sewage and water service.

Of the City of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the appointment of a Hamilton Playground Commission, validating debenture by-laws to the amount of \$365,663.00 and for other purposes.

Of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals Limited, The Lake Superior Corporation, praying that an Act may pass validating a scheme of consolidation and refinancing agreed upon by the Petitioners.

Of the Town of Thorold, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to exempt from taxation all dwelling houses erected in their town for a period of five years and to validate tax sales.

Of the Village of Marmora, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue of \$12,000.00 for the purpose of consolidating the floating debt of the Municipality.

Of the Township of Crowland, praying that an Act may pass to validate tax sales.

Of the Township of Etobicoke, praying that an Act may pass validating debenture by-laws to the amount of \$109,875.00 to establish water areas and for other purposes.

Of the Town of Weston, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the borrowing of \$38,671.60 to pay for pavement construction, to validate tax sales and for other purposes.

Of the Nicholls Hospital Trust of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass to increase the numbers of the Board of Governors of the said Hospital by four.

Of the City of East Windsor, praying that an Act may pass to validate By-law No. 975 of the said Corporation and to authorize the construction of certain subways.

Of the Town of Riverside, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$550,000.00.

Of the Town of Almonte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to loan money to the ratepayers of Almonte for the purpose of installing sanitary conveniences.

Of the Town of New Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to validate By-laws 807, 839 and 840 of the said Town authorizing debentures to the amount of \$25,000.00.

Of the Township of Sandwich East, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Township Treasurer to act as Tax Collector and to validate the appointment of a Public Utilities Commission.

Of the Town of Sandwich, praying that an Act may pass to validate tax sales, and to validate the assessment in certain subdivisions.

Of the Town of LaSalle, praying that an Act may pass to validate an issue of debentures of \$42,244.06.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the payment of the Commissioners and enlarging the powers of the Commission.

Of the Township of East York, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the further restriction of buildings in special zones, the extension of the powers of the Township Housing Commission and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart by the Estimates for Art purposes, to be composed as follows:—

Messrs. Martin (Norfolk), Goldie, Monteith, Baird, Clark, Kennedy (Peel), Newman, Baxter and Nixon.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of ten Members be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library, to be composed as follows:—

Messrs. Price, Harrison, Shields, Richardson, Moore, McNaughton, Tweed, Bragg and Taylor.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 1), intituled "An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing." *Mr. Spence.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 9), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie." *Mr. Lyons.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur." *Mr. Hogarth.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital." *Mr. Oakley.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 33), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." *Mr. Nesbitt.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Ancaster." *Mr. Mahony.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 19), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Hamilton." *Mr. Julien.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Thorold." *Mr. Vaughan.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 10), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Crowland." *Mr. Vaughan.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 2), intituled "An Act respecting the City of East Windsor." *Mr. Wilson (Windsor).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Riverside." *Mr. Wilson (Windsor).*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Almonte." *Mr. Craig.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Sandwich East." *Mr. Reid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich." *Mr. Reid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of LaSalle." *Mr. Reid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission." *Mr. Wilson (Windsor).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of East York." *Mr. Case.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act." *Mr. Ellis.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 77), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Ellis.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 78), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Ellis.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Robertson,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Thursday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for year ending 31st October, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 23.*)

Also, Report on the Distribution of Revised Statutes and Sessional Papers, October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 33.*)

Also, Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under authority of the Department of Education Act or the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. (*Sessional Papers No. 34.*)

Also, Comparative Statement of Legislative Grants apportioned to the Rural, Public and Separate Schools in the Counties and Districts for the year 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.35 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Murphy (St. Patrick), the Petition of the Toronto General Hospital Trust.

By Mr. McNaughton, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Cornwall.

By Mr. Blakelock, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Georgetown.

By Mr. Ellis, the Petition of the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

The Petition of the Ontario Association of Architects, praying that an Act may pass to regulate the practice of Architecture.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Township of North York, praying that an Act may pass validating debenture by-laws of \$56,900.00, to validate the purchase of portions of the Metropolitan Railway and for other purposes.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Village of Forest Hill, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the said Village as a Town and granting it separation from the County of York for Municipal purposes.

Mr. Kennedy (Peel) presented the Second and Final Report of the Select Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees of the House, which was read as follows, and adopted:—

Your Committee recommends that the Standing Committees of the House as listed hereunder be composed as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Aubin, Berry, Blakelock, Blanchard, Bragg, Calder, Case, Challies, Clark, Cote, Craig, Dunlop, Fraleigh, Freele, Godfrey, Henry (East Kent), Ireland, Jutten, McCrea, Murphy (St. Patrick), Newman, Nesbitt, Oakley, Oliver, Price, Richardson, Sanderson, Sangster, Scholfield, Shaver, Shields, Sinclair, Singer, St. Denis, Strickland, Taylor, Wilson (Lincoln)—38.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Blanchard, Calder, Challies, Clark, Cooke, Craig, Davis, Dunlop, Elliott (Rainy River), Ellis, Fraleigh, Freele, Graham, Graves, Hambly, Harcourt, Hipel, Hutchinson, Ireland, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Laughton, Lyons, Macaulay, Mackay, Mahony, Martin (Hamilton), Martin (Brantford), Medd, Monteith, Murphy (Beaches), Murray, McArthur, McBrien, McCrea, McLean, Nesbitt, Oakley, Poisson, Price, Reid, Richardson, Ross, St. Denis, Scholfield, Shields, Sinclair, Smith (Toronto), Taylor, Waters, Wilson (London), Wright (Toronto)—54.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Acres, Blakelock, Baird, Baxter, Berry, Black, Blanchard, Bragg, Calder, Case, Challies, Clark, Cooke, Cote, Ecclestone, Elliott (Bruce), Ellis, Finlayson, Graves, Harcourt, Harrison, Heighington, Hill, Hipel, Hogarth, Honeywell, Ireland, Jamieson, Jutten, Kennedy (Peel), Kenning, Macaulay, Mahony, Martin (Hamilton), Martin (Brantford), Martin (Norfolk), Morrison, Moore, Murphy (Beaches), McArthur, McBrien, McCrea, McNaughton, McMillen, McQuibban, Newman, Nesbitt, Nixon, Oakley, Oliver, Price, Poisson, Raven, Reid, Robb, Robertson, Scholfield, Seguin, Shaver, Shields, Simpson, Sinclair, Singer, Skinner, Slack, Smith (Essex), Smith (Toronto), Spence, Staples, Stedman, Strickland, Taylor, Tweed, Vaughan, Waters, Willson (Niagara), Wilson (Windsor), Wright (Toronto)—79.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Acres, Baird, Berry, Black, Blanchard, Bragg, Calder, Case, Colliver, Cote, Craig, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Ellis, Finlayson, Fraleigh, Freele, Godfrey, Harcourt, Heighington, Hill, Hipel, Honeywell, Hutchinson, Ireland, Jamieson, Jutten, Kennedy (Peel), Kenning, Lancaster, Lyons, Macaulay, MacKay, Martin (Hamilton), Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Monteith, Moore, Morrison, Murphy (Beaches), Murphy (St. Patrick), Murray, McBrien, McCrea, McLean, McNaughton, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Newman, Nixon, Oakley, Oliver, Price, Reid, Robb, Robertson, St. Denis, Sangster, Seguin, Shaver, Simpson, Sinclair, Singer, Skinner, Slack, Smith (Essex), Strickland, Tweed, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (Windsor)—71.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Aubin, Blanchard, Colliver, Elliott (Rainy River), Hambly, Lancaster, Martin (Hamilton), Medd, Monteith, McArthur, McQuibban, Robertson, Simpson, Sinclair, Singer, Spence, Stedman, Tweed, Waters, Wright (Toronto)—21.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five Members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Acres, Baird, Baxter, Bell, Case, Challies, Clark, Collier, Cooke, Cote, Craig, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Elliott (Bruce), Elliott (Rainy River), Ellis, Finlayson, Godfrey, Goldie, Graham, Graves, Hambly, Heighington, Henry (Kent), Honeywell, Hutchinson, Ireland, Jamieson, Jutten, Kennedy (Peel), Kennedy (Temiskaming), Lancaster, Laughton, Lyons, Macaulay, Mackay, Mahony, Medd, Monteith, Morrison, Murphy (Beaches), Murphy (St. Patrick), Murray, McArthur, McBrien, McCrea, McLean, McNaughton, Nesbitt, Oakley, Poisson, Price, Raven, Reid, Richardson, Robb, Robertson, Ross, Sanderson, Sangster, Scholfield, Seguin, Shaver, Sinclair, Skinner, Slack, Smith (Essex), Smith (Toronto), Staples, Stedman, Vaughan, Wilson (London), Wilson (Windsor), Wright (Toronto)—75.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Cote, Ellis, Finlayson, Heighington, Honeywell, Hutchinson, Macaulay, Martin (Hamilton), Moore, Morrison, McBrien, McCrea, Murphy (St. Patrick), Nesbitt, Nixon, Price, Seguin, Simpson, Sinclair, Singer, Smith (South Essex), Slack, Tweed, Wilson (Windsor)—25.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five Members.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Acres, Baxter, Bell, Black, Blanchard, Blakelock, Bragg, Challies, Cooke, Collier, Craig, Davis, Ecclestone, Elliott (Bruce), Fraleigh, Freele, Graham, Goldie, Harcourt, Harrison, Henry (Kent), Hill, Hogarth, Hutchinson, Ireland, Jamieson, Kennedy (Peel), Kennedy (Temiskaming), Lancaster, Laughton, Lyons, Mackay, Mahony, Martin (Norfolk), Murray, McLean, McMillen, McNaughton, McQuibban, Newman, Oliver, Poisson, Richardson, Raven, Robb, Ross, St. Denis, Sanderson, Sangster, Scholfield, Shields, Simpson, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Essex), Smith (Toronto), Spence, Stedman, Taylor, Vaughan, Waters, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (Lincoln), Wilson (London), Wright—66.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Acres, Aubin, Baird, Bell, Black, Blakelock, Bragg, Calder, Collier, Cooke, Davis, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Elliott (Rainy River), Finlayson, Fraleigh, Goldie, Graham, Graves, Hambly, Harcourt, Harrison, Henry (East Kent), Hill, Hipel, Hogarth, Hutchinson, Ireland, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Lancaster, Laughton, Lyons, Martin (Norfolk), McCrea, McLean, McMillen, McNaughton, McQuibban, Monteith, Murphy (Beaches), Murray, Newman, Oliver, Poisson, Raven, Reid, Robb, Robertson, Ross, Sanderson,

Sangster, Seguin, Simpson, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Essex), Spence, Staples, Stedman, Strickland, Taylor, Vaughan, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (Lincoln), Wilson (London)—68.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Honourable Mr. Henry, Messrs. Baird, Baxter, Blakelock, Elliott (Bruce), Godfrey, Harrison, Hutchinson, Macaulay, Medd, McBrien, McCrea, McNaughton, McQuibban, Morrison, Monteith, Murphy (Beaches), Murphy (St. Patrick), Murray, Oakley, Oliver, Robertson, Sinclair, Spence, Tweed, Vaughan—26.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 79), intituled "An Act to amend The Summary Conviction Act."
Mr. Price.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to amend The Justices of the Peace Act."
Mr. Price.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price, Mr. Mahony was elected as permanent chairman of the Committee of the Whole House.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appropriation of the sum of \$4,000,000.00 as Ontario's contribution towards Unemployment Relief Work and the sum of \$500,000.00 as Ontario's contribution towards direct relief throughout the Province.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum not exceeding \$4,000,000.00 for the

purpose of financing Ontario's contribution towards the provision of relief work to alleviate the unemployment situation; and also a sum not exceeding \$500,000.00 for the purpose of financing Ontario's contribution towards direct relief throughout the Province.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum not exceeding \$4,000,000.00 for the purpose of financing Ontario's contribution towards the provision of relief work to alleviate the unemployment situation; and also a sum not exceeding \$500,000.00 for the purpose of financing Ontario's contribution towards direct relief throughout the Province.

The Resolution having been read the second time, was agreed to, and referred to the House on Bill (No. 71), An Act respecting Unemployment Relief.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 71), An Act respecting Unemployment Relief.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

The Petition of the Toronto General Hospital Trust, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the creation of an advisory committee in connection with the Trust.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Cornwall, praying that an Act may pass validating By-law No. 16 of the said Town for the purpose of granting a ten-year extension of franchise to the Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power Company.

The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Georgetown, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$22,000.00.

The Petition of the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to change the name of the institution to Protestant Children's Village.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Health Act." *Mr. Tweed.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 82), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Tweed.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act." *Mr. Tweed.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 73), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Lyons,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Orders-in-Council made pursuant to The Ontario Insurance Act and The Guarantee Companies Securities Act, Department of Insurance. (*Sessional Papers No. 36.*)

Also, Regulations made under the Authority of The Public Health Act, Department of Health. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.52 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy (Peel), seconded by Mr. Martin (Brantford),

Ordered, That the names of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hambly be added to the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Weston." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act to amend The Lightning Rod Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Mr. Tweed asked the following Question (No. 2):—

Did the Ontario Government's representative in Great Britain, Mr. Noxon, have the Government's approval when he advocated empire free trade in 1929.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

This question contravenes Rule 34 of the Legislative Assembly which provides that a question shall not contain a statement of fact.

Mr. Baxter asked the following Question (No. 5):—

(a) What was the date of default in the interest due upon Calvert Township R.C. School Bonds guaranteed by the Province of Ontario. (b) What was the date of the payment of this interest by the Government.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

(a) May 6th, 1930. (b) December 30th, 1930.

Mr. McKay asked the following Question (No. 7):—

What amount has been paid out by the Province during the past year under The Iron Ore Bounty Act, 1930.

The Minister of Mines replied as follows:—

No applications have been received for bounty under the Act and no bounty has been paid.

Mr. Newman asked the following Question (No. 10):—

How many of the sixteen Ontario Government employees in Great Britain were born in Canada.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

Four. All the executive positions are filled by officials of Canadian birth or long Canadian experience. The clerical staff and other helpers are recruited from time to time from the British Isles.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 79), An Act to amend The Summary Conviction Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 80), An Act to amend The Justices of the Peace Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 3.40 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 26), intituled "An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway." *Mr. Lyons.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Marmora." *Mr. Hill.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 86), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 87), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Murray asked the following Question (No. 3):—

Has the Department of Lands and Forests taken any steps to assist the sixty-three farmers who are claiming damages from the Abitibi Power & Paper Company for the flooding of their lands along the Sturgeon River in the Townships of Springer, Field, Crerar, Gibbons, Badgerow, District of Nipissing.

The Acting Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

As the subject raised in this question is a matter of litigation it is deemed advisable in the public interests to refrain from answering.

Mr. McKay asked the following Question (No. 6):—

How many contractors in the building trades have refused to pay their assessment (under The Apprenticeship Act) of $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% of their total pay roll.

The Minister of Labour replied as follows:—

Seven hundred and three (703) employers have not yet paid their assessment under The Apprenticeship Act.

Mr. Simpson asked the following Question (No. 16):—

1. What is the total amount of arrears due the Government under The Corporations Tax Act.

The Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. Amount of Corporations Tax due October 31st, 1930, \$444,647.96.

Note.—This amount includes the sum of \$397,905.15 being an accumulation for some years of claims not enforceable at present.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 74), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 84), An Act to amend The Lightning Rod Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 75), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 81), An Act to amend The Public Health Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 79), An Act to amend The Summary Conviction Act, and, after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 80), An Act to amend The Justices of the Peace Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 3.40 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,

That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and had laid upon the Table the following certificates of the election of Members:—

Electoral District of Grenville, James A. Sanderson.

Electoral District of Hamilton, West, Argue Martin.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of December, 1930, issued by the Honourable Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to William S. Johnston, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Grenville, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Grenville, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of the Honourable George Howard Ferguson, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of Grenville, has resigned, James A. Sanderson, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twenty-third day of February, 1931, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, February 23rd, 1931.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of December, 1930, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to William Stull, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of West Hamilton, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of West Hamilton in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of the Honourable Frederick T. Smye, who, since his election as representative of the said Electoral District of West Hamilton, has departed this life, Argue Martin, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the thirteenth day of February, 1931, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, February 23rd, 1931.

James A. Sanderson, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Grenville, and Argue Martin, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of West Hamilton, having taken the Oaths and subscribed the Roll, took their Seats.

The following Petitions were brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Murphy (Beaches), the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Cobourg.

By Mr. Nesbitt, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 88), intituled "An Act to amend The Mining Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Acres,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 5.44 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Cobourg, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the separation of the said Town from the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham for municipal purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing debentures to the amount of \$1,598,683.00, and for other purposes.

Mr. Staples, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee has carefully examined the following Petitions and finds the Notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Listowel, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$25,000.00.

Of the Crown Trust Company, Montreal, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioner to operate as a Trust Company in the Province of Ontario.

Of the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, praying that an Act may pass validating the incorporation of the said Associations.

Of the Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario, praying that an Act may pass substituting the words "Certified Public Accountant" for the words "Licentiate in Accountancy" where they occur in the existing Act.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to validate debenture by-laws of \$990,000.00, to consolidate a floating debt of \$300,000.00, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Bridgeburg, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$75,000.00; to validate debentures of \$36,573.60, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Township of North York, praying that an Act may pass to validate debenture by-laws of \$56,000.00; to validate the purchase of portions of the Metropolitan Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Municipal Council of the Village of Stoney Creek, praying that an Act may pass to validate a debenture by-law of \$35,000.00.

Of the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to change the name of the institution to Protestant Children's Village.

Of the Township of North Gwillimbury, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Township to purchase by means of a special tax levy, a right-of-way and gravel pit from the Toronto Transportation Commission.

Of Elizabeth Johnson and Elizabeth Mayne Johnson, praying that an Act may pass to vary the terms of the will of the late William F. Johnson.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Penetanguishene, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to make a loan of \$50,000.00 to the Dominion Stove and Foundry Company.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Leamington, praying that an Act may pass providing for a reduction in the number of members of the Town Council and authorizing the appointment of a Town Manager.

Of the Corporation of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass to fix the County assessment rate for the Township; to validate debenture by-laws to the amount of \$132,666.00, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Alliston, praying that an Act may pass to validate debenture by-laws to the value of \$240,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass authorizing debenture by-laws of \$938,686.48; to validate tax sales and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass to authorize an issue of debentures of \$30,000.00, and to give the Petitioners certain special assessment privileges.

Of the Toronto General Hospital Trust, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the creation of an Advisory Committee in connection with the Trust.

Of the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass to validate debenture by-laws amounting to \$65,000.00; to change the date for holding the municipal elections, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Fort Erie, praying that an Act may pass to validate a debenture by-law of \$37,614.00; to adjust certain local improvement assessments and for other purposes.

Your Committee recommend that Rule No. 60 of Your Honourable House be suspended in this that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills

be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 4th day of March next, and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 11th day of March next.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 4th day of March next, and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 11th day of March next.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of North Gwillimbury." *Mr. Case*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased." *Mr. Case*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estates Bills.

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act respecting the City of London." *Mr. Wilson* (London).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act respecting the Crown Trust Company." *Mr. Oakley*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Listowel." *Mr. Richardson*.

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act respecting the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations." *Mr. Reid*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 17), intituled "An Act respecting the Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario." *Mr. Vaughan*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Stoney Creek." *Mr. Mahony*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene." *Mr. Simpson.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Leamington." *Mr. Smith (Essex).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 34), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Alliston." *Mr. Jamieson.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 56), intituled "An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital." *Mr. Murphy (St. Patrick).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas." *Mr. Raven.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 89), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Honeywell.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 90), intituled "An Act to amend The Optometry Act." *Mr. Honeywell.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 92), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act." *Mr. Kennedy (Peel).*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 94), intituled "An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act." *Mr. Poisson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 76), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 77), An Act to amend The Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 86), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 87), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board, Ontario, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 38.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Department of Labour, Province of Ontario, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.37 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee reports that it has with regret to record the great loss which the Legislative Assembly and your Committee have sustained since the last Session in the death of the late W. B. Wilkinson, K.C., for nearly thirty years one of the Law Clerks to the Assembly, and for many years Law Clerk of Private and Municipal Bills and secretary of your Committee. During the whole of his career in the service of this House Mr. Wilkinson was noted not only for faithfulness to duty and marked ability as a legislative draftsman, but more especially as an expert in all matters pertaining to private bills legislation and municipal affairs, having obtained therein a reputation as a leading exponent of municipal law, his opinion in such matters being sought not alone by this Assembly and its members but also by municipal bodies throughout the Province.

Your Committee feels it is but fitting that a record of the public loss occasioned by the death of Mr. Wilkinson be entered in the Journals of this House.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting The Toronto East General Hospital.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Town of Weston.

Bill (No. 30), An Act respecting the Town of Thorold.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Almonte.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Crowland.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 13), "An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 13), "An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act respecting the Nicholls' Hospital Trust." *Mr. Strickland*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Windsor." *Mr. Wilson* (Windsor).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 62), intituled "An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa." *Mr. Ellis*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of North York." *Mr. McBrien*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Elliott* (Bruce, North).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 96), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Elliott* (Bruce, North).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 97), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Ellis*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed and, after some time, Mr. Oliver moved, seconded by Mr. Slack,

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

This House regrets the failure of the Government to establish and maintain markets for farm products, so that by increased selling volume the farmer could meet his high overhead cost.

And a Debate arising, after some time it was on the motion of Mr. Tweed,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Oliver, the Petition of William A. Amos, Harry A. Gilroy, Bruce McNevin, James J. Morrison and Howard B. Clemes.

By Mr. Seguin, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Eastview.

By Mr. Cote, the Petition of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa." *Mr. Ellis.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Heighington.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Before the Orders of the Day were called, Mr. Nixon moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a matter of public importance, notice of which he handed to the Speaker, as follows:—

Mr. Speaker: I desire to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing the editorial appearing in a recent edition of "Varsity," the official publication of the undergraduate body at Toronto University, in which it was stated that "The teaching in a good many of the courses is of such a type as to result in a practical atheism on the part of the students."

H. C. NIXON.

Mr. Baxter asked the following Question (No. 1):—

What amount is collected by Ontario Hospitals from municipalities for keep of indigent patients, not including R.R. Tax.

The Minister of Health replied as follows:—

For the Fiscal Year ended October 31st, 1930, \$19,346.30.

Mr. Blakelock asked the following Question (No. 4):—

Why was Dr. English, Superintendent of the Ontario Government Hospital, Hamilton, transferred to Brockville.

The Minister of Health replied as follows:—

To replace the former Superintendent who died, and in accordance with the established policy of transferring Institution Superintendents from time to time.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 11):—

(a) What was the total amount of revenue collected in Gasoline Tax during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1930. (b) What amount was allowed to

gasoline companies for the collection of this tax. (c) What is the total amount collected by way of the Gasoline Tax since that tax was inaugurated. (d) What is the total amount paid for collection of the tax since the inauguration of the tax.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a)	\$10,756,835.83.	
(b)	Two per cent.	
(c)	1924-1925.....	\$1,936,767 25
	1925-1926.....	3,376,090 56
	1926-1927.....	4,032,941 72
	1927-1928.....	4,607,379 75
	1928-1929.....	8,497,593 94
	1929-1930.....	10,756,835 83
(d)	May 11th, 1925, May 10th, 1926.....	2 per cent.
	May 11th, 1926, October 31st, 1929.....	2½ per cent.
	November 1st, 1929.....	2 per cent.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 12):—

(a) Did the Department of Public Highways let the contract for the building of a bridge near Breslau on No. 7 King's Highway without calling for tenders, on the same plans and specifications as will be used by the contractor who has the contract for the building of the bridge. (b) If tenders were called what was the amount of the lowest tender. (c) What is the actual contract price for the building of the bridge.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a) Tenders were called on Department plans and specifications. Contractors were permitted, however, to submit alternative plans using Departmental specifications. Contract was awarded to contractor submitting lowest bid on alternative plans. (b) \$64,261.35. (c) Answered by b.

Mr. Sangster asked the following Question (No. 23):—

What is the total amount of arrears as of October 31st, 1930, on account of payments due to the Department of Mines for royalties.

The Minister of Mines replied as follows:—

\$4,022.27.

Mr. Sangster asked the following Question (No. 25):—

What is the total amount of arrears as of October 31st, 1930, on account of payments due to the Department of Game and Fisheries for royalties and licenses.

The Minister of Mines replied as follows:—

\$2,543.27.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Town of Weston.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 30), An Act respecting the Town of Thorold.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Almonte.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Crowland.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 93), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 71), An Act respecting Unemployment Relief, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with a certain amendment.

Ordered, That the amendment be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendment, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.22 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of William A. Amos, Harry A. Gilroy, Bruce McNevin, James J. Morrison and Howard B. Clemes, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Petitioners as a body corporate under the name of United Farmers Co-operative Association.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Eastview, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$75,000.00.

Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada, praying that an Act may pass to determine the borrowing powers of the Petitioner.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 12), intituled "An Act respecting the City of North Bay." *Mr. Harrison*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie." *Mr. Willson* (Niagara Falls).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 24), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of York." *Mr. Case*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg." *Mr. Willson* (Niagara Falls).

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Mr. Simpson asked the following Question (No. 14):—

What is the total amount of arrears as of October 31st, 1930, due in the Department of Lands and Forests for bonus, timber dues, rentals, tax, fees, etc.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

Bonus and timber dues.....	\$3,725,795 27
Ground rentals.....	26,725 00
Fire tax.....	43,087 20

The above arrears are abnormal. On account of the depressed state of the industry an Order-in-Council was passed allowing licensees a further period of a year in which to pay accounts. Securities by way of cash deposits, guarantees, etc., are held by the Department.

Mr. Ross asked the following Question (No. 19):—

1. How many persons were employed by the Liquor Commission during the last fiscal year. 2. What was the total wage bill. 3. Who are the members of the Commission and what are their respective salaries. 4. What amount was drawn by each as expenses during the last year.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. On October 31st, 1930, the staff of the Liquor Control Board was comprised of 1,181 employees of whom fifty-four were temporary employees whose services are either part-time or seasonal.

2. \$1,832,778.67.

3. Chief Commissioner:
The Honourable Sir Henry L. Drayton..... \$20,000 00 per year
Deputy Chief Commissioner:
Stewart McClenaghan..... \$10,000 00 per year
Commissioner:
His Honour J. M. McNamara..... \$10,000 00 per year
4. \$104.33, Chief Commissioner.
\$185.00 Deputy Chief Commissioner.
\$410.75, Commissioner.
-

Mr. Robertson asked the following Question (No. 22):—

What is the total amount of arrears as of October 31st, 1930, on account of payments due to the Provincial Treasurer's Department, for Succession Duties.

The Treasurer replied as follows:—

\$278,148.80. A portion of which has since been paid.

Note.—There are also a number of estates which may owe the Treasurer of Ontario further duty, but, owing to litigation and difference of opinion between the executors and the Department as to whether or not certain assets are properly taxable, and as to the value of certain assets in these estates, the Department is unable to state what further duty may be owing.

On motion of Mr. Nesbitt, seconded by Mr. McLean,

That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to consider the best means of improving the method of preparing the Voters Lists on which the Provincial Elections are held, and to report back to this House during the present Session.

The motion of Mr. Nesbitt was with the consent of the House withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Town of Weston.

Bill (No. 30), An Act respecting the Town of Thorold.

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Almonte.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Crowland.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported. That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 84), An Act to amend The Lightning Rod Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 93), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to the Administration of The Companies Act, The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act, The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, and The Companies Information Act for the year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 39.*)

Also, Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Northern Development Act, 1927. (*Sessional Papers No. 40.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Kennedy (Temiskaming), the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Haileybury.

By Mr. Seguin, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Cambridge.

By Mr. Nesbitt, the Petition of Messrs. E. J. Lennox, C. H. Ackerman, John Firstbrook, *et al.*

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the Crown Trust Company.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston.

Bill (No. 45), An Act respecting the Village of Stoney Creek.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act respecting Land Surveyors." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to amend The Registry Act." *Mr. Heighington.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 102), intituled "An Act to amend The Surveys Act." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to amend The Land Titles Act." *Mr. Heighington.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Murphy (St. Patrick),

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 10.42 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,

That the Clerk had received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board their Reports on the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 21), "An Act respecting the Town of Listowel."

Bill (No. 28), "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa."

Bill (No. 52), "An Act respecting the Village of Marmora."

The Reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 21) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Listowel," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, as amended, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
this 3rd day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 28) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, in so far as it provides for the consolidation of a floating debt, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 3rd day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon the reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 52) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Village of Marmora," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, as amended, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 3rd day of March, A.D. 1931.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Town of Listowel; Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa, and Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Village of Marmora, together with the Reports of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Haileybury, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an issue of debentures of \$70,000.00 for the purpose of consolidating a floating debt.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Cambridge, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an issue of debentures of \$18,000.00 for the purpose of consolidating a floating debt.

Of Edward J. Lennox, J. H. Ackerman, John Firstbrook, *et al*, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Northern Mines Railway and Development Company.

Mr. Newman asked the following Question (No. 9):—

- (a) How many employees has the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.
(b) How many of these employees are returned soldiers.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

(a) On January 31st, 1931, 992 male, 161 female. (b) Of the 992 male employees 322 are returned soldiers.

Mr. Slack asked the following Question (No. 17):—

1. What was the total sale during the last fiscal year by the Liquor Commission of: (a) Spirituous liquor; (b) Wine; (c) Beer. 2. What was the total sale of wine by wineries during the last fiscal year. 3. What was the total sale of beer through brewery warehouses and breweries during the last fiscal year.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) Spirituous liquor.....	\$29,423,605 77
(b) Wine.....	3,400,819 95
(c) Beer.....	1,939,667 99

2. \$1,620,742.09. 3. \$17,518,908.00.

Mr. Heighington asked the following Question (No. 20):—

1. How many people are employed by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario: (a) Men; (b) Women. 2. How many men are over the age of sixty years. 3. How many employees served overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. 4. How many employees had members of their families who served overseas. 5. How many employees had members of their families killed overseas.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) 992 Men.
- (b) 161 Women.

1,153 Total.

2. 142. (Note.—155 Employees were taken over by the Board, some having been employed under The Liquor License Act and all under the O.T.A.) 3. 322. 4. 355. 5. 88.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 104), intituled "An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 78), An Act to amend The Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 82), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 83), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 89), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 90), An Act to amend The Optometry Act.

Referred to a Select Committee to be appointed for the purpose of considering the Bill.

Bill (No. 95), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 96), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 97), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 98), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 91), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 92), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the Crown Trust Company.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 45), An Act respecting the Village of Stoney Creek.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 99), An Act respecting Land Surveyors.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On motion by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider Bill (No. 90), "An Act to amend The Optometry Act," such Committee to be composed of Messrs. Robb, Harcourt, Hill, Honeywell, Lancaster, Simpson and Slack.

The House then adjourned at 4.52 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Third Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Township of North Gwillimbury.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Ancaster.

Bill (No. 62), An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 22), "An Act respecting the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations," on the ground that it relates to a religious institution, and on Bill (No. 62), "An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 22), "An Act respecting the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations," on the ground that it relates to a religious institution, and on Bill (No. 62), "An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

Mr. Wright, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee recommend that the annual allowance for stationery supplied Members of the House be continued at \$25.00, and that the King's Printer be authorized to procure for the Members of the House the following publication in the number listed below:

Canadian Almanac.....112 copies

The Committee recommends that Departmental reports and Sessional records be printed in the quantities below:—

Public Accounts.....	2,800
Supplementary Estimates.....	1,700
Return of the Election.....	1,500
Hydro-Electric Commission.....	4,200
T. and N.O. Railway.....	900
Education.....	1,900
Lands and Forests.....	2,200
Prisons and Reformatories.....	1,100
Minimum Wage Board.....	1,300
Labour Report.....	1,700
Children's Aid.....	1,450

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 105), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Hipel.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Newman,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 7.25 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,

That the Clerk had received from the Commissioners of Estate Bills their report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased.

The report was then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows:—

We, the Right Honourable Sir William Mulock and the Honourable William Edward Middleton, two of the Commissioners of Estate Bills, have the honour to present to you their report upon Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased.

The late William F. Johnson died on the 22nd day of February, 1929, having first made his last Will and Testament bearing date the 5th of July, 1927, which has been duly approved by the proper Surrogate Court in that behalf.

In and by the said Will the testator gave to his widow the sum of \$1,000 and gave to his daughter the income from certain property during her life. Upon her death the capital of this invested fund is given to the lawful issue of his daughter in equal shares. If the daughter dies leaving no lawful issue, \$2,000 is given to a cousin, Florence Huff, and the balance of the residue is given to the Prince Edward Lodge of Free Masons for a benevolent fund. The total estate amounts to nearly \$17,000.

The widow for whom this scant provision is made is seventy-two years of age and is in a delicate state of health. The daughter, who was only entitled to the life interest, is also in a delicate state of health, unmarried and says she has no intention of marrying. The provision for her she deems inadequate. Under these circumstances this legislation is sought for the purpose of barring all interest in any issue she may possibly have. An arrangement has been made to pay Florence Huff \$500 in full of her possible contingent interest and also an arrangement has been made with the Masonic Lodge to pay to it \$5,000 in lieu of its contingent interest. This will reduce the estate to about \$11,500, which under this Act will be given to the mother and daughter in equal shares, the interest of the possible grandchildren being completely wiped out.

In the opinion of your Commissioners it is not reasonable that this Bill do pass into law.

The case is undoubtedly one of real hardship so far as the applicants are concerned as the will was made and the testator died before the passing of The Dependents Relief Act.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that it would be reasonable to enact that the Petitioners should be at liberty to proceed under the provisions of The Dependents Relief Act notwithstanding the fact that the testator died before that Act came into operation and that will afford to the Petitioners a substantial measure of relief.

W. MULOCK, C.J.O.

W. E. MIDDLETON, J.A.

Osgoode Hall,
3rd March, 1931.

Commissioners.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestion of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,

That the Clerk had received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board their report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg.

The report was then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 46) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, in so far as it relates to the consolidation of a floating debt, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
this 5th day of March, A.D. 1931.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg, together with the report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 108), intituled "An Act to amend The Dentistry Act." *Mr. Robb.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 109), intituled "An Act to amend The Insurance Act." *Mr. Murphy* (St. Patrick).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Mr. Elliott asked the following Question (No. 8):—

(a) What is the total amount of Gasoline Tax in arrears as of October 31st, 1930. (b) How many firms are in arrears in the payment of Gas Tax. (c) What efforts have been made to collect the arrears of Gasoline Tax owing by Thomas Martin and Joseph Lipovitch of Brantford.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a) \$81,149.64. (A portion of this amount has since been collected.)
(b) Twenty-five. (c) Thomas Martin, trading as "The Empire Oil Company," left the country. Account is in the hands of the Solicitor for collection. Every effort has been taken to collect the arrears from Joseph Lipovitch, trading as the "Reliance Oil Company."

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 13):—

(a) What has been the total ordinary expenditure (maintenance) on account of highways since the inauguration of the Gasoline Tax. (b) What has been the total ordinary expenditure (maintenance) on account of highways in Northern Ontario since the inauguration of the Gasoline Tax.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a) \$22,847,616.00. (b) \$8,788,090.66.

The above amounts do not include any funds used in debt retirement.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 26):—

What is the total amount of arrears as of October 31st, 1930, on account of payments due to the Department of Public Highways for license fees owing by the issuers of licenses for all kinds of motor vehicles.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

\$1,487.30.

Mr. Medd asked the following Question (No. 30):—

What was the cost of keeping the highway from Stratford to Goderich open during the winter of 1929-1930.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

\$3,714.60.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 31):—

What amounts of expenditures have been contracted by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and paid by the Province out of Consolidated Revenue Fund for the years 1928, 1929, 1930.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1928—			
Capital advances (repayable).....	\$7,848,918		
Bonuses towards Rural Lines.....	740,247		
			\$8,589,165
1929—			
Capital advances (repayable).....	\$14,372,737		
Bonuses towards Rural Lines.....	1,070,533		
			\$15,443,270
1930—			
Capital advances (repayable).....	\$16,617,939		
Bonuses towards Rural Lines.....	1,689,164		
			\$18,307,103

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 100), An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Referred to the Committee on Legal Bills.

Bill (No. 103), An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Referred to the Committee on Legal Bills.

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the Border Cities Y.M. and Y.W. Associations.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Township of North Gwillimbury.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Ancaster.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 62), An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 104), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the Crown Trust Company.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Bill (No. 45), An Act respecting the Village of Stoney Creek.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston, in Committee of the Whole having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and the Bill be referred back for reconsideration by the House under the Orders for Second Readings.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and the Bill be referred back to the Committee on Private Bills for further consideration.

The House then adjourned at 4 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 110), intituled "An Act to amend The Line Fences Act." *Mr. Elliott* (Bruce, North).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 111), intituled "An Act to provide for giving Threshers a Lien in Certain Cases." *Mr. Smith* (Essex).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Slack asked the following Question (No. 21):—

1. What was the amount of loans outstanding under The Agricultural Development Act on October 31st of last year. 2. What amount was outstanding as short-term farm loans on October 31st last. 3. What have been the total losses, or shortages to date. 4. What surplus has the Board in reserve. 5. In how many instances in each of the last three fiscal years has the Board taken

foreclosure or sale proceedings. 6. How many farms bearing mortgages under this Act have been sold during the last fiscal year. 7. Who are the members of the Agricultural Development Board, and what are their salaries.

The Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

1. \$29,442,986.90. 2. \$142,803.73. 3. Shortages on farms sold by the Board since its inception approximate \$40,000, but there has been no net loss as the answer to the next question will show. 4. \$520,166.05. 5. 1928, 41. 1929, 69. 1930, 113. 6. 78. 7. W. B. Roadhouse, Chairman; J. A. Carroll and George A. Elliott. A salary of \$6,000 is paid the Chairman but no salary is paid the other members.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 105), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Dentistry Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Ancaster.

Bill (No. 62), An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the Border Cities Y.M. and Y.W. Associations.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Township of North Gwillimbury.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Mining Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Surveys Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for year ending December 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 24.*)

Also, Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 8.*)

Also, Report of the Minister of Public Welfare of the Operations of the Superintendent of Neglected Children for the year 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 19.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of North Bay.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 53), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Town of Listowel.

Bill (No. 29), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of La Salle.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Village of Marmora.

Mr. McBrien, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third and Final Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee has carefully examined the following Petitions and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston praying that an Act may pass to validate debentures of \$50,000.00; to consolidate a floating debt of \$67,000.00 and to validate an agreement with the Canadian Terminal System.

Of the Ontario Association of Architects praying that an Act may pass to regulate the practice of architecture.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough praying that an Act may pass to validate certain tax sales.

Of the Corporation of the City of Niagara Falls praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue of \$25,000.00; changing the election of mayor and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Cobourg praying that an Act may pass authorizing the separation of the said Town from the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham for municipal purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Capreol praying that an Act may pass to validate a debenture by-law of \$6,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Tilbury praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$40,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Georgetown praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$22,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Forest Hill praying that an Act may pass incorporating the said Village as a Town and granting it separation from the County of York for municipal purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Cornwall praying that an Act may pass validating By-law No. 16 of the said Town for the purpose of granting a ten-year extension of franchise to the Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power Company.

Of the Corporation of the City of Sudbury praying that an Act may pass validating certain debenture by-laws aggregating an amount of \$754,319.00.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia praying that an Act may pass validating an agreement regarding certain sewer and drain constructions and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Hawkesbury praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$22,500.00.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Renfrew praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$65,000.00.

Of the City Gas Company of London praying that an Act may pass to remove a borrowing limit imposed at present on the Petitioners by Statute.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Dundas praying that an Act may pass to confirm By-laws 1045 and 1046 of the said Corporation to validate certain debentures.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company Limited praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law to give the petitioning Company an exclusive franchise for a period of thirty years to sell its product in the said Town.

Of the Municipal Corporation of Kenora praying that an Act may pass to validate the incorporation of the Kenora General Hospital.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto praying that an Act may pass authorizing debentures to the amount of \$1,598,683.00, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Eastview praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$75,000.00.

Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada, praying that an Act may pass to determine the borrowing powers of the Petitioners.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Haileybury praying that an Act may pass authorizing the consolidation of a floating debt of \$70,000.00.

Of William A. Amos, Bruce McNevin, Harry A. Gilroy, James J. Morrison and Howard B. Clemes praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the petitioners as a body corporate under the name of United Farmers Co-operative Association.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Cambridge praying that an Act may pass to consolidate a floating debt of \$18,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the Regiopolis University praying that an Act may pass to vary the terms of the Act of Incorporation.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Kingston." *Mr. Skinner.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act to regulate the practice of Architecture." *Mr. Oakley.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 37), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough." *Mr. Case.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 20), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls." *Mr. Willson* (Niagara Falls).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg." *Mr. Murphy* (Beaches).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Capreol." *Mr. Aubin.*

• Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury." *Mr. McBrien.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 61), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown." *Mr. Blakelock.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill." *Mr. Baird.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall." *Mr. McNaughton.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Sudbury." *Mr. Aubin.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Orillia." *Mr. Jamieson.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury." *Mr. Cole.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 51), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew." *Mr. Craig.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 54), intituled "An Act respecting the City Gas Company of London." *Mr. Wilson (London).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Dundas." *Mr. Shaver.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Limited." *Mr. Case.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora." *Mr. Hutchinson.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 63), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." *Mr. Nesbitt.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Eastview." *Mr. Seguin.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada." *Mr. Cote.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 68), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury." *Mr. Kennedy* (Temiskaming).

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 65), intituled "An Act to incorporate the United Farmers Co-operative Association." *Mr. Oliver.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge." *Mr. Seguin.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis." *Mr. Skinner.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act to amend The Negligence Act, 1930." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 113), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Case.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time,

The Amendment to the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS

Medd	Oliver	Slack
Nixon	Ross	Taylor—6.

NAYS

Acres	Hill	Poisson
Aubin	Hipel	Price
Baird	Hogarth	Raven
Baxter	Honeywell	Reid
Bell	Ireland	Richardson
Berry	Jamieson	Robb
Black	Jutten	Robertson
Blakelock	Kennedy	St. Denis
Blanchard	(Peel)	Sanderson
Bragg	Kenning	Sangster
Calder	Lancaster	Scholfield
Case	Laughton	Seguin
Challies	Lyons	Shaver
Clark	Macaulay	Shields
Colliver	Mackay	Simpson
Cooke	Mahony	Sinclair
Cote	Martin	Singer
Davis	(Hamilton)	Skinner
Dunlop	Martin	Smith
Ecclestone	(Brantford)	(Greenwood)
Elliott	Monteith	Spence
(Bruce, North)	Moore	Staples
Elliott	Morrison	Stedman
(Rainy River)	Murphy	Strickland
Ellis	(St. Patrick)	Tweed
Finlayson	Murphy	Vaughan
Fraleigh	(Beaches)	Willson
Freele	Murray	(Niagara Falls)
Goldie	McArthur	Wilson
Graves	McBrien	(Windsor, East)
Harcourt	McCrea	Wilson
Harrison	McLean	(London, South)
Heighington	McMillen	Wilson
Henry	McNaughton	(Lincoln)
(York, East)	McQuibban	Wright—95.
Henry	Nesbitt	
(Kent, East)	Oakley	

The Motion, then having been submitted, was carried on the following Division:—

YEAS

Acres	Hill	Nesbitt
Aubin	Hogarth	Oakley
Baird	Honeywell	Poisson
Bell	Ireland	Price
Berry	Jamieson	Raven
Black	Jutten	Reid
Blanchard	Kennedy	Richardson
Calder	(Peel)	Robb
Case	Kenning	St. Denis
Challies	Lancaster	Sanderson
Clark	Laughton	Scholfield
Colliver	Lyons	Seguin
Cooke	Macaulay	Shaver
Cote	Mahony	Shields
Davis	Martin	Singer
Dunlop	(Hamilton)	Skinner
Ecclestone	Martin	Smith
Elliott	(Brantford)	(Greenwood)
(Rainy River)		
Ellis	Monteith	Spence
Finlayson	Moore	Staples
Fraleigh	Morrison	Stedman
Freele	Murphy	Strickland
Goldie	(St. Patrick)	Vaughan
Graves	Murphy	Willson
Hambly	(Beaches)	(Niagara Falls)
Harcourt		Wilson
Harrison	McArthur	(Windsor, East)
Heighington	McBrien	Wilson
Henry	McCrea	(London, South)
(York, East)	McLean	Wilson
Henry	McMillen	(Lincoln)
(Kent, East)	McNaughton	Wright—83.

NAYS

Baxter	Medd	Sangster
Blakelock	Murray	Simpson
Bragg	McQuibban	Sinclair
Elliott	Nixon	Slack
(Bruce, North)	Oliver	Taylor
Hipel	Robertson	Tweed—19.
Mackay	Ross	

And it was,

Resolved. That an humble Address be presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—

To The Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

The Address, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed and presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor by those Members of this House who are Members of the Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Monteith,

Resolved, That this House will on Thursday next resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That this House will on Thursday next resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then adjourned at 6.13 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 114), intituled "An Act respecting The Public Hospitals and Hospitals for Incurables. *Mr. Robb*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act to amend The County Judges Act. *Mr. Price*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act. *Mr. Price*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act." *Mr. Price*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Robertson asked the following Question (No. 24):—

What is the total amount of arrears as of October 31st, 1930, on account of payments due to the Provincial Secretary's Department for Companies' Returns.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

\$73,500.00.

It should be added that this is approximate, inasmuch as many companies have shares of no-par value; also very many have been struck off the files during the year.

Mr. Oliver asked the following Question (No. 32):—

1. What is the total number of persons receiving Old Age Pensions. 2. What is the total amount which has been paid under the Old Age Pensions up to the end of the last fiscal year. 3. How many farmers whose wives and children own the land on which they are living, are depending on the Act.

The Minister of Public Welfare replied as follows:—

1. On February 28th, 1931, 36,932 persons. 2. \$6,546,771.30. 3. No statistical record.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of North Bay.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 53), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Town of Listowel.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 29), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of La Salle.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 52) An Act respecting the Village of Marmora.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Mr. Nixon moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor,

"That this House affirms its adherence to the principle of the Referendum and Plebiscite and believes that an opportunity should be given to the people of Ontario to vote on the Liquor Question in this manner when a sufficient public demand for such action is apparent."

And a debate having ensued, after some time,

The Motion, having been put, was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS

Baxter	Medd	Ross
Blakelock.	McQuibban	Sangster
Elliott	Newman	Simpson
(Bruce, North)	Nixon	Sinclair
	Oliver	Slack
Mackay	Robertson	Taylor—16.

NAYS

Acres	Hill	Nesbitt
Aubin	Hogarth	Oakley
Baird	Honeywell	Poisson
Bell	Hutchinson	Price
Berry	Ireland	Raven
Black	Jamieson	Reid
Blanchard	Jutten	Richardson
Calder	Kennedy	St. Denis
Case	(Peel)	Sanderson
Challies	Kenning	Scholfield
Clark	Lancaster	Seguin
Colliver	Laughton	Shaver
Cote	Lyons	Shields
Craig	Macaulay	Skinner
Davis	Mahony	Smith
Dunlop	Martin	(Greenwood)
Ecclestone	(Hamilton)	Spence
Elliott	Martin	Staples
(Rainy River)	(Brantford)	Stedman
Finlayson	Monteith	Strickland
Fraleigh	Moore	Vaughan
Freele	Morrison	Willson
Goldie	Murphy	(Niagara Falls)
Graves	(St. Patrick)	Wilson
Hambly	Murphy	(Windsor, East)
Harcourt	(Beaches)	Wilson
Harrison	McArthur	(London, South)
Heighington	McBrien	Wilson
Henry	McCrea	(Lincoln)
(York, East)	McLean	Wright—81.
Henry	McMillen	
(Kent, East)	McNaughton	

The House then adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased.

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting The Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario.

Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the Township of Sandwich East.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting The Nicholls Hospital Trust.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 39), "An Act respecting The Nicholls Hospital Trust," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 39), "An Act respecting The Nicholls Hospital Trust," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 94), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 101), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Negligence Act, 1930.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 117), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 99), An Act respecting Land Surveyors, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 104), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Macaulay presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Henry delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

WILLIAM DONALD ROSS

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1931, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 12th, 1931.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply having been read,

Mr. Dunlop moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

And a Debate having ensued, it was, on the motion of Mr. Tweed,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

Also, Report of the Statistics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 22.*)

Also, Report of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 21.*)

Also, Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations for the Province of Ontario for year ending December 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*)

Also, Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending December 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.48 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,

That the Clerk had received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board their Reports on the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew.

Bill (No. 61), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 68), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Bill (No. 69), An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge.

The Reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows:—

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 31) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, as amended, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 12th day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon the reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 48) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in

the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, in so far as it provides for the consolidation of a floating debt, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 12th day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 51) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that such Bill, as amended, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 12th day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 61) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 12th day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 68) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting

the Town of Haileybury," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, as amended, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 12th day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 69) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, as amended, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
this 12th day of March, A.D. 1931.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 118), intituled "An Act to make better provision for the Maintenance of Minor Children." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 119), intituled "An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act." *Mr. Robb.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 120), intituled "An Act to amend The Anatomy Act." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 121), intituled "An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 122), intituled "An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 15):—

(a) What has been the increase in the public debt of Ontario on account of highways since the inauguration of the Gasoline Tax. (b) What has been the increase in the public debt on account of highways in Northern Ontario since the inauguration of the Gasoline Tax.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a) On account of highways in Old Ontario since November 1st, 1925, \$51,889,590.63. (b) On account of highways in Northern Ontario since November 1st, 1925, \$16,312,714.94. Gasoline Tax imposed May 11th, 1925.

Mr. Medd asked the following Question (No. 27):—

How many motor licenses were suspended during the year ending October 31st, 1930, (a) for reckless driving; (b) for drunken driving.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

A total of 2,988 licenses were suspended during the year ending October 31st, 1930. Of these 1,744 were suspended for reckless driving (including racing, etc.), and 878 for being under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Medd asked the following Question (No. 29):—

1. How many gun licenses were sold in Ontario last year under section 10, subsection 3, of The Game and Fisheries Act. 2. How many applications were received to conduct supervised rabbit hunts (under subsection 4). 3. Were any such applications refused. If so, why. 4. How many seizures and prosecutions have been made during the last fiscal year for failure to have a gun license. 5. How many such seizures and prosecutions have been made during the last four months. 6. In how many instances were seizures made but no prosecutions followed and guns restored, from present date to November 1st, 1929.

The Minister of Mines replied as follows:—

1. 31,343. 2. 113. 3. No. 4. 72. 5. 65. 6. 89.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 33):—

What was the cost of patrolling the King's Highways in Ontario during the last fiscal year.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

By Highways Department, November 1st, 1929, to March 15th, 1930.....	\$64,777 18
By Attorney-General's Department from the date of the transfer of the Highway Traffic Officers to the Provincial Police Force, March 16th to October 31st.....	138,228 67
	<hr/> \$203,005 85

Mr. Robertson asked the following Question (No. 37):—

1. How many counties in the Province are being financed by the Province as to county highway expenditures. 2. What is the total amount due the Province by reason of such financing.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. Eight counties have received partial financing. 2. \$605,097.99, plus interest, which each county will pay.

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 40):—

1. What has been the total cost to date to the Province of the Somerset Commission in relation to Fruit Marketing. 2. What amounts remain to be paid.

The Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

1. \$1,340.73. 2. \$3,659.27.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Town of Weston.

- Bill (No. 30), An Act respecting the Town of Thorold.
- Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Almonte.
- Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Crowland.
- Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.
- Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.
- Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the Crown Trust Company.
- Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Township of East York.
- Bill (No. 45), An Act respecting the Village of Stoney Creek.
- Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.
- Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.
- Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Ancaster.
- Bill (No. 62), An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans Home, Ottawa.
- Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the Border Cities Y.M. and Y.W. Associations.
- Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Township of North Gwillimbury.
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The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

- Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Line Fences Act.
Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.
- Bill (No. 113), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.
Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.
- Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting The Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the Township of Sandwich East.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting The Nicholls Hospital Trust.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 85), An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of North Bay.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 53), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Town of Listowel.

Bill (No. 29), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of La Salle.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Village of Marmora.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without Amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 101), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 117), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Before the Orders of the Day were called, Mr. Henry, the Prime Minister, presented to the House for the use of the Honourable the Speaker a gavel made from wood taken from the first Parliament Buildings erected in Ontario, at Kingston, the gavel being the gift of a former Attorney-General of the Province, the Honourable Wm. F. Nickle.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 123), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act."
Mr. McBrien.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 79), An Act to amend the Summary Convictions Act, having been called, it was, on the motion of Mr. Price,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and the Bill be withdrawn, it having been added to the provisions of Bill (No. 117), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of North Bay.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 53), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Town of Listowel.

Bill (No. 29), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of La Salle.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Village of Marmora.

Mr. Ross asked the following Question (No. 28):—

1. Who are the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and what are their salaries. 2. Are the members of the Board participants in a scheme of group insurance. 3. Are the funds of the Board used for the payment of any part of the insurance premiums. If yes, what proportion. 4. What is the total annual amount paid by the Board for group insurance of all employees.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. V. A. Sinclair, Chairman, \$14,000; H. J. Halford, Vice-Chairman, \$9,000; Geo. A. Kingston, Commissioner, \$8,000. 2. Yes. 3. Yes; rate varies from year to year. Members of the Board pay \$1.01 per month per thousand of insurance carried, the employees pay fifty cents per month per thousand of insurance carried, and the balance of the yearly premium is paid out of the accident fund. 4. \$995.70 for 1930.

Mr. McKay asked the following Question (No. 43):—

1. What is the total number of rural power users under individual twenty-year contracts with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. 48,592.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 114), An Act respecting The Public Hospitals and Hospitals for Incurables.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Anatomy Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 121), An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 122), An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased.

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting The Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario.

Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the Township of Sandwich East.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting The Nicholls Hospital Trust.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario as at October 31st, 1930.
(*Sessional Papers No. 20.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board their report on the following Bill:—

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

The report was then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows:—

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 32) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the City of Kingston," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, in so far as it relates to the consolidation of a floating debt, should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 16th day of March, A.D. 1931.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills together with the report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board thereon.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting The United Suburban Gas Company, Limited, and the Town of Brampton.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Bill (No. 57), An Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 47), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Your Committee begs further to report that it has reconsidered Bill (No. 34), "An Act respecting the Town of Alliston," which was referred back to the Committee, and now reports the same with certain amendments.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 3), "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 3), "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 124), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Service Act." *Mr. Henry*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 118), An Act to make better Provision for the Maintenance of Minor Children.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 107), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Anatomy Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, Mr. Tweed moved, seconded by Mr. Baxter,

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

This House regrets that the Government has failed to relieve the people of the Province from unnecessary and burdensome taxation, and has announced no plans for a complete survey of all taxation, municipal and provincial, within the Province to make taxation reduction possible.

And a debate arising, after some time it was on the motion of Mr. Sangster,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board their reports in the following cases:—

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside.

Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview.

The reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows:—

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 66) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Eastview," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill should be passed by your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 17th day of March, A.D. 1931.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon reference under Rule 72 of your Honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill (No. 5) 1931, entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Riverside," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill, in so far as it relates to the consolidation of a floating debt, should be passed by your Honourable House.

With respect to the renewal of debentures, as provided for in section 4 of the Bill, the Board makes no recommendation because it appears that such

debentures are largely local improvement debentures and there is no authority under the Rules to provide for a renewal of such debentures.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*

A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 17th day of March A.D., 1931.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside and Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview, together with the reports of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board thereon be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Macaulay, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same without amendment:—

Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Line Fences Act.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 125), intituled "An Act to amend The Insurance Act. *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 126), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 128), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 80), An Act to amend The Justices of the Peace Act.

Bill (No. 71), An Act respecting Unemployment Relief.

Bill (No. 84), An Act to amend The Lightning Rod Act.

Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Bill (No. 94), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of William F. Johnson, deceased.

Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the Township of Sandwich East.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting The Nicholls Hospital Trust.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Sudbury.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Limited.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 47), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 57), An Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 123), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The County Judges Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 118), An Act to make better Provision for the Maintenance of Minor Children, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 121), An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 122), An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 3.53 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew.

Bill (No. 58), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 68), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 56), An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital.

Bill (No. 60), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Bill (No. 61), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 129), intituled "An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act."
Mr. Price.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 130), intituled "An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 131), intituled "An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act. *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act." *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 133), intituled "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Dentistry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 85), An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time,

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolved itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

Friday, March 20th, 1931,

The Debate continued,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 26.*)

Also, Report of the Operations under The Northern Development Act and The Colonization Roads Act for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 41.*)

The House then adjourned at 12.32 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 134), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Health Act." *Mr. Robb.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 135), intituled "An Act to amend The Cemetery Act." *Mr. Robb.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 136), intituled "An Act respecting Training Schools." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 137), intituled "An Act respecting Charitable Institutions." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 138), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act." *Mr. Henry* (York, East).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 139), intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Public Welfare." *Mr. Henry* (York, East).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Mr. Taylor asked the following Question (No. 18):—

1. How many applications for loans were made under The Act to Provide for Granting Aid towards the Installation of Electrical Works in Rural Power Districts, 1930. 2. How many applications were approved. 3. What was the total amount of loans actually made. 4. What was the largest loan made to any one individual.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. 32. 2. 15. 3. \$5,232.00. 4. \$600.00.

Mr. Blakelock asked the following Question (No. 36):—

How long are applications for positions on the Provincial Police force kept on file for purposes of selection for appointment, after receipt of the same in cases where applicants receive no appointment.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

All applications received are placed on file and retained indefinitely.

Mr. Simpson asked the following Question (No. 39):—

1. What has been the total cost to date to the Province of the Hodgins Commission of Inquiry into Rates of Automobile Insurance. 2. What amounts remain to be paid.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. \$55,182.07. 2. As far as can be ascertained about \$10,000.

Mr. Tweed asked the following Question (No. 46):—

What has been the total expenditure on Provincial Highways by the Province for each of the years 1924 to 1930, both inclusive, both as to (a) capital expenditure, (b) ordinary expenditure.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a) Capital, 1924, \$5,432,018.90; 1925, \$6,847,000.00; 1926, \$5,535,000.00; 1927, \$7,300,200.96; 1928, \$9,782,421.60; 1929, \$10,494,167.34; 1930, \$11,686,487.54.

(b) Ordinary, 1924, \$1,167,981.10; 1925, \$1,503,000.00; 1926, \$1,215,000.00; 1927, \$1,849,799.14; 1928, \$1,867,578.40; 1929, \$1,955,832.66; 1930, \$2,188,512.46.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 50):—

1. Who are the solicitors acting for the Agricultural Development Board in Peterborough County. 2. What fees have these solicitors received since their appointment. 3. How many titles have they searched, and reported upon. 4. How many loans have been made from reports on title. 5. How many mortgages have been foreclosed. 6. How many sales have been made under the Mortgagee's power of sale. 7. How many properties are in the possession of the Board in Peterborough County.

The Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

For the past eight years: 1. Peck, Kerr and McElderry, Peterborough. 2. Fees are paid by the borrower in accordance with a fees schedule ranging between \$10 and \$23 per loan according to the amount of the loan. 3. 75. 4. 72. 5. None. 6. One. 7. None.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 56), An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 58), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 60), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 61), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 68), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 126), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 127), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston.

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Bill (No. 47), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Bill (No. 57), An Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Line Fences Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 73), An Act to make Uniform the Law Respecting Wills, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 114), An Act respecting The Public Hospitals and Hospitals for Incurables, and,

after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Service Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 5.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.55 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 140), intituled "The McMaster University Lands Act, 1931."
Mr. Monteith.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 141), intituled "An Act respecting Superannuation and Benefit Funds for Firemen." *Mr. Murphy* (St. Patrick).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 142), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Health Act." *Mr. Murphy* (St. Patrick).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 143), intituled "An Act to amend The Bees Act." *Mr. Kennedy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 144), intituled "An Act to Regulate Barber Shops in the Province of Ontario." *Mr. McBrien*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 145), intituled "An Act to amend The Agricultural Representatives Act." *Mr. Kennedy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 146), intituled "An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act." *Mr. Kennedy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 147), intituled "An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act." *Mr. Martin* (Hamilton).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 148), intituled "An Act to amend The Companies Act." *Mr. Macaulay*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 149), intituled "An Act to amend The Companies Information Act." *Mr. Macaulay*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 150), intituled "The Battery Service Stations Protection Act." *Mr. Macaulay*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 151), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal and School Accounts Audit Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 152), intituled "An Act to amend The Ditches and Watercourses Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 153), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Drainage Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 154), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 155), intituled "An Act to Confirm Tax Sales and Deeds." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Anatomy Act.

Bill (No. 122), An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Dentistry Act

Bill (No. 85), An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the Course of their Employment.

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston.

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Bill (No. 47), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Bill (No. 57), An Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture.

Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Line Fences Act.

Mr. Robertson asked the following Question (No. 38)—

1. How many charters have been issued by the Government for Stock Exchanges in Ontario. 2. What are the names of the Exchanges operating in Ontario under such charters. 3. What are the dates upon which each of such charters were issued.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Five. 2. The Toronto Stock Exchange, The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, The Toronto Mining Exchange, The International Stock Exchange. 3. Date of incorporation: The Toronto Stock Exchange, 1878 (Special Act, Chapter 65 of 41 Victoria); The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, 1899; The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, 1908; The Toronto Mining Exchange, 31st July, 1914; The International Stock Exchange, 30th November, 1927. The first Standard Stock and Mining Exchange was absorbed in 1908 by the second charter. The Toronto Mining Exchange did not function or file any returns, and pursuant to Section 28 of The Companies Act its corporate powers have been forfeited.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 41):—

Of what date was inquiry under The Security Frauds Prevention Act made of Acme Securities, Limited, and Vitamin Milling Company.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

Acme Securities, Limited: September 18th, 1929; March 5th, 1930; March 22nd, 1930; March 4th, 1931. Vitamin Milling Company: Under Companies Information Act; February 28th, 1930; February 10th, 1931.

Note—Information was secured including auditors' statements and given to various organizations and persons as requested during the year 1930. An investigation is now pending.

Mr. Hutchinson asked the following Question (No. 49):—

1. What is the name of the official in charge of the Radio Section of the Forestry Department. 2. How long has he been with the Department. 3. Has he a Dominion certificate of radio efficiency. 4. When was it taken out. 5. What was his previous occupation.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. C. Ward. 2. March 21st, 1927 (four years). 3. Yes. 4. February 4th, 1919. 5. 1917, R.A.F. electrical repairs, magnetos, etc. 1918-19, Naval Service. Four months' course in Naval School of Wireless Telegraphy. 1919-22, Metropolitan Motors, electrical work. Installation and operation of broadcast station CHVC. 1923-27, Construction of radio apparatus.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 129), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 131), An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 138), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 139), An Act respecting The Department of Public Welfare.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 111), An Act to provide for Giving Threshers a Lien in Certain Cases.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew.

Bill (No. 56), An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital.

Bill (No. 58), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 60), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Bill (No. 61), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 68), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 114), An Act respecting The Public Hospitals and Hospital for Incurables, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 93), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill by changing the title to "The Vicious Dogs Act, 1931."

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 118), An Act to make Better Provision for the Maintenance of Minor Children, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time and passed.

On Motion of Mr. Hutchison, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return showing all letters and telegrams received from Mayors, Officers of Municipalities, or Boards of Trade, in Northern Ontario, regarding wages and camp conditions in connection with Northern Development work.

On motion of Mr. Finlayson, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the setting apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) and that the same shall be Applied for the purposes set out in The Northern Development Act and The Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act, or any of them.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, "That in addition to the amounts provided by The Northern Ontario Appropriation Acts, heretofore enacted, there shall be set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) and the same shall be Applied for the purposes set out in The Northern Development Act and The Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act, or any of them."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Resolved, "That in addition to the amounts provided by The Northern Ontario Appropriation Acts, heretofore enacted, there shall be set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) and the same shall be Applied for the purposes set out in The Northern Development Act and The Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act, or any of them."

The Resolution having been read the second time was agreed to.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Statement showing all sums credited to the Highway Improvement Fund and all sums chargeable thereto for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 43.*)

Also, Report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 42.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.53 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway.

Bill (No. 67), An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada.

Bill (No. 69), An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Bill (No. 55), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 63), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview.

Your Committee would recommend that Rule 60 of Your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 1st day of April.

Ordered, That Rule 60 of the House be suspended in this, that the time for receiving reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 1st day of April.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 156), intituled "An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act." *Mr. Dunlop*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 157), intituled "An Act respecting Private Hospitals." *Mr. Robb*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 158), intituled "An Act to amend The Veterinary Science Practise Act." *Mr. Kennedy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time,

The Amendment, that:—

"This House regrets that the Government has failed to relieve the people of the Province from unnecessary and burdensome taxation, and has announced no plans for a complete survey of all taxation, municipal and provincial, within the Province to make taxation reduction possible,"

Having been put was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS

Baxter	Medd	Ross
Blakelock	Murray	Sangster
Bragg	McQuibban	Simpson
Elliott	Newman	Sinclair
(Bruce, North)	Nixon	Taylor—18.
Hipel	Oliver	
Mackay	Robertson	

NAYS

Acres	Hogarth	Oakley
Aubin	Honeywell	Poisson
Baird	Ireland	Price
Bell	Jamieson	Raven
Berry	Jutten	Reid
Black	Kennedy	Richardson
Blanchard	(Temiskaming)	Robb
Calder	Kennedy	St. Denis
Case	(Peel)	Sanderson
Challies	Kenning	Scholfield
Clark	Lancaster	Seguin
Colliver	Laughton	Shaver
Cooke	Lyons	Shields
Cote	Macaulay	Smith
Craig	Mahony	(Essex, South)
Davis	Martin	Smith
Dunlop	(Hamilton)	(Greenwood)
Ecclestone	Martin	Spence
Finlayson	(Brantford)	Staples
Freele	Monteith	Stedman
Goldie	Moore	Strickland
Graham	Morrison	Vaughan
Graves	Murphy	Willson
Hambly	(St. Patrick)	(Niagara Falls)
Harcourt	Murphy	Wilson
Harrison	(Beaches)	(Windsor, East)
Heighington	McArthur	Wilson
Henry	McBrien	(London, South)
(York, East)	McLean	Wilson
Henry	McMillen	(Lincoln)
(Kent, East)	McNaughton	Wright—81.
Hill	Nesbitt	

PAIRS

Tweed
Slack

McCrea
Godfrey

The main Motion having then been put was carried on the same Division reversed and,

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1931, the following sum:—

116. To defray the expenses of the Insurance Department..... \$5,300 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 7.20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

On motion by Mr. Case, seconded by Mr. Ellis,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has expired, leave be given to present a Petition from the Municipal Corporation of the Township of York, praying for certain additions to Private Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Township of York, and that the said Petition do stand referred by the House for consideration by the Committee on Private Bills irrespective of report from the Committee on Standing Orders or posting in the Lobby, and that Rules of the House Numbers 60, 61, 66 and 68 be suspended in so far as they relate to this motion.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had certified to him that notice of intention of the Township of York to petition for the matters covered by Mr. Case's motion had been properly advertised in accordance with House Rule No. 63.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the Corporation of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass to validate debenture by-laws amounting to \$99,062.41 and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Robb, from the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill (No. 90), "An Act to amend The Optometry Act," presented their report as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the provisions of Bill (No. 90), "An Act to amend The Optometry Act," and beg to report the Bill with certain amendments.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 159), intituled "An Act to appropriate Five Million Dollars for Northern Development Purposes." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 160), intituled "An Act to amend The Guelph Railway Act." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 161), intituled "An Act to amend The Costs of Distress Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 162), intituled "An Act to amend The Coroners Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 163), intituled "An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1930." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 164), intituled "An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act." *Mr. Martin (Brantford).*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 165), intituled "An Act to amend The District Houses of Refuge Act." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 166), intituled "An Act to amend The Industrial Schools Act." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 167), intituled "An Act to amend The Houses of Refuge Act." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 168), intituled "An Act respecting Sanatoria for Consumptives." *Mr. Robb*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 104), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting The Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario.

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew.

Bill (No. 56), An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital.

Bill (No. 58), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 60), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Bill (No. 61), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 68), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Bill (No. 114), An Act respecting The Public Hospitals and Hospitals for Incurables.

Mr. Sangster asked the following Question (No. 44):—

1. What has been the total amount borrowed by the Province for the financing of Provincial Highways for the years 1924 to 1930, both inclusive.
2. What provision by way of sinking fund, or otherwise, has been made to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. 1924, \$4,473,907.09; 1925, \$3,592,651.99; 1926, \$6,367,340.68; 1927, \$8,345,378.45; 1928, \$11,543,617.12; 1929, \$12,741,905.70; 1930, \$12,891,348.68.
 2. The Debt Retirement Plan was inaugurated with the Fiscal Year 1927. Under the plan, the entire debt of the Province as at October 31st, 1925, is being retired in a period of 40 years, commencing 1927 and ending 1966. With regard to loans issued subsequent to October 31st, 1925, the portion of each applicable to refunding of maturing prior debt issues is being retired in the period ending in 1966; that portion being new money to finance Capital Expenditures since October 31st, 1925, is being retired in 40 years from the date of borrowing.
-

Mr. Baxter asked the following Question (No. 53):—

1. (a) How many automobiles are owned by the Province of Ontario for the use of Members of the Government. (b) How many of these cars were manufactured in Canada. (c) What was the total cost of these cars. (d) How many chauffeurs are employed to operate these cars. (e) How many are returned soldiers.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. (a) For Ministers and officials of the various Departments fourteen automobiles are used. (b) Ten. (c) \$34,623.34, plus value of turned-in cars. (d) Fourteen. (e) Five.
-

Mr. Tweed asked the following Question (No. 54):—

1. (a) When was Judge Emerson Coatsworth retired as Senior Judge of York County. (b) When was he appointed Chief Magistrate for the City of Toronto. (c) What salary does he receive as Chief Magistrate.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) 31st March, 1929. (b) 7th February, 1925. (c) \$4,500.00 per year (paid by the City of Toronto).

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 147), An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

Referred to a Committee on Legal Laws.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 55), An Act respecting the City of London.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 63), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 67), An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 69), An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 136), An Act respecting Training Schools.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 137), An Act respecting Charitable Institutions.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 140), The McMaster University Lands Act, 1931.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 143), An Act to amend The Bees Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Agricultural Representatives Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 150), The Battery Service Stations Protection Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Municipal and School Accounts Audit Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 152), An Act to amend The Ditches and Water Courses Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 153), An Act to amend The Municipal Drainage Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 154), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Referred to a Committee on Municipal Law.

Bill (No. 155), An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 135), An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 134), An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province of Ontario for year ending September 30th, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

Also, Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 18.*)

Also, Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble Minded and Epileptics of the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 15.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers No. 4.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Mothers Allowance Commission, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers No. 44.*)

Also, Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers No. 28.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Niagara Parks Commission. (*Sessional Papers No. 45.*)

Also, Orders-in-Council pursuant to The Guarantee Companies Securities Act, Department of Insurance. (*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.06 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill without amendment:—

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of East Windsor.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside.

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 54), An Act respecting the City Gas Company of London.

Bill (No. 65), An Act to incorporate United Farmers Co-operative Association.

Bill (No. 64), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg, having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof, your Committee recommends that the fees in connection with this Bill less the penalties and the actual cost of printing, be remitted.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 64), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg, it having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 169), intituled "An Act to Provide Better Marketing Facilities for Agricultural Products." *Mr. Kennedy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 156), An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 166), An Act to amend The Industrial Schools Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Bill (No. 55), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 63), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview.

Bill (No. 67), An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada.

Bill (No. 69), An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 129), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 138), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 139), An Act respecting The Department of Public Welfare, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 136), An Act respecting Training Schools, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 137), An Act respecting Charitable Institutions, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Municipal and School Accounts Audit Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 152), An Act to amend The Ditches and Water Courses Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 153), An Act to amend The Municipal Drainage Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 155), An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1931, the following sums:—

126. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Department.....	\$ 24,825 00
121. To defray the expenses of the Public Works Department....	2,452,861 77
124. To defray the expenses of the Labour Department.....	15,740 36

119. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department.....	\$274,615 00
120. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department	126,900 00
118. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests Department	350,240 00
128. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department.....	147,154 75
125. To defray the expenses of the Public Welfare Department....	2,724,800 00
129. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department.....	273,177 80
130. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	18,000 00
117. To defray the expenses of the Education Department.....	2,212,837 00
127. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Auditor's Office....	5,000 00
115. To defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department	177,850 15
122. To defray the expenses of the Highways Department.....	51,350 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions: also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Provincial Auditor, Ontario, 1929-1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 27.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 170), intituled "An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. *Mr. Dunlop.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 171), intituled "An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act."

Mr. Dunlop.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 172), intituled "An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act."

Mr. Dunlop.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 173), intituled "An Act to amend The Colonization Roads Act."

Mr. Finlayson.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 174), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Institutions Inspection Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 175), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Health Act." *Mr. Robb.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 176), intituled "The Judicature Amendment Act, 1931." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 177), intituled "The School Law Amendment Act, 1931." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 178), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 179), intituled "An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 180), intituled "An Act respecting the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

Bill (No. 99), An Act respecting Land Surveyors.

Bill (No. 117), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Bill (No. 55), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 63), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview.

Bill (No. 67), An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada.

Bill (No. 69), An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge.

Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Municipal and School Accounts Audit Act.

Bill (No. 152), An Act to amend The Ditches and Water Courses Act.

Bill (No. 155), An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.

Bill (No. 153), An Act to amend The Municipal Drainage Act.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 47):—

1. What amount is owing to the Government by W. H. Lytle of Peterborough in regard to moneys collected for automobile permits issued by him while acting as agent for the Government. 2. How long has this money been owing. 3. What efforts have been made to collect it.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

Fourteen years ago a shortage was discovered in the accounts of W. H. Lytle, Issuer of Motor Vehicle Permits at Peterborough. The records of that period are not complete, but the Department sought to recover by court action, but was not successful.

Mr. Hutchinson asked the following Question (No. 48):—

1. How many aeroplanes were purchased in the years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930. 2. What was the maximum cost of each type. 3. What was the manufacturer's name and where located. 4. How many planes have been in accidents resulting in more than 10 per cent. loss. 5. What were the types of planes involved in these accidents.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. 1927, 4. 1928, 7. 1929, 4. 1930, 7. 2. Moth, 60X, \$5,767. Moth, 60G, \$7,372.35. DeHavilland, 61, \$28,850. Vedette, \$19,600. Hamilton, all metal, \$32,793.23. 3. Moths, 1927-28, DeHavilland, England. D.H., 61, DeHavilland, England. Moths, 1929, DeHavilland, Canada. Vedette, Canadian Vickers. Hamilton, all metal, Milwaukee, Wis. 4. 1927, 3. 1928, 1. 1929, 1. 1930, 4. 5. Moths, H.S. 2 L; Vedette; Hamilton, all metal.

Mr. Hutchinson asked the following Question (No. 55):—

1. What is the salary received for 1930 by W. Roy Maxwell, Director of Provincial Air Service. 2. What is the amount paid him for flying time in addition. 3. What were amounts paid for travelling expenses. 4. What commissions, if any, were paid him in connection with purchase of aeroplanes.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. \$5,500.00. 2. Nil. 3. \$1,385.53. 4. Nil.

Mr. Newman asked the following Question (No. 57):—

1. (a) What was the total cost to the Province of changing the "Provincial Highway" signs to "King's Highway" signs. (b) How much of this amount was paid by the municipalities or counties.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. (a) The cost of the new signs was \$8,924.40, which also covered necessary replacements and additional signs for the extension of the system. (b) Twenty per cent.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 141), An Act respecting Superannuation and Benefit Funds for Firemen.

Referred to a Committee on Legal Bills.

Bill (No. 142), An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of East Windsor.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 54), An Act respecting the City Gas Company of London.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 65), An Act to incorporate the United Farmers Co-operative Association.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 157), An Act respecting Private Hospitals.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Veterinary Science Practice Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 164), An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The District Houses of Refuge Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Houses of Refuge Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 168), An Act respecting Sanatoria for Consumptives.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 169), An Act to Provide Better Marketing Facilities for Agricultural Products.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 159), An Act to Appropriate Five Million Dollars for Northern Development Purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 160), An Act to amend The Guelph Railway Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 161), An Act to amend The Cost of Distress Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 131), An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 140), The McMaster University Lands Act, 1931, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 143), An Act to amend The Bees Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Agricultural Representatives Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 166), An Act to amend The Industrial Schools Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 135), An Act to amend The Cemetery Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Insurance Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Department of Health, Ontario, 1930. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

Also, Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 1930. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

The House then adjourned at 5.12 p.m.

MLNDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Tenth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Mr. Macaulay, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the provisions of Bills (Nos. 74, 86, 87, 92, 96, 98, 105, 107, 113, and 126), to amend The Municipal Act, and such of their provisions as have been approved of have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931."

Your Committee have also carefully considered the provisions of Bills (Nos. 95, 89, 97, and 127) to amend The Assessment Act and such of their provisions as have been approved of have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1931."

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bill (No. 123), "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act"; Bill (No. 111), "An Act to provide for giving Threshers a Lien in Certain Cases"; and Bill (No. 91), "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act," and recommend that the same be not further proceeded with.

Mr. Macaulay, from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills, presented their Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee has carefully considered the provisions of Bill (No. 147), An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act; Bill (No. 141), An Act respecting Superannuation and Benefit Funds for Firemen; Bill (No. 100), An Act to amend The Registry Act, and Bill (No. 103), An Act to amend The Land Titles Act, and beg to recommend that the Bills in question be not further proceeded with.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 181), intituled "An Act to Confer upon the Supreme Court Certain Powers in Actions for Divorce. *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 182), intituled "The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1931." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 183), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1931." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 184), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question (No. 51):—

1. What is the total of the advances made to date by the Province to the T. & N.O. Railway and its subsidiaries. 2. What is the estimated cost to complete the T. & N.O. Railway to Moose River over and above the amount covered by question. 3. What is the amount of interest paid by the Province to date on capital advances made to the T. & N.O. and its subsidiaries. 4. What amounts have been paid to the Province by the T. & N.O. and its subsidiaries.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. The Province advanced \$30,207,934.92 down to October 31st, 1924. Since that date the Commission has financed its additional capital expenditure, bringing the grand total to \$39,578,203.19. 2. Estimated cost to complete the railway to Moose Factory, \$3,622,508.55. 3. Total interest paid by the Province on its capital advances calculated at 4 per cent., simple interest, approximately \$21,201,818.40. 4. Total amount paid to the Province by the railway, \$13,838,245.16.

Mr. Simpson asked the following Question (No. 52):—

1. (a) How many married women are in the employ of the Ontario Government in the City of Toronto. (b) How many widows are so employed.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. (a) Married women, 77. (b) Widows, 117.

Mr. Slack asked the following Question (No. 61):—

What is the total mileage of rural Hydro lines in (a) the County of Hastings, (b) the County of Grenville.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

(a) County of Hastings, 112. (b) County of Grenville, 56.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1931, the following sums:—

123. To defray the expenses of the Health Department.....	\$691,975 00
114. To defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Department.	930,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Henry delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

WILLIAM DONALD ROSS

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Further Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1931, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 27th, 1931.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the borrowing of money for the public service.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee*)

Resolved: 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding Forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say: For the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for

the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account, for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario, and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature.

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special Sinking Fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such Sinking Fund may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 2 of section 3 of The Provincial Loans Act.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Resolved: 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding Forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say: For the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account, for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario, and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature.

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special Sinking Fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such Sinking Fund may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 2 of section 3 of The Provincial Loans Act.

The Resolution, having been read the second time was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 170), for raising money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

On motion of Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the payment of tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the paid-up capital of all incorporated companies transacting business in Ontario, etc.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee)

Resolved: 1. That all incorporated companies transacting business in Ontario shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the paid-up capital thereof, including all sums of money raised by the company by the issue of its debentures or bonds and all sums advanced or loaned to the company by any other company. The Treasurer may allow such reduction of taxes as he may deem just to any company (a) having its head office outside of the Province, and doing business in the Province, or (b) having its head office in the Province but doing business out of the Province, or having the greater part of its corporate assets outside the Province, or (c) having its head office in the Province but doing only the business therein of holding the stock, bonds and other securities of other incorporated companies.

2. That such tax shall not apply (a) to any company which maintains a head or executive office in the Province of Ontario but whose business and assets are carried on and situate entirely outside the said Province, (b) to any company which maintains a head or executive office in the Province of Ontario but whose assets consist substantially only of shares or obligations of other companies or corporations whose main or chief business and assets are situate entirely outside the said Province, (c) to any company which carries on in the Province of Ontario as its main or chief business investment and reinvestment in shares, bonds and obligations of other incorporated companies and/or of any government, municipal or school corporation, (d) to any mine, plant, or works, the profits of which are liable to taxation under The Mining Tax Act, (e) to any milling, smelting, refining, or reduction plant owned by the owner of the mine and used for the processing of such mine's ores unless and until such mine is assessed for a tax under The Mining Tax Act, (f) to any capital *bona fide* subscribed or used in the survey for exploration of and development of mines or minerals, (g) to companies incorporated for the purpose of drainage, agriculture or colonization, (h) to companies paying taxes under subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 or 15 of section 3 of The Corporations Tax Act, (i) to companies paying tax under subsection 12 of section 3 of The Corporations Tax Act upon their entire capital but shall apply to any portion of capital not so taxed, (j) so as to tax the same capital more than once, (k) to companies that have ceased to do business or in the opinion of the Treasurer are operating at a loss.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Resolved: 1. That all incorporated companies transacting business in Ontario shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the paid-up capital thereof, including all sums of money raised by the company by the issue of its debentures

or bonds and all sums advanced or loaned to the company by any other company. The Treasurer may allow such reduction of taxes as he may deem just to any company (a) having its head office outside of the Province, and doing business in the Province, or (b) having its head office in the Province but doing business out of the Province, or having the greater part of its corporate assets outside the Province, or (c) having its head office in the Province but doing only the business therein of holding the stock, bonds and other securities of other incorporated companies.

2. That such tax shall not apply (a) to any company which maintains a head or executive office in the Province of Ontario but whose business and assets are carried on and situate entirely outside the said Province, (b) to any company which maintains a head or executive office in the Province of Ontario but whose assets consist substantially only of shares or obligations of other companies or corporations whose main or chief business and assets are situate entirely outside the said Province, (c) to any company which carries on in the Province of Ontario as its main or chief business investment and reinvestment in shares, bonds and obligations of other incorporated companies and/or of any government, municipal or school corporation, (d) to any mine, plant, or works, the profits of which are liable to taxation under The Mining Tax Act, (e) to any milling, smelting, refining, or reduction plant owned by the owner of the mine and used for the processing of such mine's ores unless and until such mine is assessed for a tax under The Mining Tax Act, (f) to any capital *bona fide* subscribed or used in the survey for exploration of and development of mines or minerals, (g) to companies incorporated for the purpose of drainage, agriculture or colonization, (h) to companies paying taxes under subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 or 15 of section 3 of The Corporations Tax Act, (i) to companies paying tax under subsection 12 of section 3 of The Corporations Tax Act upon their entire capital but shall apply to any portion of capital not so taxed, (j) so as to tax the same capital more than once, (k) to companies that have ceased to do business.

The Resolution having been read the second time was agreed to, and referred to the House on Bill (No. 171), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Public Institutions Inspection Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 176), The Judicature Amendment Act, 1931.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 173), An Act to amend The Colonization Roads Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 177), The School Law Amendment Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 180), An Act respecting The Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1931.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of East Windsor.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside.

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 54), An Act respecting the City Gas Company of London.

Bill (No. 65), An Act to Incorporate the United Farmers Co-operative Association.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 135). An Act to amend The Cemetery Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Civil Service Commissioner of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 49.*)

Also, Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 48.*)

Also, Reports of the Department of Public Highways, Ontario, 1928-1929. (*Sessional Papers No. 47.*)

Also, Report of the Department of Education, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

Also, Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, Ontario, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 9.*)

Also, Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers No. 13.*)

Also, Report of the Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 3.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1931.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Cote, Petition of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the City of Toronto and 469 other Separate School Boards.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eleventh Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis.

Bill (No. 59), An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 44), "An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis," on the ground that it relates to an educational institution; on Bill (No. 56), "An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution; and on Bill (No. 67), "An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada," on the ground that it relates to a religious institution.

Your Committee further reports that it desires to withdraw the recommendation previously made by it for the remission of the fees on Bill (No. 3), "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora," by reason of the fact that the said Bill is not exclusively for the purposes of a hospital and therefore it is not proper that such fees be remitted.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 44), "An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis," on the ground that it relates to an educational institution; on Bill (No. 56), "An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital," on the ground that it relates to a charitable institution; and on Bill (No. 67), "An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada," on the ground that it relates to a religious institution.

Ordered, That the recommendation previously made by the Committee for the remission of fees in connection with Bill (No. 3), "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora," be rescinded and the fees charged as if that recommendation had not been made.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Bill (No. 121), An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Bill (No. 129), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

- Bill (No. 138), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.
- Bill (No. 139), An Act respecting The Department of Public Welfare.
- Bill (No. 136), An Act respecting Training Schools.
- Bill (No. 137), An Act respecting Charitable Institutions.
- Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act.
- Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act.
- Bill (No. 131), An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act.
- Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act.
- Bill (No. 140), The McMaster University Lands Act, 1931.
- Bill (No. 143), An Act to amend The Bees Act.
- Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Agricultural Representatives Act.
- Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act.
- Bill (No. 156), An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.
- Bill (No. 166), An Act to amend The Industrial Schools Act.
- Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Insurance Act.
- Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of East Windsor.
- Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside.
- Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.
- Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.
- Bill (No. 54), An Act respecting the City Gas Company of London.
- Bill (No. 65), An Act to Incorporate the United Farmers Co-operative Association.
- Bill (No. 135), An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.
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Mr. Hutchinson asked the following Question (No. 56):—

1. What is the item shown in report, Department of Lands and Forests, page G 11, "Compensation re Pelican Falls, \$50,000.00." 2. To whom has this money been paid. 3. Who were paid the item shown as Engineering Services, \$1,500.00.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Item "j," Schedule "A," An Act respecting Lac Seul Storage, Chapter 12, Statutes of 1928. 2. The Department of Lands and Forests. 3. T. H. Hogg.

Mr. Elliott (Bruce, North) asked the following Question (No. 59):—

1. What were the services for which E. D. Bolton was paid \$2,479.65 as appears on page G 27 of the Public Accounts, 1930. 2. Upon whose request was such work performed.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Resurvey, part of Inverhuron Townsite and additional subdivision along the shore. 2. Under instructions from the Department of Lands and Forests, dated March 21st, 1929.

Mr. Nixon asked the following Question (No. 60):—

1. What has been the total cost to date of the Ontario Building in London, England. 2. Has this building been completed, or will there be further expenditure. If so, how much.

The Minister of Public Works replied as follows:—

1. \$102,521.61. 2. Building is completed. Contractors' certificates for "period of maintenance" and other accounts totalling in all \$20,603.52 remain to be paid.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 62):—

1. What has been the total cost to date of the Espanola-Little Current Highway. 2. What has been the cost of the ferry terminal at the Lacloche Island side. 3. Was the consent of the Department of Marine at Ottawa obtained before this dock was built to deep water. 4. What was the cost of the wharf built as a terminal at the Little Current side of the channel. 5. On whose property was this wharf built, and under what terms of lease or rental was the same acquired. 6. Is the dock at Little Current of use as constructed, considering the present level of the lake.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. \$486,761.44. 2. \$10,980.00. 3. No. The dock was built out to deep water but did not obstruct the channel. 4. \$4,598.00. 5. On the property of Mr. N. Trottier which the Department has an option to purchase, or which will be transferred to the Department on condition that the ferry franchise given to Mr. Trottier is extended or renewed after its expiry. 6. The Department believes that it is.

Mr. Hutchinson asked the following Question (No. 63):—

1. What was the cost of transporting gasoline supplies for Reforestry Service to stations north of Sioux Lookout in years 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930.
2. Was this work let by contract.
3. If so, who was the contractor in each year.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Cost of transporting gasoline supplies to stations north of Sioux Lookout: 1927, \$1,186.82; 1928, \$846.00; 1929, \$8,552.00; 1930, \$9,887.40.
 2. Tenders were not called for but prices were obtained from local people.
 3. Freightage done as follows: 1927, Hudsons Bay Company; 1928, Hudsons Bay Company; Red Lake Transport Company; 1929, J. R. Young; 1930, Red Lake Transport Company, J. R. Young.
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Mr. Hutchinson asked the following Question (No. 64):—

1. What was the amount of money paid to J. Sims, Maintenance Foreman on Redditt Road, Kenora District, in the years 1929, 1930.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1929, \$1,899.17; 1930, \$1,641.00. These payments were for wages of Mr. Sims, wages for his team, and on many occasions wages for an extra man.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 181), An Act to confer upon the Supreme Court Certain Powers in Actions for Divorce.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 182), The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1931.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 183), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1931.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 184), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 171), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 178), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1931, the following sums:—

131. To defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department	\$300 00
132. To defray the expenses of the Education Department.....	226,500 00
133. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests Department	16,000 00
134. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department.....	5,000 00
135. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department	2,950 00
136. To defray the expenses of the Public Works Department....	44,100 00
137. To defray the expenses of the Highways Department.....	65,000 00
138. To defray the expenses of the Health Department.....	71,400 00
139. To defray the expenses of the Labour Department.....	2,700 00
140. To defray the expenses of the Public Welfare Department...	
141 To defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Department.....	6,600 00
142. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Auditor's Office....	1,500 00
143. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department.....	6,025 00

144. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department.....	\$30,000 00
145. To defray the expenses of the Legislation.....	6,500 00
146. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	10,215 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Mahony, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Prime Minister's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

115. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars and fifteen cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Attorney-General's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand, three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Insurance Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

117. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million, two hundred and twelve thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Education Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

118. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty thousand, two hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

119. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-four thousand, six hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mines Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

120. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-six thousand, nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

121. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million, four hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

122. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Highways Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

123. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Health Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

124. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand, seven hundred and forty dollars and sixty-three cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Labour Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

125. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million, seven hundred and twenty-four thousand, eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Welfare Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

126. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Treasurer's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

127. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Auditor's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

128. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Secretary's Department for year ending 31st October, 1931.

129. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-three thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

130. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

The several Resolutions, having been read a second time, were concurred in.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 101), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to incorporate its provisions in Bill (No. 133), "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act."

Mr. Henry delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

WILLIAM DONALD ROSS

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1932, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 31st, 1931.

(Sessional Papers No. 2.)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 73), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Assignments of Book Debts, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 157), An Act respecting Private Hospitals, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Veterinary Science Practice Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The District House of Refuge Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Houses of Refuge Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 159), An Act to appropriate Five Million Dollars for Northern Development Purposes, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 168), An Act respecting Sanatoria for Consumptives, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 169), An Act to provide Better Marketing Facilities for Agricultural Products, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 160), An Act to amend The Guelph Railway Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 161), An Act to amend The Costs of Distress Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Coroners Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Public Institutions Inspection Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 176), The Judicature Amendment Act, 1931, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 173), An Act to amend The Colonization Roads Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 180), An Act respecting The Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 177), The School Law Amendment Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 134), An Act to amend The Public Health Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 142), An Act to amend The Public Health Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had incorporated the provisions of this Bill in Bill (No. 134), An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1930, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 90), An Act to amend The Optometry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the secone time, were agreed to.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 185), intituled "An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.
Mr. McCrea.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1932, the following sums:—

22. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Education Department.....	\$101,650 00
23. To defray the expenses of the Public and Separate School Education.....	4,578,875 00
24. To defray the expenses of the Training Schools.....	125,500 00
26. To defray the expenses of the Ottawa Normal and Model Schools.....	96,375 00
27. To defray the expenses of the London Normal School.....	48,250 00
28. To defray the expenses of the Hamilton Normal School.....	44,150 00
29. To defray the expenses of the Peterborough Normal School.	42,450 00
30. To defray the expenses of the Stratford Normal School.....	43,175 00
31. To defray the expenses of the North Bay Normal School....	66,300 00
32. To defray the expenses of the University of Ottawa Normal School.....	51,895 00
33. To defray the expenses of the Model Schools.....	86,475 00
34. To defray the expenses of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	476,150 00
35. To defray the expenses of the Departmental Museum.....	10,400 00
36. To defray the expenses of the Public Libraries, Art Schools, etc.....	106,800 00
37. To defray the expenses of the Vocational Education.....	1,293,800 00
38. To defray the expenses of the Superannuated Public and High School Teachers.....	20,150 00
39. To defray the expenses of the Provincial and Other Universities.....	642,925 00
40. To defray the expenses of the Belleville School for the Deaf..	140,650 00
41. To defray the expenses of the Brantford School for the Blind	91,159 00

42. To defray the expenses of the Monteith Northern Academy..	\$42,655 00
43. To defray the expenses of the Education Department, General	33,800 00
25. To defray the expenses of the Toronto Normal and Model Schools.....	148,325 00

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

Wednesday, April 1st, 1931.

44. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests, Lands and Forests Department.....	798,665 00
45. To defray the expenses of the Forestry Branch.....	1,756,525 00
46. To defray the expenses of the Surveys Branch.....	206,825 00
47. To defray the expenses of the Colonization Roads Branch, Northern Development Department.....	641,950 00
48. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department.....	443,725 00
49. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department	658,775 00
9. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Attorney General's Department.....	195,975 00
10. To defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Ontario....	118,750 00
11. To defray the expenses of the Law Enforcement Fund.....	900,000 00
12. To defray the expenses of the Toronto and York Crown Attorney's Office.....	27,575 00
13. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice....	918,280 00
14. To defray the expenses of the Inspector of Legal Offices....	35,075 00
15. To defray the expenses of the Land Titles Office.....	41,600 00
16. To defray the expenses of the Local Master of Titles.....	38,700 00
17. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.....	47,750 00
18. To defray the expenses of the Drainage Trials Act.....	4,900 00
19. To defray the expenses of the Public Trustees Office.....	62,550 00
20. To defray the expenses of the Fire Marshal's Office.....	82,650 00

21. To defray the expenses of the Insurance Department.....	\$67,500 00
79. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Public Welfare Department.....	16,000 00
80. To defray the expenses of the Grants—Refuges and Orphan- ages.....	187,750 00
81. To defray the expenses of the Children's Aid Branch.....	255,275 00
82. To defray the expenses of the Boys' Training School, Bowman- ville.....	124,525 00
83. To defray the expenses of the Mothers' Allowances Com- mission.....	2,342,300 00
84. To defray the expenses of the Old Age Pensions Commission	500,000 00
85. To defray the expenses of the Soldiers' Aid Commission.....	92,500 00
50. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Public Works Department.....	84,300 00
51. To defray the expenses of the Government House.....	52,800 00
52. To defray the expenses of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings.....	416,600 00
53. To defray the expenses of the Osgoode Hall.....	51,265 00
54. To defray the expenses of the Educational Buildings.....	\$16,100 00
55. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Buildings.....	8,850 00
56. To defray the expenses of the Welfare Buildings.....	800 00
57. To defray the expenses of the District Buildings.....	13,520 00
58. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous, Public Works Department.....	61,600 00
59. To defray the expenses of the Public Works and Bridges....	110,500 00
60. To defray the expenses of the Public Buildings.....	241,000 00
62. To defray the expenses of the Public Health Services, Health Department.....	899,050 00
63. To defray the expenses of the Hospital Branch.....	108,575 00
64. To defray the expenses of the General Hospitals and Charities	1,629,000 00

65. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospitals, General . . .	\$36,150 00
66. To defray the expenses of the Brockville Hospital	396,000 00
67. To defray the expenses of the Cobourg Hospital	134,000 00
68. To defray the expenses of the Hamilton Hospital	521,575 00
69. To defray the expenses of the Kingston Hospital	386,175 00
70. To defray the expenses of the London Hospital	577,300 00
71. To defray the expenses of the Mimico Hospital	468,500 00
72. To defray the expenses of the Orillia Hospital	520,250 00
73. To defray the expenses of the Penetanguishene Hospital . . .	137,550 00
74. To defray the expenses of the Toronto Hospital	368,825 00
75. To defray the expenses of the Whitby Hospital	631,250 00
76. To defray the expenses of the Woodstock Hospital	127,800 00
77. To defray the expenses of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital . .	127,725 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 12.50 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1931

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Macaulay, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Third Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same without amendment.

Bill (No. 154), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Mr. Jamieson, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the following as their report:—

Your Committee begs to report that sittings have been held on February 19th, February 24th, March 4th, March 6th, March 11th, March 13th, March 18th, and March 27th.

At the first sitting, Mr. Jamieson was elected Chairman, and was empowered to name a sub-Committee to aid him in laying down the Committee's programme for the Session. The Committee decided to function as an evidence-taking inquiry body, and recommended a stenographic report of all proceedings. Endorsation was given by the Committee to the plans of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, for the erection and operation in this Province of power seed-cleaning plants.

At the second sitting, the Committee heard evidence in regard to the grape-growing industry. The third sitting was given over to consideration of the dairying industry's problems. At the fourth sitting, members of the United Farmers of Ontario were heard in respect of farm questions generally. The fifth sitting dealt with the apple industry; the sixth, with matters pertaining to truck gardening; and the seventh, with the question of hog grading and grading regulations. The eighth and last sitting took the form of a round-table conference on agricultural topics hitherto approached, with Committee members presenting for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister, and the Government, recommendations for the betterment of present-day conditions of the farmer and farming.

In carrying out its programme, the Committee had the following witnesses before it: E. F. Palmer, Vineland; C. W. Bower, Vineland; Captain W. C. Thompson, Vineland; Ira L. Graham, Essex; Jos. Smith, Saltfleet; John Reid, Ripley; Frank Davidson, Winchester; J. P. Griffin, Toronto; Fred Lee, Oxford County; H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston; Herbert Darville, Alvinston; Bruce McNevin, Omamee; R. J. Scott, Belgrave; Dan Hogan, Perth; Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Port Hope; W. A. Amos, Palmerston; J. J. Morrison, Toronto; Harry Dempsey, Carrington; H. Vancleaf, Prince Edward; John Currie, Strathroy; E. J. Atkins, Leamington; B. C. Watson, Essex; R. B. Fuller, London; Thompson Banting, Alliston; Graham Crawford, Brampton; D. Boyce, Alliston; L. W. Pearsall, Toronto; S. E. Todd, Toronto; Fred Schneider, Kitchener; Harry Talbot, Toronto; and John McCurdy, Toronto.

Mr. Wright, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee recommends that Departmental Reports and Sessional Papers be printed in the quantities below:—

Further Supplementary Estimates.....	1,700
Main Estimates.....	1,700
Ontario Veterinary College.....	2,700
University of Toronto.....	300

Mines.....	3,500
Inspector of Legal Offices.....	1,100
Insurance.....	1,800
Loan Corporations.....	1,800
Game and Fisheries.....	2,700
Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	1,700
Health.....	3,200
Hospital for Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptics.....	1,200
Board of Parole and Probation.....	1,000
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.....	1,100
Agriculture.....	5,700
Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.....	1,000
Provincial Auditor.....	750
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	1,700
Operations, Northern Development Act.....	1,000
Mothers' Allowances.....	2,200
Liquor Control Board.....	3,700
Provincial Police.....	850
Automobile Insurance Premium Rates, Hon. Justice Hodgins.....	2,000
Public Records and Archives.....	3,200
Public Highways.....	3,200

The Committee, on the motion of Mr. Colliver, seconded by Dr. Simpson, ordered that the following publications be purchased in the quantities below:—

Parliamentary Guide.....	112
Canadian Annual Review.....	112
Waverley Dictionary.....	112

Mr. Ecclestone, from the Standing Committee on Fish and Game, presented the report of the Committee for the current Session:—

Ordered. That the report be received and printed as an appendix to the Journal of Proceedings of the present Session of the House.

Mr. Taylor asked the following Question (No. 42):—

1. How much money has the Government loaned to the Hydro Commission to compensate for the differential between the actual cost of Rural Service and the \$2.50 per month maximum charge under The Rural Power District Service Charge Act, 1930, during the last fiscal year. 2. How many Rural Power Districts were affected by the Act. 3. How many Rural Power Districts were not affected by the Act. 4. What rate of interest is paid on this money by (a) Hydro to Government; (b) Rural Power District to Hydro.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. No amount has been loaned for this purpose as adjustments have not yet been completed. 2. None reported. 3. Answered by No. 2. 4. No interest has been paid.

Mr. Elliott (Bruce North) asked the following Question (No. 58):—

1. (a) What is the amount of the debt retirement sinking fund that applies to the Provincial Highway debt. (b) What is the amount that applies to the Northern Development road debt.

The Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

(a) \$2,666,798. (b) \$731,778.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 65):—

1. What is the average cost per day per inmate of the Boys' School at Bowmanville: (a) Computing the same without regard to depreciation, (b) Computing the same including depreciation, repairs and maintenance. 2. How many boys were accommodated at the school during the year 1930.

The Minister of Public Welfare replied as follows:—

1. (a) \$2.20. (b) \$3.14. 2. 307.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 66):—

1. (a) Who are the members of the Compensation Board. (b) Has anyone of the members medical or surgical training. If so, to what extent. (c) What were the occupations of the members of the Board before appointment. (d) How much surplus did the Board have on hand at the end of the last fiscal year.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) V. A. Sinclair, Chairman; H. J. Halford, Vice-Chairman; Geo. A. Kingston, Commissioner. (b) No. (c) Mr. Sinclair, Barrister; Mr. Halford, Business Agent, International Union of Barbers, and Secretary of Trades Council, Hamilton; Mr. Kingston, Barrister. (d) The net estimated or provisional balance December 31st, 1930, for all classes was \$1,516,298.61.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 67):—

What amount of money has been borrowed and charged to Capital Account since October 31st, 1925, until October 31st, 1930.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

There has been borrowed on Capital Account for capital works, and loans, which are revenue producing, including Hydro, Agricultural and other loans, the sum of \$140,970,013.63.

Mr. Hipel asked the following Question (No. 68):—

1. (a) Does the Workmen's Compensation Board give information to accident insurance companies or their officials. (b) Have the members of the Board or officers of the Board given information to officers or investigators of accident insurance companies. If so, on what occasions and for what reasons.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) Yes, if considered justified. (b) Yes, as above. No record available of such occasions.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

Bill (No. 59), An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

Bill (No. 185), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 175), An Act to amend The Public Health Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 72), An Act to make Uniform the Law Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting the Assignment of Book Debts, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis.

Bill (No. 59), An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Negligence Act, 1930, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 150), The Battery Service Stations Protection Act.

On motion by Mr. Macaulay,

Ordered, That the Committee recommend that the Order be discharged and the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee recommended that the Order be discharged and the Bill be withdrawn.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 181), An Act to confer upon the Supreme Court Certain Powers in Actions for Divorce. and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 182), The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1931, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Black reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 183), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1931, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 184), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 171), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 178), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act, and, after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 185), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 154), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

Mr. Mahony, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

131. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Attorney-General's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

132. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Education Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

133. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

134. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mines Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

135. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

136. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works, Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

137. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Highways Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

138. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-one thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Health Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

139. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Labour Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

141. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Treasurer's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

142. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Auditor's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

143. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Secretary's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

144. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture Department for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

145. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

146. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous for the year ending 31st October, 1931.

The several Resolutions, having been read a second time, were concurred in.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 73), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills.

Bill (No. 72), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Assignments of Book Debts.

Bill (No. 157), An Act respecting Private Hospitals.

Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Veterinary Science Practice Act.

Bill (No. 159), An Act to appropriate Five Million Dollars for Northern Development Purposes.

Bill (No. 164), An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The District Houses of Refuge Act.

Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Houses of Refuge Act.

Bill (No. 168), An Act respecting Sanatoria for Consumptives.

Bill (No. 169), An Act to Provide Better Marketing Facilities for Agricultural Products.

Bill (No. 160), An Act to amend The Guelph Railway Act.

Bill (No. 161), An Act to amend The Cost of Distress Act.

Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Public Institutions Inspection Act.

Bill (No. 176), The Judicature Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill (No. 173), An Act to amend The Colonization Roads Act.

Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act.

Bill (No. 180), An Act respecting The Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 177), The School Law Amendment Act.

Bill (No. 134), An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1930.

Bill (No. 90), An Act to amend The Optometry Act.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis.

Bill (No. 59), An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Negligence Act, 1930.

Bill (No. 181), The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 182), The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 183), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 184), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 178), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 185), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

Bill (No. 154), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 109), An Act to amend The Insurance Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 144), An Act to Regulate Barber Shops in the Province of Ontario, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 171), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act, having been read,

Mr. Dunlop moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Hipel moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Newman,

That Bill (No. 171) be not now read a third time but be read a third time this day six months hence.

The amendment to the motion having been put, was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS

Baxter	Murray	Ross
Blakelock	McQuibban	Sangster
Elliott	Newman	Simpson
(Bruce, North)	Nixon	Sinclair
Hipel	Oliver	Taylor—16.
Mackay	Robertson	

NAYS

Acres	Honeywell	Poisson
Baird	Kennedy	Price
Bell	(Peel)	Raven
Black	Kenning	Reid
Blanchard	Lancaster	Richardson
Case	Laughton	Robb
Challies	Lyons	St. Denis
Clark	Macaulay	Sanderson
Colliver	Mahony	Seguin
Cooke	Martin	Shaver
Cote	(Hamilton)	Shields
Craig	Martin	Skinner
Davis	(Brantford)	Smith
Dunlop	Monteith	(Essex, South)
Ecclestone	Morrison	Smith
Finlayson	Murphy	(Greenwood)
Fraleigh	(St. Patrick)	Spence
Freele	Murphy	Staples
Goldie	(Beaches)	Stedman
Graves	McArthur	Strickland
Harcourt	McBrien	Vaughan
Harrison	McCrea	Waters
Henry	McLean	Wilson
(York, East)	McMillen	(Windsor, East)
Henry	McNaughton	Wilson—69.
(Kent, East)	Nesbitt	(Lincoln)
Hill	Oakley	

PAIRS

Slack
Medd

Willson
(Niagara Falls)
Ireland

The Motion for third reading was then carried on the same Division reversed, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

Thursday, April 2nd, 1931.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1932, the following sums:—

1. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office..	\$ 6,450 00
2. To defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Office.....	29,250 00
3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office.....	10,900 00
4. To defray the expenses of the Publicity and Information Bureau.....	33,800 00
5. To defray the expenses of the Civil Service Commissioner's Office.....	17,425 00
6. To defray the expenses of the King's Printer's Office.....	42,150 00
7. To defray the expenses of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.....	10,605,000 00
8. To defray the expenses of the Legislation.....	356,925 00
61. To defray the expenses of the Highways Department.....	634,225 00
78. To defray the expenses of the Labour Department.....	433,175 00
86. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Provincial Treasurer's Department.....	90,950 00
87. To defray the expenses of the Controller of Revenue.....	228,300 00
88. To defray the expenses of the Board of Censors of Moving Pictures.....	28,925 00
89. To defray the expenses of the Motion Picture Bureau.....	109,825 00
90. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Records and Archives.....	22,575 00
21. To defray the expenses of the House Post Office.....	111,850 00

92. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Auditor's Office....	\$109,725 00
93. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, Provincial Secretary's Department.....	131,025 00
94. To defray the expenses of the Registrar of Companies and Brokers.....	72,850 00
95. To defray the expenses of the Public Institutions, Main Office.	80,275 00
96. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.	594,105 00
97. To defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	96,800 00
98. To defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory Industries	10,000 00
99. To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Burwash....	357,325 00
100. To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Fort William	46,100 00
101. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Agriculture Department.....	22,900 00
102. To defray the expenses of the Statistics and Publication Branch.....	17,625 00
103. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.....	226,450 00
104. To defray the expenses of the Live Stock Branch.....	232,900 00
105. To defray the expenses of the Institutes Branch.....	100,850 00
106. To defray the expenses of the Dairy Branch.....	215,525 00
107. To defray the expenses of the Fruit Branch.....	128,900 00
108. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Representatives Branch.....	419,550 00
109. To defray the expenses of the Crops, Co-operation and Markets Branch.....	111,775 00
110. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Development Board.....	180,000 00
111. To defray the expenses of the Colonization and Immigration Branch.....	122,075 00
112. To defray the expenses of the Kemptville Agricultural School	80,000 00
113. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Veterinary College...	52,050 00

114. To defray the expenses of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm.....	\$33,000 00
115. To defray the expenses of the Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard.....	17,000 00
116. To defray the expenses of the Demonstration Farm, Hearst..	20,000 00
117. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Agricultural College..	878,415 00
118. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department, General.....	87,300 00
119. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	551,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-day.

Mr. Mahony, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lieutenant-Governor's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Prime Minister's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Executive Council for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Publicity and Information Bureau for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Civil Service Commissioner's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of King's Printer's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten million six hundred and five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Main Office, Attorney-General's Office Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Supreme Court of Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Law Enforcement Fund for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Toronto and York Crown Attorney's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Administration of Justice for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Land Titles Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Local Master of Titles for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Drainage Trials Act for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Trustees Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Fire Marshal's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Insurance Department for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Main Office, Education Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public and Separate School Education for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Training Schools for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Toronto Normal and Model Schools for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ottawa Normal and Model Schools for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of London Normal School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hamilton Normal School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Peterborough Normal School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Stratford Normal School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of North Bay Normal School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of University of Ottawa Normal School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Model Schools for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten Thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Departmental Museum for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and six thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Libraries, Art Schools, &c., for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Vocational Education for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Superannuated Public and High School Teachers for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial and Other Universities for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Belleville School for the Deaf for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Brantford School for the Blind for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Monteith Northern Academy for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Education Department, General, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests, Lands and Forests Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Forestry Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Surveys Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization Roads Branch, Northern Development Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mines Department for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries Department for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Main Office, Public Works Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Government House for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Osgoode Hall for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Educational Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1932.
55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight Hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Welfare Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous, Public Works Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works and Bridges for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Highways Department for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and ninety-nine thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Health Services, Health Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of General Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospitals, General, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Brockville Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Cobourg Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hamilton Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Kingston Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of London Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mimico Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Orillia Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Penetanguishene Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Toronto Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Whitby Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Woodstock Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Toronto Psychiatric Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Labour Department for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Main Office, Public Welfare Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Grants, Refuges and Orphanages, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Children's Aid Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Boys' Training School, Bowmanville, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million three hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mothers' Allowances Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-two thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Old Age Pensions Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Soldiers' Aid Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Main Office, Provincial Treasurer's Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Controller of Revenue for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Board of Censors of Moving Pictures for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Motion Picture Bureau for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Public Records and Archives for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of House Post Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Auditor's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Secretary's Office, Provincial Secretary's Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Registrar of Companies and Brokers for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Institutions, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mercer Reformatory Industries for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Industrial Farm, Burwash, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Industrial Farm, Fort William, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Main Office, Agriculture Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Statistics and Publication Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Live Stock Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Institutes Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Dairy Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Fruit Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural Representatives Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Crops, Co-operation and Markets Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural Development Board for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-two thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization and Immigration Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Kemptville Agricultural School for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Veterinary College for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Western Ontario Experimental Farm for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

115. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Demonstration Farm, Hearst, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

117. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Agricultural College for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

118. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-seven thousand hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department, General, for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

119. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous for the year ending 31st October, 1932.

The several Resolutions, having been read a second time, were concurred in.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding Fifty-five million seven hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and ten cents, to meet the Supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mahony reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. Mahony, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, a sum not exceeding Fifty-five million seven hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and ten cents, to meet the Supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 186), intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending on the 31st day of October, 1931, and for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st day of October, 1932. *Mr. Dunlop*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That the full Sessional Indemnity be paid to those members absent on account of illness or other unavoidable cause.

On motion by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of the House be appointed for the purpose of studying The Municipal Act with a view to recommending any consolidation and amendment which appears wise to them after careful consideration, the said Committee to have power to sit during the recess of the House, and to report as soon after the recess as is reasonably possible; the said Committee to be composed of Messrs. Henry (York), Finlayson, Poisson, Challies, Elliott (Bruce), Ellis, Jutten, McBrien and Slack.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Nixon,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return showing all correspondence passing between the Government or any Department thereof, and the Federal Government, or any Department thereof, in respect to the trans-Canada Highway.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Ontario Athletic Commission for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 50.*)

Also, Report of the Old Age Pensions Commission, 1930. (*Sessional Papers No. 51.*)

The House then adjourned at 1.55 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1931

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne,

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour in the following words:—

May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province has at its present Sittings thereof passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Acts that had passed severally as follows:—

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of East Windsor.

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Town of Riverside.

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Almonte.

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the Estate of the late William F. Johnson.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Crowland.

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of North Bay.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the Toronto East General Hospital.

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the Crown Trust Company.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting the Association of Accountants and Auditors in Ontario.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Town of Listowel.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the Border Cities Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Township of North Gwillimbury.

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, the Algoma Central Terminal, Limited, and the Lake Superior Corporation.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Town of Weston.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 29), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 30), An Act respecting the Town of Thorold.

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Town of Tilbury.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the Town of Alliston.

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the Town of Brampton and the United Suburban Gas Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting the Nicholls' Hospital Trust of Peterborough.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the Township of Sandwich East.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Ancaster.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the University of Regiopolis.

Bill (No. 45), An Act respecting the Village of Stoney Creek.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Bridgeburg.

Bill (No. 47), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of La Salle.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the Town of Renfrew.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Village of Marmora.

Bill (No. 53), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 54), An Act respecting the City Gas Company of London.

Bill (No. 55), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 56), An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital.

Bill (No. 57), An Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture.

Bill (No. 58), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 59), An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Bill (No. 60), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Bill (No. 61), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 62), An Act respecting the Protestant Orphans' Home of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 63), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 65), An Act to incorporate the United Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Bill (No. 66), An Act respecting the Town of Eastview.

Bill (No. 67), An Act respecting the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto, in Canada.

Bill (No. 68), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Bill (No. 69), An Act respecting the Township of Cambridge.

Bill (No. 71), An Act respecting Unemployment Relief.

Bill (No. 72), An Act to make uniform the Law respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.

Bill (No. 80), An Act to amend The Justices of the Peace Act.

Bill (No. 84), An Act to amend The Lightning Rod Act.

Bill (No. 85), An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries Sustained and Industrial Diseases Contracted in the Course of Their Employment.

Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Bill (No. 90), An Act to amend The Optometry Act.

Bill (No. 93), The Vicious Dogs Act.

Bill (No. 94), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Bill (No. 99), An Act respecting Land Surveyors.

Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Surveys Act.

Bill (No. 104), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Dentistry Act.

Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Line Fences Act.

Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Negligence Act, 1930.

Bill (No. 114), An Act respecting Public Hospitals and Hospitals for Incurables.

Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Bill (No. 117), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Bill (No. 118), An Act to make better provision for the Maintenance of Minor Children.

Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Anatomy Act.

Bill (No. 121), An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

Bill (No. 122), An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Bill (No. 129), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act.

Bill (No. 131), An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act.

Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act.

Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill (No. 134), An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill (No. 135), An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.

Bill (No. 136), An Act respecting Training Schools.

Bill (No. 137), An Act respecting Charitable Institutions.

Bill (No. 138), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Bill (No. 139), An Act respecting the Department of Public Welfare.

Bill (No. 140), The McMaster University Lands Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 143), An Act to amend The Bees Act.

Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Agricultural Representatives Act.

Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act.

Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act.

Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Municipal and School Accounts Audit Act.

Bill (No. 152), An Act to amend The Ditches and Watercourses Act.

Bill (No. 153), The Municipal Drainage Act.

Bill (No. 154), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 155), An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.

Bill (No. 156), An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

Bill (No. 157), An Act respecting Private Hospitals.

Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Veterinary Science Practise Act.

Bill (No. 159), An Act to appropriate \$5,000,000.00 for Northern Development Purposes.

Bill (No. 160), An Act to amend The Guelph Railways Act.

Bill (No. 161), An Act to amend The Cost of Distress Act.

Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1930.

Bill (No. 164), An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The District Houses of Refuge Act.

Bill (No. 166), An Act to amend The Industrial Schools Act.

Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Houses of Refuge Act.

Bill (No. 168), An Act respecting Sanatoria for Consumptives.

Bill (No. 169), An Act to provide Better Marketing Facilities for Agricultural Products.

Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Moneys on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill (No. 171), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act.

Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill (No. 173), An Act to amend The Colonization Roads Act.

Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Public Institutions Inspection Act.

Bill (No. 176), The Judicature Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 177), The School Law Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 178), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act.

Bill (No. 180), An Act respecting the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 181), The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 182), The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 183), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 184), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1931.

Bill (No. 185), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

To these Acts the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Mr. Speaker then said:—

May it please Your Honour:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Session assembled, approach Your Honour with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance a Bill intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending on the 31st day of October, 1931, and for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st day of October, 1932."

To this Act the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name."

His Honour was then pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In bringing the second session of this Legislature to a close, I desire to express my appreciation of the earnest attention you have given to the public business.

Your concern for the material and moral welfare of our people is reflected in the many excellent measures to which in His Majesty's name I have been privileged to-day to give assent.

Consequent upon the appointment of a Minister of Public Welfare, legislation has been enacted to set up the Department over which he will preside. In addition to the duties already assumed, the scope and functions of this department will be developed as the work progresses in a field that affords exceptional opportunities for public service.

Statutory provision has been made for establishing training schools for boys and for girls on lines similar to those of the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville. The laudable aim of these institutions will be to provide under-privileged boys and girls with mental, moral and vocational education which will enable them to become good citizens.

Your legislation respecting public hospitals will, I trust, open a new prospect for the progress and development of these essential institutions. The establishment of a uniform system of hospital government throughout the Province will facilitate the more general adoption of modern methods of organization, and will bring about more satisfactory conditions in the treatment and cure of human ailments.

One of the subjects to which early and sympathetic attention was given is the unemployment situation. In providing funds to finance relief undertakings, and in giving the authority required by municipalities you have helped to create many useful opportunities for labour. It is my earnest hope that the brighter outlook of business will shortly remove all causes of anxiety in this connection.

While the farmer is encouraged by the present prospect of an early growing season, he is conscious that the whole situation of agriculture requires careful investigation and study. For this reason, provision has been made for the appointing of the Ontario Marketing Board to consider and devise methods of improvement. Besides dealing with the problem of marketing, it is intended to institute a general survey of the Province so that production may be encouraged in the various localities along the special lines which are most likely to lead to advantageous results.

The school law has been amended to provide more equitable arrangements for the financial support of Secondary education, and to extend the facilities for vocational training by means of joint boards.

Public opinion will support your efforts to encourage the use of British films in this Province. I trust, therefore that your legislation in this subject will meet with the cordial co-operation of all concerned.

By the amendment of the Judicature Act, the Supreme Court of Ontario will be reconstituted on lines better adapted to the needs of the Province. For many years, the desirability of releasing certain judges from appeal work and making them available for circuit duties has been apparent. This plan has now been adopted with the hope that it will facilitate the administration of justice throughout the Province.

Additional safeguards have been applied to the public highways with a view to curbing reckless driving and preventing congestion of traffic.

Provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission to administer and enforce the Security Frauds Prevention Act. By setting up an independent and impartial tribunal for this purpose, it is expected that the operation of the law will be finally removed from the arena of public controversy.

The duty of parents to maintain and educate their children until they reach sixteen years of age has been embodied in the statute law of the Province. Heretofore, while neglect of children was punishable, the civil liability of parents was a matter of doubt, and such doubt has now properly been removed.

With the progress of industrial training of the blind, these handicapped persons are now able to find suitable employment in a number of occupations. It was, therefore, found desirable to apply the principle of the Workmen's Compensation law to blind workers, which has been accomplished by an amending Act.

The amendments to the Mining Law will facilitate the operation of existing legislation. It is also provided that where mining lands are held for other than mining purposes, and the public interests are impaired thereby, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may restore such lands to the Crown.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the law respecting Municipal Institutions was revised and codified. It is proposed, therefore, during the coming recess to resume this work, and to give all interested an opportunity to present their views on the subject. A commission will be appointed to study the Assessment Act and report its findings to this Legislature for consideration at a future session.

Legislation has also been enacted to confer the Municipal Franchise on farmers' daughters; to make the operation of the Bees Act more effective; to facilitate the work of the Agricultural representatives; to authorize the appointment of additional County Judges, and to amend the Coroners Act.

I desire to thank you for the appropriations you have made for the various undertakings of the Province and to assure you that the funds provided will be prudently and economically administered.

In conclusion, I trust that under the blessing and protection of our Heavenly Father, your labours will advance the welfare and happiness of our people.

The Provincial Secretary then said:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

Journals of the Legislative Assembly

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1931

APPENDIX No. 1

**Minutes of the Meetings of the Committee
on Fish and Game, Session of 1931**

Report of the Committee on Fish and Game, 1931

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the 1931 deliberations of the Standing Committee on Fish and Game.

GEORGE W. ECCLESTONE, *Chairman.*

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

March 19th, 1931.

The Committee sat at 11.00 a.m., with the following members present:—

Messrs. Acres, Baird, Black, Blakelock, Colliver, Davis, Ecclestone, Fraleigh, Hambly, Harcourt, Harrison, Hill, Hipel, Hutchinson, Kenning, Lancaster, Laughton, McCrea, McLean, McNaughton, Murray, Newman, Raven, Reid, Ross, Sanderson, Simpson, Skinner, Staples, Strickland, Taylor, Vaughan, Wilson (London).

On the motion of Mr. Black, Mr. Ecclestone was again elected Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. McCrea, Minister of Game and Fisheries, explained that the report of the Committee which had investigated the situation regarding fishing in the Province was extensive. He said that the Committee must realize that Ontario was going to depend more and more on the effective operation of the Fish and Game Department to establish in this Province a great tourist mecca. The slogan must be conservation if tourists were going to be attracted. Many suggestions for changes in the fish and game regulations had been made which would be discussed later.

The suggestion of the Frontenac County Fish and Game Protective Association that the Committee meet on consecutive days was adopted and the proposal of the Honourable Mr. McCrea that the Committee meet on Wednesday, March 25th, Thursday, March 26th, and Friday, March 27th, at 10 o'clock a.m., also was approved.

The Committee then went into a general and informal discussion of matters to come before it. Answering Mr. McLean, the Minister said that there would be no return to the policy of indiscriminate poisoning of wolves.

Messrs. Black, Taylor and Hutchinson testified to having seen deer run into water, chased in motor boats and killed. This is not covered in the regulations and the Minister agreed that it was a practice which should be stopped.

Regarding a closed season on deer hunting, the Minister said that excellent results had been obtained in Grenville by closing the area for five years. Mr. Sanderson agreed and said that the majority of residents were in favour of having it kept closed even longer.

Saying that deer were undoubtedly getting scarce, the Minister declared that dogs were killing a good many and that Ontario now was the only Province in Canada which allowed hunting with dogs.

Mr. Newman suggested prohibiting hunting with dogs for a period of five years. He also suggested advertising and placarding to warn hunters of the necessity of conservation.

The Minister said this had already been done with regard to fish, and the Government in its estimates this year provided for \$1,000 to go to the Federation of Anglers to help create a sentiment for conservation.

Mr. McLean suggested that there should be an intensive hunt for wolves in the month of March, when they were carrying their young. He pointed out also that bears took a heavy toll of deer.

The Minister, replying, said that wild dogs also were responsible for the death of many deer. He also announced that the Department proposed to establish a flat rate bounty of \$25 for all wolves killed, and suggested that good wolf hunters should be able to make excellent money.

The Committee rose at 12 o'clock noon, standing adjourned until Wednesday morning, March 25th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

March 25th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.00 a.m.

Those present were Mr. Ecclestone (Chairman), Messrs. Acres, Bell, Black, Bragg, Colliver, Davis, Finlayson, Hill, Hogarth, Jutten, Kenning, Lancaster, Laughton, McLean, McMillen, Murray, Newman, Oliver, Poisson, Raven, Reid, Sanderson, Sangster, Smith (Essex), Spence, Taylor.

The Chairman, Mr. Ecclestone, announced that problems relating to angling would be discussed and called upon representatives of the Toronto Anglers' Association, Col. W. C. Michell, M.C., and Mr. T. W. Jull, speaking for this organization. They desired a better definition of the word angling, and also that the tourist traffic be preserved through conservation of resources. It was suggested that the Department might do some missionary work in this

connection. Mr. Jull suggested that angling should not be done from a power boat although he would allow its use for carrying fishermen to the place where they desire to fish.

Mr. J. W. Gravestock, on behalf of the Peterborough Anglers' Association, had the following recommendations to make:

(1) That the game laws be amended to show size limits for fish as—maskinonge, twenty inches; pickerel (dore), fourteen inches.

(2) That frogs in Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham Counties and all the Trent waterway be protected from April to July, inclusive.

(3) That it be made illegal to fish in a trout stream before May 1st and after September 15th.

(4) That it be made illegal to fish with plug baits before July 1st and after October 15th, in waters where they are no pickerel or pike.

(5) That one or more of the northern townships of Peterborough County be declared a game sanctuary and that Bald Lakes should be made a fish sanctuary.

Mr. Gravestock also objected that the game warden in his district was now too old to do his work properly, and urged that the Department appoint the man whose name had been suggested to them by his association.

Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, introduced representatives of the Georgian Bay Game and Fish Protective Association, and Messrs. Norman Rawson, E. Otto Rawson and George Grieser spoke.

In order to conserve the fish and attract tourists, thus protecting their investment in that industry, these gentlemen proposed that a line be drawn five miles off shore in Georgian Bay from Moose Point to Solog Point and that commercial fishing in this area be prohibited in the future. It was stated that the depletion of the fish by commercial fishermen was endangering their livelihood and might mean the end of the heavy and lucrative tourist traffic in that district. Mr. Arthur S. Leitch, owner of a summer home on Georgian Bay, concurred, as did R. E. Dawson, Toronto, another summer resident in the territory.

Representing the Game and Fish Protective Association of Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. Barnes suggested the issuance of a license button to non-resident holders of fishing licenses. He also would make the sale, use or possession of gill nets illegal except under specific departmental permit.

On behalf of the Dufferin Protective Association, Dr. Campbell offered the following recommendations:

That the season for fishing be from April 1st to August 31st, inclusive.

That fishing be allowed at any hour of the day or night.

That the maximum one person catch for twenty-four hours be fifteen.

That there be no minimum size regarding fish taken.

That no fishing be allowed with bait on a hook smaller than a No. 2.

That game wardens be empowered to employ deputies where necessary and that such deputies be paid a set per diem rate.

Mr. MacDonald, the Deputy Minister, then submitted to the Committee the following memorandum:

Semi-game fish rating for pickerel (dore), pike and lake trout.

The commercial fishermen's catches for the year 1929 are as follows:

Species	Catch	Price Per Pound	Value
Pickerel (dore).....	1,988,975 pounds.....	\$0 13	\$258,566 75
Pike.....	1,311,312 "	07	91,791 84
Lake Trout.....	6,254,719 "	13	813,113 47
Making a total of 9,555,006 "			
At a value to the fishermen of.....			\$1,163,472 00

This would make a very difficult matter for the Department's enforcement officers to handle and the Department would, therefore, recommend that instead the matter be controlled by refusing the granting of commercial fishing licenses for the taking of pike, pickerel (dore) and lake trout in certain waters, and amend Section 13, subsection 6, of the Dominion special fishery regulations to read:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell or barter pickerel (dore), pike or lake trout, which were taken by angling or that were taken in any other manner in the Province by any person except under the authority of a commercial license."

The Department is satisfied that the anglers of the Province have no desire to create any undue hardship for the fishermen and that the Department's recommendation will fully protect their interests.

This met with the approval of the delegations.

The Mayor of Meaford, Mr. J. W. Orson, and Mr. Randall, of Meaford, were introduced to the Committee by Mr. Taylor. They agreed that the tourist industry should be protected, but they objected to any restriction of fishing from motor boats. These were necessary in treacherous waters.

At 12.30 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, March 26th.

March 26th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.00 a.m.

Those present were: Mr. Ecclestone (Chairman), Messrs. Acres, Aubin, Baird, Bell, Bragg, Davis, Fraleigh, Goldie, Graves, Harcourt, Henry (East Kent), Hill, Hipel, Hutchinson, Ireland, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Lancaster, Laughton, Lyons, the Honourable Mr. McCrea, McLean, McMillen, Murphy (Beaches), Murray, Newman, Poisson, Raven, Reid, Robertson, Sanderson, Simpson, Smith (Essex), Strickland, Taylor, Willson (Niagara Falls).

The Committee considered the suggestion that the use of dogs in hunting deer should be prohibited.

Mr. J. W. Gravestock, representing the Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Association, was opposed to the use of dogs, as also was Mr. Sam Harris, of Toronto, who said that Ontario was now the only Province or state which still allowed their use. Dogs resulted in the depletion of deer and their abolition would be a step towards conservation. Dr. Elliott, of Toronto, opposing dogs, said they drove deer out of hunting areas, and believed that it would only take a couple of years for all guns to become expert still hunters.

Presenting the case for the retention of dogs in hunting deer, Mr. H. W. Hunsberry, President of the Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association, contended that depletion in the supply of deer was caused by their decimation by wolves. He contended also that a law prohibiting the use of dogs could not be enforced. He suggested that the Government before it took any action should appoint a Commission to investigate the whole question.

Mayor Beverly Robson, of Guelph, said that conservation might be achieved by the abolition of dogs, but this would be because no hunter would dare go into the woods if still hunting only was allowed. A human life was worth more than twenty-five or thirty buck deer, and organized clubs with captains and enforced discipline were a factor operating for safety. He mentioned also that game birds and venison were peddled in the north country from door to door in the summer time.

Mr. Albert Earwaker, of Hamilton, interjected from the audience to substantiate this statement. He told of an incident in which he was understood to say a game warden was involved. The Honourable Mr. McCrea demanded the names and facts, and it was elicited that Warden Skuce in the Parry Sound district had prosecuted one Albert Richardson, a guide who had lost his license for this offence. He assured the Minister that he did not mean to cast any aspersions on the game warden or the Department.

Mr. Robson also supported the suggestion of the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

Mr. William Gastle, of Hamilton, second Vice-President of the Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association, declared that the hunters of London

and Middlesex counties favoured retention of dogs, although they could not be represented before Committee. He also blamed wolves, not dogs, for depletion of deer. He suggested guides should be compulsory and that they should make affidavits as to a hunter's take. He also would prohibit shooting of fawns. Mr. Oliver Davis, of Newmarket, opposed still hunting and suggested a reduction by one-third in the length of the hunting season. He would use the revenue from hunters' licenses to exterminate the wolf. Mr. R. A. McDonald, Stratford, said dogs were not responsible for loss of deer and favoured their retention. Mr. Norval Lynn, of Welland, and Mr. W. G. Moody, of Kitchener, were further witnesses opposing dogs' abolition. Mr. Moody was warned by the Chairman and by members of the Committee to confine his remarks to the subject in hand, and not to deal with it from a political aspect.

Mr. John Stacey, of the Oshawa Hunt Club, and Major W. W. Pope, President of the North York Veterans' Forest and Stream Association, were further witnesses, declaring against abolition of dogs, Mr. Stacey suggesting that the length of the hunting season should be reduced.

Regarding the questionnaire which had been sent out last year asking hunters how they stood on this subject, Mr. Gastle said that in many instances the vendors of licenses had not given out the questionnaire and this was supported by Mr. Moody, who suggested that the two should be attached together.

Mr. McLean (Eglinton) speaking as a hunter and not as a member of the Committee, opposed abolition of dogs, as also did Mr. Bell (Bellwoods) speaking as the representative of the Grenville Hunt Club. Mr. Bell asked why this Committee had not met until so close to the end of the session, and why the impression had gotten about that the policy of the Government on the matter had already been decided. Mr. Newman (North Victoria) contended that wolf hunters should get the full bounty for wolves killed under the age of three months, and thought that the Bill which had passed the House should be amended. Mr. Bell asked why this legislation had been passed before the Fish and Game Committee met. Mr. Hipel (South Waterloo) announced that as he could not be present to-morrow, he would place himself on record as favouring retention of the use of dogs.

Mr. Bates, representing the Northern Ontario Outfitters' and Guides' Association, suggested that in the country north of Sault Ste. Marie the hunting season should open on October 10th, making forty-five days of hunting instead of twenty-five. The fact that winter comes so much earlier in the north country he gave as his reason. This was opposed by Mr. Burns, of the Sault Ste. Marie Fish and Game Protective Association.

On motion of Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Harris, a vote of thanks to the Committee for its hearing was passed.

The Committee to-morrow will meet without witnesses. At 1.35 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on Friday, March 27th, 1931.

March 27th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.00 a.m.

Those present were: Mr. Ecclestone (Chairman), Messrs. Acres, Aubin, Baird, Bell, Bragg, Colliyer, Davis, Fraleigh, Goldie, Graves, Harcourt, Harrison, Henry (East Kent), Hogarth, Hutchinson, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Lancaster, Lyons, McCrea, McLean, McNaughton, Murphy (Beaches), Murray, Newman, Poisson, Raven, Reid, Sanderson, Sangster, Skinner, Smith (Essex), Spence, Strickland, Taylor, Vaughan, Willson (Niagara Falls).

Through the courtesy of the Chairman, Mr. Robert Kennedy, of Toronto, was heard by the Committee. Mr. Kennedy was opposed to the sale by farmers to hotels of pheasants, and also wanted the time for shooting of ducks extended so as to read from daylight to dark. The Committee decided not to make any change.

The Committee also reported no action with regard to regulations concerning ducks, the use of firearms, hunting of fox, rules governing guides' license fees, open season for mink, and muskrat, native birds, otter, partridge, pheasants, quail, raccoon.

On the suggestion of the Minister, the Honourable Mr. McCrea, the Committee decided that in hunting rabbits with ferrets, the use of hands or any type of net be prohibited, confining this type of hunting to guns only.

There was considerable discussion in Committee with respect to the gun license tax, the Honourable Mr. McCrea explaining that it was intended as a game conservation measure. On the Minister's suggestion, it was decided to prohibit the issuance of gun licenses to any person during the months of May, June, July and August. It was further decided on the suggestion of the Minister that the matter of the gun license and its imposition should be investigated by the Special Game Commission which will be appointed at the close of the present Session of the Legislature. The consensus of opinion in Committee was that some change should be made, so that there should be no hardship imposed on farmers in straitened financial circumstances.

The matter of the hunting of deer with dogs was then introduced by the Chairman, and considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. Bell (Bellwoods) suggested that no change in the law should be made until after the Special Commission had reported.

The Honourable Mr. McCrea said that the matter was one for the Government to decide. As for the Commission, it would be representative of all parties, and would include members of the House, as well as experts from outside the House and would look into all phases of conservation of fish and game in Ontario.

The Minister was asked with regard to the questionnaire sent out on the hunting of deer with dogs and replied that out of 21,000 issued only 4,000 replies had been received, which showed a sentiment in Northern Ontario against the

use of dogs and in some other parts of Ontario for their retention. However, he did not consider this very satisfactory.

The Government was of the opinion that hunting of deer with dogs had dire results with regard to propagation and conservation and the main question was to preserve the deer. Ontario was the only Province in Canada, the only state on the North American continent north of Mexico, which allowed the use of dogs in hunting deer. The Minister had no objection to the Commission studying the matter.

Mr. Taylor (Grey North) suggested the Government await the Commission's report. He personally favoured the retention of dogs.

Mr. Baird (High Park) declared the wolf to be the greatest menace to the deer. Mr. Newman (North Victoria) was neutral on the question of hunting deer with dogs, but agreed that the wolf was a great menace to deer.

Mr. Hogarth (Port Arthur) made the suggestion that zones be established, with still hunting restricted to certain specified areas.

Mr. Harcourt (Parry Sound) pointed out that the Special Commission could not take any definite action with regard to the matter.

Mr. Murphy (Beaches) said that at one time he favoured retention of dogs but after listening to discussions in Committee, he had changed his mind and now favoured their abolition.

Mr. Lyons (Sault Ste. Marie) took a similar position and pointed out that farmers east of the Soo were opposed to the use of dogs

In order that there should be an expression of the Committee's views, Mr. Hutchinson (Kenora) moved, seconded by Mr. Hogarth (Port Arthur), that the use of dogs in hunting deer be prohibited. The motion was lost by a vote of eleven to ten.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday, March 31st, at 10 o'clock a.m.

April 1st, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.00 a.m.

Those present were: Mr. Ecclestone (Chairman), Messrs. Aubin, Baird, Bell, Black, Bragg, Colliver, Graves, Harcourt, Harrison, Henry (East Kent), Hutchinson, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Lancaster, McLean, McMillen, McNaughton, Murphy (Beaches), Murray, Newman, Oliver, Poisson, Reid, Robertson, Ross, Sanderson, Sangster, Simpson, Skinner, Smith (Essex), Spence, Staples, Taylor.

Angling was the first matter to be considered. The recommendation of the Special Committee, page 114, item 18, regarding the setting of night lines

was approved. The recommendation that definition of angling be amended to include prohibition of snagging, gaffing and grappling; also that bare hooks should not be used and use of unbaited hooks be prohibited, was approved.

With regard to bait fish, approval was given to the recommendations of the Special Committee, pages 114-115, items 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. Prohibition of use of live carp minnows as bait was approved, while the matter of license fees covering angler's personal minnow seine was left to the discretion of the Department. No action was taken with regard to black bass regulations, or commercial fishing licenses.

Regulations regarding dynamite covered in the Special Committee report, page 114, item 16, were carried.

The Committee recommended a close season on frogs to be Province wide during May and June.

The matter of the commercial fishing line on Georgian Bay was left to the discretion of the Department.

Committee took no action with regard to hooks, and the matter of commercial fishing in Lake Simcoe as well as regulations governing lake trout, were left to the discretion of the Department. No action was taken regarding maskinonge. The recommendation to set aside more water areas for game fishing and that anglers should be allowed to have possession of or take away no more than one day's catch was left to the Department also. All regulations regarding nets were left to the discretion of the Department to deal with as seen fit. No action was taken with regard to night fishing.

A recommendation made to do away with the size limit on pickerel was carried as also was a recommendation for a close season on pickerel in waters of Lake Nipissing, French and Mattawa Rivers from January 1st to May 15th. The matter of a game fish or semi-game fish rating was left to the Department.

With regard to pike, the Committee recommended a close season the same as on pickerel, April 1st to May 15th, the catch to be limited to eight in one day.

No action was taken with regard to resident angling licenses, and regulations regarding spears were left to the Department.

Any change in the present limit of catch or legal minimum size for speckled trout was opposed by the Committee and it was recommended that the close season be from September 1st to May 1st.

With regard to trolling, no action was taken, while further recommendations of the Special Game Fish Committee were left to the Department to deal with.

Committee then dealt with duck shooting on the suggestion of Mr. Newman (North Victoria) who wanted the time of day for the legal starting and ending of duck statute fixed in hours. No action was taken.

The Committee after some discussion recommended that the Province increase the bounty on wolf pups under three months of age from five dollars to ten dollars.

Mr. Newman then said he felt the time for a buck law in Ontario had arrived, but while there was some discussion, no action was taken.

On the suggestion of Mr. Murphy (Beaches) the Committee recommended to the Minister that the meetings of the Standing Committee on Fish and Game should be held earlier in the Session, before Private and Municipal Law Committees.

The suggestion of Mr. Sangster (Glengarry) that the license fee to buy and sell fur-bearing animals or the skins thereof, known as a store license, was recommended as one to be taken up by the special investigating commission to be appointed.

The same action was taken with regard to the suggestion of Mr. Staples (South Victoria) that boat livery men should be licensed and controlled in the same way that professional guides are controlled.

The Committee adjourned at 12.50 o'clock p.m., after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and the officials of the Department

APPENDIX No. 2

Report and Proceedings of the Standing
Committee on Agriculture
and Colonization

Session of 1931

Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization

SESSION OF 1931

To the Honourable the Legislature Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

Your Committee begs to report that Sittings have been held on February 19th, February 24th, March 4th, March 6th, March 11th, March 13th, March 18th, and March 27th.

At the first sitting, Mr. Jamieson was elected Chairman, and was empowered to name a sub-Committee to aid him in laying down the Committee's programme for the Session. The Committee decided to function as an evidence-taking inquiry body, and recommended a stenographic report of all proceedings. Endorsation was given by the Committee to the plans of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, for the erection and operation in this Province of power seed-cleaning plants.

At the second sitting, the Committee heard evidence in regard to the grape-growing industry. The third sitting was given over to consideration of the dairying industry's problems. At the fourth sitting, members of the United Farmers of Ontario were heard in respect of farm questions generally. The fifth sitting dealt with the apple industry; the sixth, with matters pertaining to truck gardening; and the seventh, with the question of hog grading and grading regulations. The eighth and last sitting took the form of a round-table conference on agricultural topics hitherto approached, with Committee members presenting for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister, and the Government, recommendations for the betterment of present-day conditions of the farmer and farming.

In carrying out its programme, the Committee had the following witnesses before it: E. F. Palmer, Vineland; C. W. Bower, Vineland; Captain W. C. Thompson, Vineland; Ira L. Graham, Essex; Jos. Smith, Saltfleet; John Reid, Ripley; Frank Davidson, Winchester; J. P. Griffin, Toronto; Fred Lee, Oxford County; H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston; Herbert Darville, Alvinston; Bruce McNevin, Omemee; R. J. Scott, Belgrave; Dan Hogan, Perth; Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Port Hope; W. A. Amos, Palmerston; J. J. Morrison, Toronto; Harry Dempsey, Carryingplace; H. Vancleaf, Prince Edward; John Currie, Strathroy; E. J. Atkins, Leamington; B. C. Watson, Essex; R. B. Fuller, London; Thompson Banting, Alliston; Graham Crawford, Brampton; D. Boyce, Alliston; L. W. Pearsall, Toronto; S. E. Todd, Toronto; Fred Schneider, Kitchener; Harry Talbot, Toronto; and John McCurdy, Toronto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. EDGAR JAMIESON,
Chairman.

March 27th, 1931.

Proceedings

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Tuesday, February 24th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will ask the meeting to now come to order. The first item on our programme will be the calling of the roll by our Secretary.

Whereupon the Secretary, Mr. Oliver, called the roll of the members present.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now gentlemen, your sub-Committee has met and prepared a programme for the first two or three meetings. This morning we will have under consideration the constructive suggestions which may be offered from the Grape Growers' Association.

The first speaker upon whom I will call will be Mr. Arthur Smith, of Vineland. Is he present?

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman and honourable gentlemen; I did not come here to make a speech—

THE CHAIRMAN: We will expect you to be sort of a general director.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We would like your views, Mr. Smith, as to what the Government of Ontario may do to help the grape growers.

MR. SMITH: I think that the first thing that might be done would be to establish a general broadcasting system.

MR. MAHONY: I believe that Mr. Palmer, of the Experimental Farm, is here, and I would suggest that we hear him, and let him deal with the matter from a centralized standpoint, as to what is being done, and what he hopes to do at the Experimental Farm in connection with the industry.

MR. SMITH: As I say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I did not come here to make a speech.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What can the Ontario Government do to help the grape growers? How can we be of service to you?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How would it be if we had all of these gentlemen here and asked them questions, perhaps one would be able to answer a question, where another one would not. What do you think of that, Mr. Sinclair?

MR. SINCLAIR: What is that, Mr. Minister?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I was suggesting that we have all of the speakers here, and we can question them, and perhaps one might be able to answer a question, that another one could not, at the moment.

MR. SINCLAIR: Then if any member wishes, you mean, he could ask questions of all of the gentlemen present?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Shall we have the witnesses separately, or have them all together to answer such questions as may be put?

MR. SINCLAIR: I think we should deal with each one as the witness comes up. If he wants to make a speech, and then answer questions any member wishes to ask him, we could get our information perhaps better in that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: That will possibly be the best way. I was thinking that perhaps we might hear the Director of the Vineland Experimental Farm, Mr. Palmer, first, if Mr. Smith does not mind.

MR. SMITH: No, not at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then, I think we will proceed in that way, and I will ask Mr. Palmer if he has anything to say to us.

MR. PALMER: Well, Mr. Minister, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I would be just as well satisfied if Mr. Mahony had not come into the room. I think we were going along all right until he came.

Mr. Mahony has suggested, in a letter, that I might perhaps be able to say something as to what the Government is doing through its Experimental Farm in the interests of the grape growers. I think I might preface my remarks, with one or two remarks of a more general nature, about the grape industry, which possibly would give you a little better basis of understanding, and perhaps provide a basis upon which you could frame your questions a little later.

In the first place, in the fall of 1929 we made a crop survey—that is, a farm to farm, acreage and variety survey in one township in Lincoln County, and projecting the figures of that township proportionately over the grape-growing areas of the Niagara Peninsula, we estimated that the total acreage, bearing and unbearing, was somewhere between twelve thousand and thirteen thousand, and that perhaps the growers would propose to plant in the spring of 1930 an additional two thousand acres, inasmuch as they have been planting at the rate of about two thousand acres per year for several years past. That means that at the present time we are dealing with an industry representing, I think, conservatively about fifteen thousand acres, of which perhaps ten thousand or eleven thousand are either practically in full bearing, or in full bearing. What that would represent in the way of capital investment, I am not prepared to say, but at least our experience has been that a bearing vineyard has a valuation of at least four hundred dollars an acre.

Then it should be remembered that the grape industry is dependent almost entirely on wine manufacture. We cannot get away from the fact that fully ninety per cent. of the grapes find their way directly or indirectly into wine. Many times you will find that the crop is shipped as fresh grapes, but in the end the product, whether in Ontario or elsewhere, is often wine.

Now, bearing those things in mind, our experimental work at Vineland, and we are doing good work, I might say, had to have as its objective the importance of the grape industry from the wine manufacturing standpoint.

We might do that, as we understood it, and tackle the problem in two ways, one culturally, that is, in the method of fertilizing, cultivating or pruning, and so on, and it might be important to the quality of the crop; in other words, its sugar content, because that is what constitutes quality, properly matured, and high sugar; or, on the other hand, we might attempt to solve the problem by what we term "plant breeding," which is the endeavour to originate new varieties which will be better adapted for wine manufacturing purposes, than the present-day varieties. The Concord grape is used almost exclusively, not necessarily because it was a good wine grape, but because it is the grape which thrives well under our conditions. We might like to use the California type of grape, or the European, but we may not use that, because it will not thrive commercially under our conditions. Of that type, where it does thrive, we find a high sugar content, much higher than our native grape, but when we grow the California grape under our conditions, they do not exceed our native varieties by any appreciable difference in sugar content; in other words, it might have a sugar content of twenty-three or twenty-four per cent., when grown in California, under California conditions, but when grown under our conditions, it would come down to perhaps sixteen or seventeen per cent., which compared with the fourteen per cent. or fifteen per cent. of our native varieties is not so very different, so that if we could raise California grapes there would be but very little advantage from a standpoint of sugar content. There is, however, an advantage in another way, which I will mention a little later.

In the experimental work we are trying to do, we are endeavouring in our own vineyard, a growing vineyard of four acres, to influence, if we may, the quality of the grape as determined by two things, sugar, which I have already mentioned, and acidity, which is very important from the wine manufacturing standpoint.

These experiments have been running now over a period of three years, and we find so far nothing of interest from the standpoint of useful fertilizers, no increasing yield, no appreciable effect on the quality of the grape, even though we have used various fertilizers singly and in combination. We do find, however, that certain pruning processes, which really amount to a very severe pruning, while it may reduce the crop to some extent—and I mean by that, a normal crop of about four tons to the acre which has been reduced to about three and one-half tons—we have ascertained that by heavier pruning, we could increase the sugar content of the grape, and therefore improve its quality. That improvement is really a question of the earlier maturity, and I would right here like to impress upon you that fact that the early maturity is one of the problems which we are seriously up against in all of the Niagara District, the grape growing area. The normal season there is only just long enough to give us a reasonable maturity, and a reasonable quality. In some seasons, the season may be early enough so that we will get an unusually high quality; in other seasons—and they are all too frequent—the season is cut short, and we have as a result a very low quality, low sugar content, and a relatively high acidity.

Other cultural experiments are being done. I do not think it is necessary to mention them at this time, but I would like to say a word finally on the plant breeding work, because we feel that the eventual solution of a good many of our problems, both of the wine manufacturing and cultural, depends on the origination of new varieties which possibly may be of a desirable character

amongst our present native varieties, but we hope at the same time by hybridizing with the California type, we will be able to raise a good quality of that type of grape, that is, with a higher sugar content, although perhaps not as high as obtained in California under their conditions there, and at the same time we hope to attain a lower degree of acidity, the lower acidity being very important from the standpoint of the manufacturer of good quality wines.

In our experiments in breeding, we are making numerous crosses, and hybridizing in an extensive way, and we expect that amongst those plants we will have an occasional native seedling plant, which will be an improvement from the standpoint of wine manufacturing, over what we already have and are familiar with at the present time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many crosses have you made?

MR. PALMER: We have used perhaps eighteen or twenty varieties of grapes, and we have crossed them in almost every possible way that we could cross them; probably three hundred or four hundred separate crosses, and a number of hybrid plants, and I would say that we have raised to date in the neighbourhood of probably fifty thousand.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you found them any better than they are now?

MR. PALMER: We find some—quite a number of very promising seedlings, which are now in the process of being propagated in a small way, which will be distributed very shortly amongst the grape growers for trial purposes.

I do not think there is anything more that I need to say.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would the California grapes grow as well in British Columbia as in California?

MR. PALMER: I am afraid so. It is a good thing for British Columbia.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would it not be a good thing for Ontario?

MR. PALMER: In what way?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Well, I will ask the question from somebody else I think.

MR. PALMER: I might say that I was in British Columbia last summer, and upon looking around there, I found that they can grow our main variety of grapes, that is, the Concord and the Niagara, and they have a long hot season which is very desirable, and they can grow a better quality of grapes than we can.

MR. MAHONY: Is it possible to raise more grapes out there than it is in Ontario?

MR. PALMER: That is a question which it is hard for me to answer. I imagine it is largely a question of time—that is, the season, and funds. I think perhaps we had better discuss that matter with the Minister.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I am not so sure it would be a desirable way; it is entirely a matter of local conditions, I believe. I only made a partial survey

there, simply to get a general idea of the situation as to acreage and varieties. I think I accomplished that purpose.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions that any one wishes to ask of Mr. Palmer? If not, we will have pleasure in hearing from Mr. C. F. Bower, of the Vineland Co-operative Company. I understand that Mr. Bower is the sales manager of that company.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Where do you ship, Mr. Bower?

MR. BOWER: We ship to the Maritimes, Ontario, and to Western Provinces.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Many to the Western Provinces?

MR. BOWER: We have some years ago shipped large quantities, but during the last two or three years the markets have been somewhat limited in the West.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Why?

MR. BOWER: I would say that it was due to the fact that the grapes for the last few years have enjoyed a very healthy demand.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In Ontario?

MR. BOWER: In Ontario, and the prices which the wine manufacturers have paid were good prices, and it has curtailed our demands in the West to a certain extent.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Is there anybody else shipping grapes to the West to take the place of the ones we formerly shipped?

MR. BOWER: Yes, there are a large number of Arkansaw grapes shipped into the West.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You lost a certain amount of market, because you could not fill them?

MR. BOWER: Yes, that is true.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Because you had not sufficient grapes?

MR. BOWER: Oh, we had sufficient grapes, but the prices paid by the wine manufacturers were better than we could get in the western markets, and now we cannot meet the Arkansaw situation.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If the Ontario Government had a man in Winnipeg whose duty it was to sell Ontario products, and put advertisements in the paper, for instance, that to-morrow two carloads of Ontario grapes would be in Winnipeg, and to make some arrangement with the stores so that the prices will be so-and-so—would that be a good thing?

MR. BOWER: I think you have touched the very heart of the solution of the problem out there.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You think that would be a good thing?

MR. BOWER: Absolutely.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: On the other hand, supposing we make arrangements with British Columbia and say, "Instead of going into the Concord grapes, go in for California grapes; we cannot grow California grapes in Ontario; we have a splendid market for eating grapes in Ontario; you take the Western crop and leave us the Concords"; would that be a good business?

MR. BOWER: I think that would be good business.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And not to fight with British Columbia but rather to co-operate with them.

MR. BOWER: Yes; to take some of the trade which is being passed on to California at the present time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The reason that market was diminished, was not because of a poorly packed crop, or not properly matured?

MR. BOWER: I think something should be said right there. There have been large quantities of immature grapes of the early varieties shipped to the West, which slowed down the demand until such time as the grapes are well away, and we were too late to get back in and to get the full benefit.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would it be any benefit to the grape growers if we guaranteed that good grapes would be sent out, and only the people with good grapes would be allowed to send them out?

MR. BOWER: I think that would be a splendid idea.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you anticipate more grapes in Ontario than what the wine manufacturers can use?

MR. BOWER: Yes. Unless we find new markets for our wine, or new markets for our grapes, it is almost certain to come much sooner than we anticipate. I think the recommendation in the report by Mr. Somerset, if it can be made operative at an early date, will be of great benefit to the growers, shippers, and consumers and everyone concerned. Radio advertising is the outstanding form of advertising, I believe, for all agricultural products in that it gives the consuming public an honest report of what is available, and the prices at which they may obtain them, and it would eliminate a lot of profiteering in the different commodities as they come along, in the fruit line especially.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has anybody else any questions to ask Mr. Bower?

MR. LAUGHTON: Do you consider that sufficient attention has been paid to basket lots, f.o.b. shipping point, for increasing the use of grapes on the

table, or has the wine market been so good that you have neglected the table market to attend to the wine market exclusively?

MR. BOWER: It seems to me that the prices suggested by the Association have been such that it has discouraged local consumption of Ontario grapes. There seems to me to have been a change as compared with fifteen years ago, as far as the appearance of the bunch goes, and their ripeness; I do not think there is the same care given as there was a number of years ago, especially with the Concord and the Niagara grapes; they are not as thick on the bunches, and as far as the price is concerned, in the western part of the Province, it would average very close to thirty-five, thirty-eight, or forty cents for an ordinary standard grape basket, but by the time we have paid the express on it, it brings the price to such a figure that it has seemed to discourage the local consumption of Ontario grapes. I was wondering if the wine market has not provided such a good price for the grapes, that the other market may have been neglected, because I feel that consuming local grapes has been lessened to a terrific extent to what it was fifteen years ago.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you know whether the express rates to Winnipeg are cheaper from Ontario than from the West?

MR. BOWER: I believe Captain Thompson can give you some definite information on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your thought, Mr. Bower, was that it would be a good thing to have established a Government broadcasting station?

MR. BOWER: Yes, to give prices and information.

THE CHAIRMAN: To keep the public in touch with the outside markets?

MR. BOWER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

MR. LAUGHTON: I wonder if I may have a more complete answer to my question, Mr. Bower?

MR. BOWER: I might answer it in this way. For the past number of years, the price to the wineries for the grapes has been based on the average basket price of grapes to the general public or the grower. Now there has been a tendency to work and maintain the price at as high a level as possible. It has worked very satisfactory to the grower up to the present time, but we are now reaching the stage where it is a question, in my mind, whether we might not overdo it, and finally be compelled to take a lower price.

MR. VAUGHAN: Why do you say that?

MR. BOWER: Because there is no reason why any group or any one of the large wineries will not lay back and not purchase grapes until such time as the market is overloaded, and then they can possibly buy pretty well at their own price.

MR. VAUGHAN: By that you mean you will have an opportunity to ship the basket grapes for domestic use first?

MR. BOWER: We have at the present time possibly eighty per cent. to ninety per cent. of the surplus of grapes over and above the fresh fruit market requirement. The wineries are big outlet.

MR. VAUGHAN: They are really your markets?

MR. BOWER: They are really our markets.

MR. POISSON: Could that ten per cent. market be increased?

MR. BOWER: Yes, that could be materially increased, by advertising and some organizing.

MR. POISSON: Would you get better prices for them than selling to the wineries? Would you get a better price for the grower?

MR. BOWER: No, for the last six or seven years the prices have been—

MR. POISSON: It would not encourage them to sell on the market?

MR. BOWER: Yes and no. If a certain amount does not go to the market, there will be no prices established.

MR. VAUGHAN: That is, the prices you really have to establish are prices for the wineries.

MR. BOWER: Yes, for the wineries.

MR. LAUGHTON: Have you any idea of how many carloads of California grapes were imported into Ontario this year?

MR. BOWER: I am not prepared to answer that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Does that hurt your sales much?

MR. BOWER: Yes, it does a lot. It makes a big inroad on all markets.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think in the dollar grape, it would not make much inroad.

MR. BOWER: They are the dollar grades, but how many find their ways into casks and barrels for wine? I think you will find that a very large percentage, amongst European people, go into casks for wine purposes; it makes a better wine than the native wine.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You mean the home manufacturer, the man who makes wine in his own house, finds the California grapes better than the Ontario grapes?

MR. BOWER: A great many of them.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Perhaps there may be some of the members here who makes home-grown wine (laughter).

MR. LAUGHTON: In our part of the country they use the blue grapes—the Concord grape.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions to ask Mr. Bower? If not, we would be glad to hear from Captain Thompson, of Beamsville.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you studied the express rates?

MR. THOMPSON: Sir?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you studied the express rates?

MR. THOMPSON: I think I can fairly say yes. I have been a director of and secretary-treasurer of the Growers.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How do the express rates of our markets in Winnipeg compare with the express rates in Ontario?

MR. THOMPSON: The express rate is considerably higher.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: From where?

MR. THOMPSON: You are speaking of the California crop?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, the Arkansaw crop.

MR. THOMPSON: No, I would say it would not vary very much, but we do not have a great deal to do with the express rates on grapes. They mainly move to the West in straight carloads or part carloads of mixed fruit.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What I am getting at is this. We find to-day that barley from Winnipeg lands in Denmark at a lower freight rate than the barley delivered in the Maritime Provinces. If you want a carload of barley and live in Nova Scotia, you have to pay a higher freight rate for it than if you buy it in Winnipeg than does a man who lives in Copenhagen, and I was wondering whether the export rate—you realize there is a reason for that—from Arkansaw to Winnipeg would be a cheaper rate per one hundred pounds than from Ontario.

MR. THOMPSON: I know that the freight rate on grapes from the same points compares roughly as fifteen cents against ten and one-half cents.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you know the mileage?

MR. THOMPSON: I cannot answer that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you sell your grapes east and west also?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, mainly west. The present organization, as I said a moment ago—the growers' selling company, which was organized in 1920, functioned for five years, and has since been inactive as a marketing company, but has been held together for the benefits which it can afford continuously to the growers.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What could we do to keep the western market, or to help you in that western market?

MR. THOMPSON: You said "help." "Keep" is not the right word. We have not got it at the moment. We can get it back, providing the western buyers of grapes are urged to buy Ontario grapes. Unfortunately, that is not the situation now. He is offered inducements, rather, to buy grapes from other parts of the world.

MR. VAUGHAN: From British Columbia, for instance?

MR. THOMPSON: Not particularly. I will say this for British Columbia; I had a letter from a man who had a large plant there. He says he had forty-five acres of his own and a half interest in fifty-five acres, and his letter was quite full on the subject. He says that they had to-day about two hundred acres planted and are getting an excellent price, and shipping not in straight cars, but mixed cars, to the nearby Alberta points. They are growing the same as we are, and with considerable success.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If we had a man out there representing Ontario products, would we get that market back?

MR. THOMPSON: I am afraid not, because in the years we functioned we did get considerable of it, because we had a man out there through the West, at our own expense, but there was a certain part of it which we could not recover.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any idea of the number of carloads of Ontario grapes which were sent to the West last year?

MR. THOMPSON: I think it was about eighty to one hundred.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What is the largest number of carloads of grapes you ever shipped?

MR. THOMPSON: In 1922, when I think we had our best year, not less than four hundred carloads; the same year the company that I speak of sent fifteen hundred carloads to the United States.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That market is lost for us now for all time?

MR. THOMPSON: We have not shipped a carload of grapes from Ontario to the United States in five or six years.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many have you shipped east to the Maritimes?

MR. THOMPSON: That I cannot answer, because we have never gone into the Maritime Province business. The demand there is exactly as it is in Western Canada; it could be stimulated by judicious advertising and propaganda. We should let the people know what we have.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If the Ontario Government did it for a year or two until they got it established, would that benefit the grape growers?

MR. THOMPSON: I think it would. At the moment the grape growers are a little discouraged with co-operative efforts of the fruit growers. They only need a little start and stimulus; we have all the machinery required now, complete and functioning, excepting the actual marketing facilities.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you foresee too many grapes for us to use?

MR. THOMPSON: Absolutely.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In Ontario?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. In my opinion under present conditions it will keep us busy finding a proper market in Canada for the available crop.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is the only market we have any hopes of having?

MR. THOMPSON: We need not expect an American market; they are producing grapes in practically every state of the Union, and in tremendous quantities.

MR. VAUGHAN: How many carloads were sent, would you say, in 1928, for instance?

MR. THOMPSON: I am speaking definitely of that fresh crop from Michigan and New York State. There were four carloads which came to Ontario points. I am sorry I did not have some idea of what was coming up here to-day, as I could have brought some figures with me, and I am quoting now only from memory. The figures I am quoting are from the Department of Agriculture from the two states I named, Michigan and New York. There were twenty odd carloads of fresh grapes sent to Suspension Bridge with no destination from that point. It would look as though they had come across and were possibly unloaded at the American end of the bridge. There was the equivalent of probably seven thousand tons of grapes from those two states which came into Canada for use in wine, some fresh, some crushed, and a great quantity in juice. The juice was pressed, and it was brought over in tank cars, and that was the work upon which the grape growers spent last winter in Ottawa, in endeavouring to secure duty protection against that importation. Unfortunately the duty on fresh grapes did not apply to crushed grapes or juice.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do the California grapes do our Ontario grapes much harm?

MR. THOMPSON: A certain amount; I would not say a tremendous lot. The previous speaker (Mr. Bower) said that some people made wine from California grapes. He is quite right. Apparently it cannot be stopped. But where they get us is on the table grapes. They are on the market before ours. They have such a tremendous product that if they will get the freight and duty charges out of them, they do very well, in many cases.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you tested the new grape which Mr. Palmer has originated, with high sugar content?

MR. THOMPSON: Do you mean the Patricia?

MR. BOWER: No, the new seedling.

MR. THOMPSON: No, I do not know anything about that.

MR. ROBERTSON: How does their wine compare with ours?

MR. THOMPSON: At least a month ahead of ours, I understand, and probably two weeks beyond ours in actual harvest. Those other grapes are capable of being stored for almost an indefinite period on account of their nature.

MR. ROBERTSON: The nature of the grapes?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. It is a dryer thin-skinned fruit.

MR. VAUGHAN: Is it true that there has been a great change in the demand for the Niagara and Delaware grapes rather than the Concord and high-coloured red grape?

MR. THOMPSON: There has been an increase in the demand for Niagara, certainly, for wine-making. The Delaware is grown in very small amounts in Ontario.

MR. VAUGHAN: But the demand is there?

MR. THOMPSON: The demand is there, but it is not a particularly profitable grape to grow. I wonder if you are not confusing the Delaware with the other red grapes; the Delaware is a smaller berry—the others are larger.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You do not see any chance of increasing the market for grapes outside of the wineries, other than the west and east?

MR. THOMPSON: I think the market can be increased in every town and city in Canada for that matter, if it is gone after properly. Unfortunately, people do not know half the time when Ontario has fruit to sell. For instance, last year, our grapes were two weeks earlier than usual and the season was almost over before the public were ready to buy them. There was a brisk demand at the end of the season, but it did not exist at the beginning.

MR. SMITH (Essex): How would you correct that?

MR. THOMPSON: If it were possible to have men in the larger cities in both the east and the west, Ontario, Quebec, and the Western Provinces, whose duty it would be to let the public know when Ontario fruits were ready, which varieties were coming on, and the proper use which these varieties could be put to, it would be a good thing. As you know, some grapes are better for one purpose than another, some are better to eat raw, others are better for jellies and canning, and these men could also see that of the dollar the consumer pays at least a reasonable amount gets to the grower. My point is that too much of that dollar stays between the time the grape leaves the shipper or grower until it gets to the consumer in the West. When a six-quart basket of grapes in Winnipeg costs as much as a bushel of wheat, I do not think that the people out there are going to buy too many of them; there is too great a spread between the time they leave the producer and the time they reach the consumer—it is entirely too wide.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you know what that spread is?

MR. THOMPSON: I think it would be safe to say it would average—supposing the grapes left the grower here at thirty-five cents a basket; they are worth three times that, and very often four times that in Western Canada.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: About one dollar a basket.

MR. THOMPSON: From one dollar up.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And the basket containing the grapes cost how much? A.—Six and one-half cents in quantity, each.

MR. MAHONY: That is the container?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. NIXON: What is the carrying charge for that?

MR. THOMPSON: To Winnipeg?

MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Freight and ice will make a cost of transporting a basket about fourteen cents.

MR. ROBERTSON: How many in a carload?

MR. THOMPSON: Twenty-five hundred; the railroad minimum is about twenty-four hundred, but we usually ship twenty-five hundred.

MR. ROBERTSON: You mean fourteen cents for the twenty-five hundred baskets?

MR. THOMPSON: The freight rate is one dollar and six and one-half cents to Winnipeg, and the icing charges usually run \$50 to \$60 per car, so I said "freight and ice."

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Has a car to be iced on the way up?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes; it is iced before it is loaded, and re-iced after being loaded, and usually on a trip to Winnipeg it receives what is equivalent to a full icing two or three times in transit. It takes from four to five days to get the car there, and the ice must be kept up all the time.

MR. DAVIS: Would it increase your local consumption if the growers could spend more time and be a little more careful in their packing? I purchased some small baskets last summer, and there are always some you have to throw away. You purchase the same quantity of California grapes, and they are all good.

Another thing; there is a fruit man in my town who buys large baskets and breaks them up into small baskets, which is not quite fair to the grower.

MR. THOMPSON: I should say not.

MR. DAVIS: He has to sell all he buys, and he puts in grapes of an inferior quality to get rid of them. I think that is a situation which is a serious drawback to the consumption of local grapes. If there was something which forbade the fruit men from splitting up these baskets, I think it would be a good thing.

MR. THOMPSON: Grapes should never be repacked or rehandled until they are taken out to be used. If they are repacked and sent out to the market and are not marked "Repacked," it is a clear violation of The Fruit Act.

Your first question was if more care was exercised by the growers would it not help the consuming public? You are absolutely right. We have instituted a campaign to educate the growers, and we would appreciate also a campaign which would educate the Government inspectors looking over the work.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The inferiority of quality always lowers the price of any farm product.

MR. THOMPSON: It does, and there is another feature which is particularly hard on us, with a lack of a tight organization, which means the growers do not encourage the buyer at a distance to buy their fruit. For instance, instead of ordering ten cars, a buyer will order one, and he has a string on that order.

MR. GRAVES: Does not a shipment of the Champion grapes, partly ripe at the beginning of a grape season, have a disastrous effect on the good grapes when they come into the market?

MR. THOMPSON: If that could be printed in large letters and put into every package shed, and into every grower's home where he could read it every morning, it would be a mighty good thing, and would be a good help to us. They might also include other things than the Champion grapes. This will all help a lot.

MR. GRAVES: That is one of the worst features of the grape business?

MR. THOMPSON: You are absolutely right.

MR. GRAVES: I am not speaking now of the table grapes.

MR. THOMPSON: No; the Champion is no good for wine, and when it goes on the market it is no good for anything but pig food.

MR. GRAVES: They are really not fit to eat.

MR. THOMPSON: Quite true, and it curtails the demand for the better grapes which follow.

MR. GRAVES: Cold storage would be of no assistance to the grape growers?

MR. THOMPSON: No assistance at all.

MR. GRAVES: It is not a crop that you can carry over by storage?

MR. THOMPSON: No. The type of grapes and the varieties which we raise in this country will not stand long periods of cold storage.

MR. GRAVES: When they are talking about cold storage, it is more for the benefit of peaches and things of that kind; it does not include grapes?

MR. THOMPSON: Outside of the Rogers variety, they should not go into storage. The Rogers are thick skinned, and will stand it for a time.

MR. GRAVES: Then cold storage is of no advantage to the grape growers?

MR. THOMPSON: No, not at the moment.

MR. VAUGHAN: Would it be a prohibitive programme to change some of the acreage from Concords to Niagaras by grafting?

MR. THOMPSON: No, it would be prohibitive because there is an equally good demand for the Concords; if they required more Niagaras, it is simply a matter of setting them out.

MR. VAUGHAN: You said a few minutes ago that you reached a point where there is an overproduction of grapes.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, but we deal with them all as grapes, not as any particular variety.

MR. VAUGHAN: The Niagaras are very short?

MR. THOMPSON: Not always; it is only a matter of six years since Niagaras were in the same position; they were not very popular.

MR. VAUGHAN: To-day the styles have changed until Niagaras are in demand.

MR. THOMPSON: For the manufacturer of certain types of wine, yes; the planting of Niagaras has also increased.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

MR. LAUGHTON: Do you consider that the grapes of Ontario, if put up in carefully packed condition, with some care, the same care as are given to oranges and other mixed shipments, would improve their sale? The Minister (Honourable Mr. Kennedy) suggested a few moments ago that if they were advertised something like the British Columbia packers advertise their commodities—for instance, I notice that now they are advertising the three kinds of salmon, the sockeye, the red, and the pink, all under the Clover Brand—they are advertising them to the public, and evidently it is helping their consumption a great deal. Do you not think that something similar in regard to the grapes might be of benefit to the consumer, and incidentally to the growers? Do you think a campaign of that kind would be of any benefit to the growers?

MR. THOMPSON: We are absolutely certain of it. This has been tried with success, but unfortunately there is no organization functioning to-day which covers the district which can afford such an effort, and any increased supervision which would have to be done in order to bring that about.

MR. VAUGHAN: You mean to say that grapes grown here—that we cannot afford to pack them in the solid twenty-four-pound wooden boxes, like the California grapes are packed in?

MR. THOMPSON: No. The climax basket is quite satisfactory for grapes, probably more suitable than any other variety of fruit. There could be many improvements made in the way of packing.

If there are no further questions, Mr. Chairman, may I take just a moment to bring up one matter which I think should be called to your attention.

As I have said, the grape growers' organization is functioning at the moment in regard to matters which are of interest to the grape growers and for their benefit. Last winter they spent a great deal of time and money over the proper rates of duties on grape juice and crushed grapes, and in spite of the satisfactory results of that work, we find that since July, when the higher rates of duty went into effect, on concentrated juice, there was an equivalent in gallons of concentrated juice of twenty-five hundred tons of Canadian grapes brought in, which would indicate that we still have not a high enough tariff against the concentrated juice.

At the moment we have a problem which is giving us some bother. There is no doubt the Government could help a lot, and that is how the news which is being circulated through the district of lower duties on wine from Australia would eliminate all the duties on grape juice from Australia. Canada last year, in the last complete year, imported one million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand gallons of wine from abroad. I am speaking of still wine. I am not including the sparkling wines, which would increase that total very very greatly. If the sister provinces were making the same effort that Ontario is making to popularize the use of Ontario wine, and if the Federal Government will protect the Ontario wine manufacturing industry, and incidentally the man who grows the grapes—because when wine manufacturing is prosperous, it cannot help but affect the business of grape growing; it will go up of its own volition—but, as I say, if on the other hand Australian wine is allowed in with a lower rate of duty, and they also have their export bonus forty-two cents a gallon, then it cannot help but curtail the consumption of wine made in Ontario, and reflect

back on the men who grow the grapes. If the grape juice is let in—and I know they are making an effort to get it in—and I understand the plan is not to eliminate the duty, then it will be absolutely disastrous.

Grape juice can be produced in Australia very much cheaper than in Canada. It is of a different type, and will produce wine of a different character, somewhat higher in alcoholic content, and it will be tough sledding for the men to grow grapes in Ontario. I thank you.

MR. SANGSTER: Are they contemplating shipping this fruit into Montreal and selling it on auction, the same as the California people?

MR. THOMPSON: At the moment there is no fruit auction for Ontario fruits in Montreal, but I understand the Ontario fruit will be handled by auction the same as any other is in that city, and perhaps in Toronto, when they get the new terminal up.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arthur Smith, we will be glad to hear from you now.

MR. ARTHUR SMITH: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am a grower, and I make a living by growing. I have one hundred and sixty acres, I start with asparagus, cherries, peaches and then grapes, but my main crop is peaches and grapes.

We have the oriental moth which took the cream out of the peach business, but the grapes have been paying, but it looks now as if they were not going to continue to pay. If this concentrated juice comes in from Australia without duty, we might as well pull our grapes out right now.

Our assessment is high. I pay between \$1,100 and \$1,200 on 172 acres. My taxes are between \$1,100 and \$1,200 per year. The grapes have been our best crop for these last few years, and if our grape business is ruined, the Niagara Peninsula is ruined as well.

Somebody asked about the Delawares. You might get from two hundred and eighty to two hundred and eighty-five baskets, or even up to three hundred baskets per acre, but you cannot grow them for thirty-five cents a basket and sell them, that is why they are not grown. The wineries do not give us any more for the Delawares than for any other variety.

As far as the Niagaras are concerned, they do not give us any more for the Niagaras, and it was only five years ago that they gave us a discount, and perhaps if we went out now and put in all Niagaras again, we would get another discount.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What does it cost you to bring your grapes to bear?

MR. SMITH: Without the price of the land?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. SMITH: Two hundred and fifty dollars to feed it, post it, wire it, and bring it into bearing, and then you have the cost of the land beside that.

MR. ROBERTSON: What is the life of a plantation?

MR. SMITH: The first fifteen years is the best. It will live indefinitely if you keep renewing it. A grape vineyard, with proper cultivation will last

indefinitely, if you have the right varieties, but, as I say, the first fifteen years are the best.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions anyone wishes to ask Mr. Smith?

MR. ROBERTSON: Are you satisfied that you are getting your baskets and containers at the cheapest rate?

MR. SMITH: We do our best to get them as cheaply as we can.

MR. ROBERTSON: Is it under the control of any company? There is no co-operative method of manufacturing them?

MR. SMITH: For my part, we never found it advisable to go into the other man's business. We always lose money. If we went into the canning business or the wine business, or manufacturing baskets, we would probably lose money. It was not a good principle, and we generally get squeezed out, and get the small end of it.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Your business is growing?

MR. SMITH: Yes, and not selling it, either.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think that should be emphasized, that the farmers' business is growing, and he has never been trained in the selling.

MR. SMITH: But one gentleman here spoke about thirty-five cent grapes. If we can grow them for that—why, fifteen years ago they got twenty-five dollars a ton for grapes, and there was no money in it; they were not taken care of, but for the last few years you cannot grow grapes for anything less than thirty cents, and that is very low. The dealers cannot handle them for nothing. Below thirty-five cents, a dealer will certainly make no money, and if he makes no money, there is no money in it for the grower.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you corroborate what the other speakers have said, that if we had markets east and west, it would help?

MR. SMITH: We could sell in Ontario four times as much fruit as we do if it was properly handled. The West has never been touched. It is practically owned by American interests. The jobbers there are practically owned by American interests, and they discriminate against us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions to ask of Mr. Smith? If not, we will now be glad to hear from Mr. Ira L. Graham, of Essex County. Mr. Graham is the Chairman of the Farm Bureau.

MR. GRAHAM: I was surprised to see the number composing this Board; it is my first privilege of being able to meet with you.

In reading a book, we generally want to know the author—likewise myself; so I might tell you that I have been interested in the farming in Essex County

for the past twenty years, not only interested in farming but interested in promoting the various interests that are of benefit to the farmer. Previously, corn was our principal crop. In order that those present may know of our present conditions, it will be necessary for me to give you some of the history of the things leading up to our planting of grapes in Essex County.

When Honourable Mr. Martin was our Minister, we put on a campaign to increase our corn crop, and we increased our acreage, and we increased the the yield per acre at least twenty per cent. in a period of about three years. This was done by careful breeding, and in careful selection of seed.

About that period, the corn borer came to our section, and we passed out of the game of growing corn. Corn was our main crop. A farmer producing fifty acres of corn, with an average yield of forty or fifty bushels to the acre, with an average price of fifty to sixty cents per bushel had, as you can readily see, an income.

As for myself, I suffered intensely from the corn borer. Perhaps I suffered more than any other grower at that time. It affected my income to the extent of about seventy-five hundred dollars a year, so you can readily see that the corn borer played havoc with the growers in Essex County.

At that time our land values were in danger. The value of land is based on the revenue from the land. That being the case, it is necessary to turn to some substitute crop, with some other method of making money other than growing corn. Therefore, with representatives from the Department of Agriculture, and some others, we sat around a table, and discussed the various way in which Essex County could remain profitable. I speak of Essex County, because I live there, but I am also including Kent County and some of the other counties in southwestern Ontario; in fact, although I am particularly interested in Essex County, when I refer to "Essex County," I refer to southwestern Ontario. As I said, we sat around this table and made a careful study, and came to the conclusion that there were four different lines that we could branch into, in order to maintain our farm income, and thereby maintain our farm values.

Those four different lines consisted of truck farming, dairying, the raising of more poultry, and the production of grapes.

I was satisfied in my own mind that truck farming was a success. We had one million people just across the border with whom to market our truck crop, and it was, therefore, a very profitable industry to the farmers in that section. And they went into that trucking business heavier than they ever had done before, and they found it very profitable.

Since that time the tariff across the river, I am sorry to say, has been raised to such an extent that it makes it impracticable to ship truck to the States, hence the truck industry has come to a close.

The dairying industry which they went into has practically suffered the same way. While we have the best country in southwestern Ontario for the production of milk, at the present time and under present conditions we are suffering badly, and we are looking forward to the time when we will have relief through the shipment in some way to take care of our excess butterfat. For the past several months the farmers have been dumping into the sewers from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand pounds of milk per day. That has been going on for months. This is milk which should be used on the farm. The butterfat has been removed, and the skimmed milk has been dumped into the sewers. That is loss, because you cannot produce skimmed milk without expense; it is of value if used on the farm for growing farm stock.

When the duty went on the milk, which practically has prohibited shipping milk across the river, it brought about the effect of our producing milk at a loss, so that Ontario has been crippled to that extent. Again, I am speaking of my particular county. You gentlemen from the outside see and hear and know of Essex County only from the outside. Acquainted with the county as I am, knowing every individual, knowing their financial standing, and discussing with them their different requirements, I know this county from the inside, and it is from that viewpoint that I am speaking to you this morning.

I do not think there is a county in the Province of Ontario that to-day needs assistance as badly as our farmers in Essex County.

We conducted meetings throughout the county for the purpose of endeavouring to maintain the farm values, we tried to educate the people into raising and breeding more poultry. We endeavoured to educate the farmers as to what they should do to bring about a greater farm revenue, and we conducted a series of meetings in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, and the Essex County Farm Bureau, some twenty in number. In these meetings we were supported by the Department here, and also by local speakers. The meetings were very well attended; sometimes the house was full, and sometimes they could not all get in, and they were all interested to know how they could increase their income.

Now, the fourth industry which was suggested was the growing of grapes. When this was first suggested to me, I was not quite sure myself whether we had soil which would grow grapes. I made a careful study of the Niagara section, and spent about two weeks visiting a number of the farmers there, probably some of you gentlemen who are here to-day; I also visited the New York field, and made a careful analysis and study of the soils, as I did also in the Michigan sections, and I came to the conclusion that grapes were a practical crop for Essex County, and individually I advocated the growing of grapes in that meeting, and perhaps was responsible for the planting of probably eighty per cent. of the vines, which have been planted there in the last six or seven or eight years.

Now that these vines have been planted, they have come into bearing. We have had a market for our grapes, but at the present time it looks, under present conditions, as if the coming season there will be no market for our grapes.

Now, farmers, like manufacturers, may produce for so much, and the manufacturers may produce a manufactured article, but if there is no market for the produce, or for the manufactured article, that product is only ballast, and it becomes a liability instead of an asset. That is what we have to-day; we have a liability in our direct market; we have a liability in our truck market; we have a liability in our dairy market; and we have a liability in our poultry raising, and with the present permits which are necessary in order to sell wine, and if the wineries have to comply with the present conditions which went into effect last November, it looks to me as if the grape growers of Essex County would have their grapes left on their hands this coming year.

I have visited a number of the wineries, and they inform me that they have plenty of wine to take care of their business for the next one or two years under present conditions.

Now, if wine could be sold as it was under the O.T.A., you have a much better chance to sell it than at the present time, and our Farm Bureau at its annual meeting passed a resolution asking that this change be made. I have a copy of the resolution here, which, if you wish, I will now read.

THE CHAIRMAN: Proceed, Mr. Graham.

MR. GRAHAM: This reads as follows:

"To the Honourable the Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet of the Province of Ontario:

"We the Essex County Farm Bureau assembled at Essex, Ontario, this 6th day of February, 1931, beg to submit the following Resolution for your serious consideration. Whereas: the southwestern portion of Ontario has been infested with the European Corn Borer, reducing our major crop, corn, to where it cannot be grown with profit in our fertile area; and whereas: The Ontario Department of Agriculture and other farm agencies have found it necessary to encourage the production of substitute crops, to maintain farm income in the corn borer infested area, and as the production of grapes was one of the substitute crops recommended, and the planting of many vineyards in said area has taken place in the last few years, which acreage is now in bearing and has proven to be a practical substitute, to a great extent, for the once valuable corn crop, at a time when real cash is so much needed by our farm public;

"Now, whereas a recent change requiring a permit, to purchase native wine, has reduced the sale of native wine to such an extent that it looks as if our growers will be deprived of a market for their grape crop, unless the Liquor Control Act is so amended to remove native wine from alcoholic beverage requiring a permit.

"Realizing the great loss this will inflict on our already penalized corn borer area, the Essex County Farm Bureau, an organized representative body, of all the varied branches of agriculture, fruit growing included, petition your Government, for an amendment of The Liquor Control Act, in accordance with our Resolution.

"Passed and signed this 6th day of February, 1931.

"ESSEX COUNTY FARM BUREAU,

"RUSSELL ROGERS, *President*.

"MR. DEWHURST, *Secretary*."

As you notice this is signed by Russell Rogers, the President, and Mr. Dewhurst, the Secretary of the Farm Bureau. This is a copy of the original resolution. I have not the original with me, but I can furnish it, if you wish.

At the present time we are passing through a depression. Everybody can give a reason for it, and it seems as if everybody you meet has a remedy.

Now, there are only four sources of revenue, agriculture, mining, forests and seas, of which agriculture is the principal one, and anything that our Government can do to increase agriculture will help to bring back prosperity once more. (Applause.)

We have to account for our present conditions, the return of the boys from overseas. When they returned from overseas everything in regard to the agricultural life had been taken from them, and they had city life on their minds. They liked the bright lights, and the high wages, and we cannot blame them for going to the city where they could make better money. Then, in a little while, there are their younger brothers who had their minds poisoned against the country, and they went to the city. These farmers who went to the cities from the farms became a part of the large manufacturing community, a

cog in the wheels of manufacturing products to sell back to the farming public, and until we have a trend back to the farm, we will have no more prosperity, and in order to create that trend back to the farm, I think it is up to this Board to do everything in their power to increase the value of agriculture, and make it a profitable business, and to stimulate the agricultural public, because one muscle exerted on the farm is worth as much as a muscle exerted in the factory, and we cannot hope to get the people back to the country unless we provide some inducement for them to come back to the rural sections, such as legislation which will bring better prices for the crops we are producing, and such as we are asking for the grape industry.

I thank you. (Applause.)

MR. GRAVES: I would like to ask the gentleman (Mr. Graham) a question in connection with the remark regarding the Liquor Control Board. Have you any statistics to show that the change in the Liquor Control Board has decreased the consumption of our grapes?

MR. GRAHAM: My authority for that is the conversations I have had with different wine manufacturers, and they have informed me that under present conditions all the sales which are taking place since the change in the liquor law have left them with sufficient wine in stock to carry them over for one or two years.

MR. GRAVES: Does that represent the small wine maker, or the wine makers in toto?

My understanding of the thing is that there is a possibility of a new Act taking away from the small wine producers their revenue, and throwing their business into the large wine producers, because the wine being sold through the Government is called for by the purchasers, who turn to other brands which are well known, and therefore the brands which are known are enjoying a good sale, and they will be called for at the stores, while the brand which is unknown will not be sold through the stores, therefore, the small wine makers have no direct sale, and no place to sell their products.

Does your statement mean that the total amount of wine sold is less or more? I think I know the new Act will have the effect on the small wine manufacturers which I have stated, because you take from him the direct selling to the consumer and force him to sell through the Government, and the Government does not order his wine because when the storekeeper sends in for an order of of wine he orders wine with a certain brand, which is well known, and it puts the small business in the same position as any other manufacturer who is manufacturing something which is not asked for. Am I right?

MR. GRAHAM: Perhaps you are, to a certain extent.

MR. GRAVES: I think that is the complaint of the grape growers, the small wine makers, that the large wine makers practically get the whole market in their own hands, the same as the dairy men find that the large dairy men are getting all of the benefits, and securing control of all the dairy products.

MR. GRAHAM: In answer to that, I would say that it is absolutely true in the Province as a whole. What I have to say is particularly true of our section of Ontario.

Now, to answer your question further; I have noticed a line-up about eight o'clock in the evening at the ferry, and there would be boat load after boat load coming across the river, and I have personal knowledge that these people come over to spend a few hours, and before they had to buy a permit they bought wine, but since they have to have a permit they buy whiskey, so they are buying hard stuff instead of the lighter wines.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Before we leave this subject, I would like to say that we are very very proud of our farm at Vineland, I do not believe many of the members know about it. It is one of those experimental farms which is doing excellent work, and, as I say, we are extremely proud of the work they are doing.

I would make the suggestion that as you are motoring around this summer, when the fruit becomes ripe, if you will drop into the Vineland Experimental Farm and ask for Mr. Palmer, I am sure he will be glad to meet you and to show you through the farm.

I would also make the suggestion, that while we are busy experimenting with the fruit, it is your fruit, and if you want to drop in and eat any, you will be welcome at the Farm. (Laughter.) Starting out with the white cherries season you will find all the varieties in that Experimental Farm which are originated there. They are not imported from any other country, but Mr. Palmer has originated different qualities and varieties of white cherries, raspberries, apples, peaches and all varieties of fruit.

MR. MAHONY: Referring to the question brought up by Mr. Smith, I have a statement here submitted by the manufacturers who have to make returns to the Liquor Control Board, to the effect that their sales from the 1st of November to the 31st of December, 1929, amounted to about one hundred and sixty-seven thousand gallons, and that in a corresponding period last year, 1930, when the permit system was in force, there were only one hundred and four thousand gallons sold, a decrease of sixty-three thousand gallons, and a decrease for the whole of Ontario of thirty-seven per cent. But notwithstanding the fact that those manufacturers were having a good trade, and consequently could sell their product through the retail liquor stores and thereby increase their sale to some extent, the fact remains that the decrease in the sale of the small wineries has made a great difference in the total sales, and, as I say, has brought about a decrease of about thirty-seven per cent. of the retail sales of wine between November 1st and December 31st, 1930, as against the corresponding period of the preceding year.

MR. WILSON (London): Does that include all the wineries of the Province?

MR. MAHONY: No.

MR. GRAVES: That practically agrees with my idea of the thing. Mr. Mahony knows that people will go and get a permit—particularly the tourists—and if they have to stop and get a permit they will buy hard stuff. If they could go up to a small winery and buy a bottle or two they would get the wine, but if they have to go to the store anyway, to get their permit, while they are in the store they are buying hard liquor and passing up the wine. They are in the store anyway, and there is no doubt about it but what they will transfer the business from the small to the larger wineries.

MR. WILSON (London): The figures which Mr. Mahony gave are, I imagine, about accurate. As far as London is concerned, the decrease has been a great deal larger than that. We have three wineries; two are just outside of the city limits, and one small one which has an output of a few hundred barrels per year within the city limits.

Now, since the permit system came into effect, the decrease in the two large wineries is over sixty per cent. in their sales, whereas the small winery within the city has increased their sales to a certain extent, because it is readily accessible to the people, whereas these other wineries just outside the city limits are not so easily accessible, and the people would have to go outside of the city to get their wine, and they have not been doing it.

MR. MAHONY: Mr. Chairman, I must say in regard to this wine situation, that reference is made by one of the speakers to the danger of competing with the Australian wine. There is no question but that as long as the Australian Government subsidizes the export of wine, by paying forty-two cents per gallon bonus and allowing them to fortify their wine with fruit spirits, we are up against practically an impossible proposition in order to compete with them. We are compelled by the laws of this Province to confine the fortification of wine with sugar, and we are importing into this Province over five hundred thousand dollars worth of sugar which could be substituted by fruit spirits, if they could be used to fortify the wine instead of only using the sugar, as we are now compelled to do, and with all of that we are making an inferior wine, and are up against a subsidized product like the Australian wine, with a higher alcoholic content, of about forty-five as against our twenty-six, and reducing that wine down, makes it impossible for us to carry on business.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will hear now from Mr. Joseph Smith.

MR. JOSEPH SMITH: I do not know what this meeting was called for. It appears chiefly to be a discussion on grapes. Does the matter of the wine permits apply?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What can this Government do to help the grape growers of the Province of Ontario? Let us keep to that side of the question.

MR. JOSEPH SMITH: The wine situation indeed has a direct bearing on the earnings of the grape producers from their farms. A good many years ago—somebody said fifteen years ago—grapes were being grown in the Niagara District at an absolute loss to the people who produced them. There is no doubt about it; I have been working there for thirty years, and I know whereof I speak.

The time the prices started to rise was when they shipped grapes to the United States. We used to ship to the West, rather, in great numbers, and I know of one dealer alone who shipped two hundred cars a year, but the prices were a lot different then, but then the opportunity came to ship the fruit to the United States, and the grapes were shipped over there at a price which enabled the producer to sell his grapes at a very good profit in the United States, and the Western market was allowed to go.

As a producer, I heard Mr. Somerset say the other day that grapes last year were retailing in the West at better than one dollar and a half for a six-quart basket. We get thirty cents, with six and a half cents for the container. I

think that the producer is chiefly interested in keeping down the spread between what he sells his product for, and what the man who uses it has to pay, and anything that will do that will be of great direct benefit to the industry as a whole.

We have to some extent the benefit from the truck dealers which eliminates a lot of the cost, both of transportation and extra handling. We have too many middlemen who live off of us, and we find that at points up to three or four hundred miles away they will pay a better price, and transport the article in better condition, and sell it cheaper than the truck raiser, which has not been conducive to improving the situation of the truck growers. I cannot, of course, say to what extent it has affected them, but it would be very great.

As far as the wine permits are concerned: it may be perfectly true that under the present conditions they are not selling as much native wine as they did previously. I do not know whether that is so or not, but the fact remains that if anything is done to destroy the forty-eight small wineries in the Province of Ontario, it will be left in the hands of the four, larger wineries, and we will all be squeezed to death. I believe these small wineries make a better product and pay better prices to the growers. I would say that last year their average price was fifteen dollars higher than the other wineries—and perhaps more. That is a direct benefit to the trade.

We feel that our business is dependent upon the wineries. Our finished product is practically the raw material for the wineries. Anything they may do will reflect back upon the retailers, so we feel that something should be done to have the men who make the wine in Ontario use more grapes, at least; make the wine of a good strength to satisfy the public. Of course, if they do not do that, we are the ones to suffer.

I thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I think our time is about exhausted for to-day.

MR. FRALEIGH: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think we should congratulate the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) on the effort he has made to bring this gathering together to-day, and the results of our meeting here at this time.

I do not know anything about the growing of grapes, but this has been very interesting to all of us. I would suggest that we are just scraping the surface with each one of these meetings during the Session, and I would like to suggest that the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) should call together the members who come from the districts where these grapes are grown, together with the gentleman who are here for the day, and any others who may be particularly interested in this particular question, and have another caucus here this afternoon, around the table, say about a dozen of you, just the ones who are interested in this subject, to ascertain if they cannot complete a statement to the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) this afternoon so that the members who are interested in this industry could carry on to the end of the Session from day to day, and use the machinery which the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) has in the other building for getting information, and have it available and make a report toward the end of the session together with the notes which have been taken here to-day, in order that the whole matter may be thoroughly understood by all the members either present or those who may be sitting in the House.

I would recommend that that suggestion be carried out.

Then, if later on you bring up the question of hog breeding or raising, there are probably six or seven shippers or hog raisers who are here, let them get together and keep up the work until after the session, and if the other branches will do the same thing, I believe that we will accomplish something that is really worth while.

I think it is very wise to have these kind of meetings, because it gives the members as a whole a little information, roughly, of what is going on in the country, and I think that the people who are interested in each branch of these agricultural industries, should get together in a small group, and draft up something to give to the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) at the end of the session which will incorporate the work which has been done at these individual meetings during the session. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that we are under certain obligation to the gentlemen who have come in and given us such constructive ideas pertaining to grape growing, and we feel that the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) will derive a great deal of beneficial legislation in that behalf.

Your sub-Committee in their consideration of our meetings found that the Agricultural Committee would conflict with the Private Bills Committee if they continued to meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays; therefore, from this on this Committee will function on Wednesdays and Fridays. There will be no further meeting of this Committee this week owing to the Good Roads Convention taking so much of your time, but the next meeting will be on Wednesday, March 4th, which will meet to consider the dairy industry, and matters pertaining to that industry will be taken into consideration.

Then, following that, we will have on Friday, March 6th, the United Farmers' Organization, and the discussion will be led by Mr. J. J. Morrison.

Following that, on Wednesday, March 11th, the discussion will be on hog breeding. Your sub-Committee has not prepared a programme further than that. They will meet again in the near future, and continue to prepare the programmes during the session.

MR. SANGSTER: Who are the members of the sub-Committee?

THE CHAIRMAN: The sub-Committee is composed of Messrs. Challies, Mahony, Baxter, Laughton, MacKay, Hon. Mr. Kennedy and your Chairman of this Committee.

MR. NIXON: Did you not rather overlook one section of the House?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It is so small you can hardly see it (laughter). I think perhaps Mr. Ross' name could be added to that.

MR. NIXON: We will appreciate that very much.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In line with what Mr. Fraleigh has said, I would like to suggest that Mr. Mahony arrange some time during the session to make some concise recommendations to the Department of what he thinks could be done to help the grape growers in the Province.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has anybody else anything further they would like to bring before the Committee to-day?

MR. ROBERTSON: Coming down on the train I ran into a lot of drovers, and their grievance seemed to be that there was too big a spread between what they are getting, and what the customer pays. Could that be taken up at the proper time? I think they would appreciate it very much.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It would make very nice reading, if you would go down to the Library and get the different spreads for the last ten or twenty years, between the farm prices, the abattoir prices, and the store prices.

MR. ROBERTSON: Could that be discussed at some future meeting?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. If you will get that prepared, so we will have something definite to go on.

MR. WRIGHT (Toronto): What do we have to do for truck farms? They have been hit about as hard as any other industry in the agricultural line, and I would suggest that my good friend, the Minister (Hon Mr. Kennedy) should endeavour to get some of his friends from Peel County to tell us how hard hit they are there.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I have no friends left up there (laughter).

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, it is the purpose of this Committee if possible to cover every phase of agriculture, as far as we can possibly do so.

If there is no further business to bring before this Committee to-day, it will stand adjourned until Wednesday, March 4th next, at 10.30 in the morning.

Whereupon the further proceedings of this Committee were adjourned until Wednesday, March 4th, 1931, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

Adjournment.

Wednesday, March 4th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will please come to order. I would ask you to sit in as closely as you can so that any speaker of whom questions may be asked, will be able to be heard more satisfactorily.

The first item on our programme this morning will be the roll call by the Secretary.

The roll call, by Secretary Oliver.

THE CHAIRMAN: Our subject to-day, gentlemen, is dairying interests, and the first gentleman upon whom I will call to offer such suggestions as he may care to offer is Mr. John Reid, of Ripley. (Applause.)

MR. CHALLIES: Pardon me; may I ask the Chairman if he will kindly let us know the results of the invitation sent out by this Committee for men to appear before this Board?

THE SECRETARY: When we sent out the invitations, we were informed that Mr. Griffin, of the Milk Producers' Association would be on hand, and have a representative with him. Of the other three invitations we sent out, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Davidson are present, and we just received a notification this morning that the other gentlemen whom we invited is ill in bed, and will not be able to be present.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now be glad to hear from Mr. Reid.

MR. MACKAY: Mr. Chairman, while Mr. Reid is taking his place at the table I would like to say that he is a C.N.E. prize winner, and one of the most progressive agriculturists in our vicinity. I think the calling of him to speak to us is something that was very well worth while, and we will listen with a great deal of interest to what he says.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reid, we will now be glad to hear from you.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Reid, you are a farmer?

MR. REID: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres have you?

MR. REID: One hundred and fifty-eight acres, and then we rent some grass land besides that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many cows have you?

MR. REID: We run from twelve to fifteen cows in our herd.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you do with your milk?

MR. REID: Well, we are in the pure-bred Holstein business, and our surplus cream goes to the creamery, and we supply our surplus milk to the cheese factories. I might add that I have been Vice-President of the local cheese factories, and on the executive for perhaps the last fifteen years, so if there are any questions you wish to ask about that, I might be in a position to answer them.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You send the milk to the creamery or the butter factory?

MR. REID: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Which one—both?

MR. REID: The creamery in the winter time, and the cheese factories in the summer time, that is, for the six months from May to November.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How much milk do you send out—roughly speaking?

MR. REID: Of course, that would depend on certain periods of the year.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: For the month of June, how much milk would you send out?

MR. REID: Oh, we will take from four hundred to six hundred pounds per day.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And in the winter time you sell the cream to the butter factory?

MR. REID: Yes, and of course our interest is to develop our young stock, and our surplus is mostly used that way. We feed a great deal of milk in the barns.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you anything to suggest to this Committee whereby this Government could do anything to help you make more money on the farms?

MR. REID: Now, gentlemen, I did not know just what form this discussion would take—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Just confine yourself to that phase of it, if you please.

MR. REID: I think I know now what you want. I did not know what form this discussion would take, so it was pretty hard to really know what to prepare, or what to be prepared to say.

Now, there are two or three suggestions which I would like to make, just in keeping with the dairying point of view. There is one practice—you know, we develop certain practices, and perhaps they are not all noticeable—but there is one practice which we are practising now which I think is very detrimental to the dairying industry. Certain sections decide to supply their milk to the city dairies, and they get their herds tested by a local veterinarian, and that local veterinarian would, after he picks out the reactors for these men, through the T.B. test, does not ear-mark the reactors, and these cattle are shipped anywhere, and may be sold anywhere, in all probability they are shipped to the Union Stockyards, and they are allowed then to be resold in carload lots all over Ontario, wherever they wish to sell them. I am informed to-day that there are district representatives—we were discussing this just recently, and I have a letter from a district representative, saying that a carload of these cows were shipped into Bruce County, and that two of these cows have since died with tuberculosis.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Is it your suggestion that they should be slaughtered?

MR. REID: I believe they perhaps should be slaughtered, but they at least should be ear-marked, the same as we are marking the grades. We have an accredited herd, and have had for thirty-five years, and in our case any cows which have T.B. are slaughtered.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The cows should have some special and individualistic marking, you think?

MR. REID: Yes, to identify them, Mr. Minister.

MR. BAXTER: Are these men who do the testing, to which you refer, men who are responsible for putting the ear-marks on?

MR. REID: They are simply local veterinarians.

MR. BAXTER: Are they backed up by the Department, and do they know that they have the right to put the ear-marks on them?

MR. REID: No; there is no Act compelling them to do so; it is optional with them.

MR. BAXTER: I know the Government has taken that up.

MR. REID: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I would point out before you leave that, I do not think we should have a local veterinarian do that. It should be left to a Dominion representative of the Health of Animals Branch. I believe that would be a better plan.

Have you any good suggestions to make as regards Ottawa? It seems to me if we could get a suggestion made down there, it might be a good thing.

MR. REID: Yes, I think so.

MR. ST. DENIS: I had it in my head—I was wondering about the test for the accredited herd.

MR. REID: Yes?

MR. ST. DENIS: No local veterinarian has the right to stamp an animal, unless he is an inspector for the Dominion Government. All our cows have been punched, and we have been shipping them to the city, and we had the right to keep them only up to a certain time.

MR. REID: That is all right when they are inspected by the Department, but when a man calls out a local veterinarian to do this inspecting, he still is within the law, the by-laws of the towns or cities, but at the same time this cattle could be shipped anywhere. The same thing applies to contagious abortion. We never have had a reactor in our herd, or a case of abortion.

I find that in our cheese factory areas there are certain districts which become contaminated with contagious abortion. That is something upon which the people are not informed, and they have no knowledge as to how to clean it up.

As to the blood tests: Last year everything we had was tested with a blood test. I think there should be a mark to show a man who is purchasing an animal, that it has been subjected to the blood test, and has passed it satisfactorily.

Now, with regard to our dairying industry. I notice from Mr. Ruddick's address at the Eastern Dairymen's Convention, that there is a considerable increase in butter. We were importing thirty million pounds of butter in 1929, and we have an increase, according to his figures, in November last of something like seventy-three per cent. It looks as though we were going to continue the increase, owing to the surplus of food on hand, and would increase our exportable surplus in cheese.

In former days when a manufacturer had a surplus of anything he would advertise that and try to sell it. Now, I think as we have a great reputation in England it should be up to us to do all we can to retain the cheese standard over there, in order that we may retain and perhaps increase that market. In fact according to the article appearing in the "National Grocers" in November last our cheese commanded almost three cents per pound more than New Zealand cheese.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: More than three cents a pound.

MR. REID: Yes, I think it was a little more than three cents a pound. I think we should make a better bid for the British market.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How would you go about getting the farmer to send his milk to the cheese factory instead of the creamery?

MR. REID: The area that is supplying our cheese factories—I do not know how many square miles it is, but it is an area of cheese factories, could take a great deal. Last year we found out that cream trucks were cutting in here and there, and a man might send ten per cent. of his milk to the cheese factory, and we did not know where we were at. We were losing at this rate a great many dollars and we had no way of checking up and telling how much we were losing, or how much might come from it.

We use the contract system. We called the "Mutual Marketing," and the man signs up for five years, but he has the option to cancel if he wishes, or if he thinks it is more desirable to do so. We have so many patrons who will supply the cheese factories for a year, and we can tell in advance how many there will be. If there are any serious difficulties which arise, the Board of Directors will allow a man to withdraw, and give him his freedom, but at the same time we know about where we stand before we begin operating for the winter.

I think that perhaps some form of a questionnaire—

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you more of a producer of cheese in the summer?

MR. REID: Yes, but our interest is in raising pure bred Holsteins.

MR. FREELE: What suggestion have you for a better marketing of cheese?

MR. REID: Well, I believe that we should advertise our cheese in England and try to develop the export trade. We have to get rid of our surplus.

MR. CHALLIES: Have you any suggestion for the type or sizes of cheese?

MR. REID: I always felt that our big fifteen-inch cheese box was too cumbersome for present day trade. They may do for export, but I do not think that we are catering to our home consumption at all.

MR. BAXTER: What steps have been taken by the cheese industry to increase the home markets, and to supply them with a higher quality of our Canadian cheese?

MR. REID: Absolutely none, except through the Dairy Branch. There is no advertising done by our local—

MR. BAXTER: Do you believe if your factories were to make more of a Stilton type of cheese, and ship it and put it in cold storage, and advertise it and put it on the market for home consumption that it would be of any help?

MR. REID: I do not know that even a Stilton type of cheese is just the type of cheese our home market requires.

MR. BAXTER: In what way?

MR. REID: I believe it is a little large. You have, as you know, got in the habit of buying things in pound packages in this country. They come more expensive but the people have got into the habit of doing that. That is their system of buying goods, in pound packages, and it seems to me if we could get a milder cheese than our Cheddar cheese, it would sell better in our own trade.

MR. STEDMAN: How is your cheese marketed?

MR. REID: Apart from our local trade, we have quite an extensive trade in our local towns—outside of that our cheese is shipped to cold storage and sold.

MR. STEADMAN: How is it sold? On the Cheese Board?

MR. REID: No, we do not sell on the Cheese Board. We sell mostly to Ingersoll.

MR. CHALLIES: Do you find it to your advantage not to sell on the Cheese Board?

MR. REID: We have only two cheese factories, and our nearest Cheese Board is not easily accessible, and we have been selling to these factories, and it has been found to be entirely satisfactory.

MR. LAUGHTON: Is there any mark on that cheese which can be traced through from the time it leaves the maker, until it reaches the consumer? Is there any way by which the retailer can tell the grade of that cheese?

MR. REID: There is on the box only; I think not on the cheese. Perhaps, Mr. Barr can tell us better about that.

MR. LAUGHTON: Would it not be a good idea to have some brand put right on the cheese?

MR. REID: Well, the same thing applies to the dairying products.

MR. LAUGHTON: Nevertheless, I am a retailer, and I am experienced in handling cheese, and we get cheese, and we do not know exactly what is in it, we have to open it and test it, and some times send it back, and if it is put out with a bitter tang, it will kill our business sure. In many cases, retailers, who have not had the long experience that I have had, and as some of the older retailers have had, they take what is in the box, and put it on the counter and sell it, and it is not very good cheese, and it hurts his business. He does that innocently, because the cheese he buys is not branded, and he does not know what he is getting.

MR. ST. DENIS: Do you think the Cheese Board is an advantage?

MR. REID: I think it is all right, if there are enough cheese factories

MR. BAXTER: Where is the cheese graded?

MR. REID: In Ingersoll, after they go into the cold storage.

MR. LAUGHTON: What is your idea of that cheese? You know what is done with the culls?

MR. REID: Yes.

MR. LAUGHTON: And some of it gets into the hands of the retailers?

MR. REID: Yes.

MR. LAUGHTON: What is your candid opinion with regard to that cheese?

MR. REID: My opinion has always been the cheese should be graded at the cheese factory before any of the cheese goes out.

MR. LAUGHTON: Should there not be some permanent mark on the cheese?

MR. REID: Yes, I think so. Mr. Barr could answer that perhaps better than I can, but it is my opinion that the cheese should be marked. The same thing applies to our bacon, and all that sort of thing. They are graded, but not marked.

THE CHAIRMAN: In previous years I think we had a good many more cheese factories throughout Ontario than at the present time. Do you think that a mixed farming, a farmer who is selling a certain per cent. of his cream, is living under better advantages in connection with the creameries than in connection with the cheese factories at the present time?

MR. REID: I think that perhaps there is, according to our standards; there is just a little more money in the cheese.

THE CHAIRMAN: In cheese?

MR. REID: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think the Government would be well advised to encourage the cheese investors more than the creamery investors.

MR. REID: I do not know. I would have to consider that. We imported thirty million pounds of butter, approximately, in 1930, and exported cheese, but at the same time we will soon catch up.

MR. CHALLIES: Are we doing anything to encourage the home consumption of Ontario farm cheese?

MR. REID: I do not think we are.

MR. CHALLIES: I asked that question for this reason, Mr. Chairman; that in Eastern Ontario we have the Graham Creamery Company in Alexandria, which makes a beautiful five-pound cheese. I tried to get a sample for this Committee, but they said that they were sold out two months ago, and were sorry they could not give me one. They can sell more of that type of cheese, and if we could work up a market for it, it would be a good thing.

MR. REID: There is one thing I want to mention here, which has no direct connection with the dairying industry, and I trust you will pardon me for referring to it now. I have reference to our bacon trade.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you mean about the skimmed milk?

MR. REID: No. We will have a tremendous exportable surplus in bacon inside of a year, and I think our Agricultural Committee would do well to be prepared to take care of that situation, as we will run into the same situation as the Western wheat growers did, in connection with their wheat crops. We will have a tremendous exportable amount of bacon in a very short time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions to ask of Mr. Reid?

MR. MURRAY: With regard to the bacon question and the pork question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Murray, if you will pardon me, we will have another meeting of this Committee to consider those questions thoroughly.

MR. REID: I am not an encyclopaedia of dairying, but I think if I could make some suggestions for improving conditions, it might not be out of order.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there are no further questions to ask of Mr. Reid, we will call upon Mr. Frank Davidson, from Winchester, to speak to us.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Davidson, you are a farmer?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres have you?

MR. DAVIDSON: We have 100 acres.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many cows have you?

MR. DAVIDSON: We usually keep about twenty heads.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many cows do you milk in a year? What is your herd?

MR. DAVIDSON: Twenty head, of all varieties of cattle.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What varieties do you have?

MR. DAVIDSON: Mostly Holsteins.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Where do you sell your milk?

MR. DAVIDSON: On the Montreal market, ten months of the year.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you do the other two months?

MR. DAVIDSON: Usually send it to the cheese factories; sometimes we separate it and ship it.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: During what two months do you sell to the cheese factory?

MR. DAVIDSON: May and June.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Why do you not sell the twelve months of the year on the Montreal market?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, those two months or three months are in the summer time when there is a surplus of milk on the Montreal market, and they asked a few of the shippers to hold off.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You shut off one hundred per cent. during this period?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And send your milk to the cheese factories?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The difference in the price between the cheese and milk is considerable?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And you use considerable milk at home?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How long have you been in the dairying business?

MR. DAVIDSON: Twenty years or more.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any suggestion to offer whereby this Government could help to make money for the farmers in this connection?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, there is nothing—unless in the hope of better marketing.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Better marketing of what? Milk or cheese?

MR. DAVIDSON: No. They cannot do anything better in the way of the whole milk. The Montreal market is a limited market; it is in such shape that they can pretty well handle all of the milk. I think if something could be done to get a better market for the cheese, it would be a good thing.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How much milk do you sell off the twenty cows? How many cans do you send to Montreal?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, we made out a rather steady flow during the winter months. Of course, we have cows freshening at any time of the year, and we usually send from five to six cans a day.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is from forty to fifty gallons?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you keep a bull, yourself?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: From a high bred dam?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What butterfat have you got?

MR. DAVIDSON: Our last test, in January, was three point six (3.6).

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And have you any idea of how many pounds of milk your cows give?

MR. DAVIDSON: Per cow?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. DAVIDSON: We do not keep a record per cow; take it altogether.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you anything to suggest that could help you?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, there is one thing. I think the quality of our cheese might be improved by some sort of sanitary inspection. I know for the Montreal market we stand a very strict sanitary inspection, and I think the same should apply to the cheese question. That is perhaps one that is not quite so strict, but a mild form, and it would encourage the producer to furnish a more cleanly article for the cheese manufacturers, and he would be able to produce a better article. He is up against it, but is doing the best he can.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You mean the farmers' barns?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, and dairying generally.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How would we go about that? Would we have some restrictions on the farmers, or have an educational campaign, or what?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, I think probably some authority which would have proper authority to inspect them.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The farmers would not take very kindly to that, would they? Would it not be better to have an educational campaign, if we could?

MR. DAVIDSON: Perhaps that would have the desired effect. I know the Montreal market send their men from the Health of Animals Branch.

THE CHAIRMAN: Through a district representative, or through the counties or the municipal councils, or how? What suggestion would you make to inform the farmers or producers?

MR. CHALLIES: Colonel Kennedy, is there any regulation with regard to a man sending his milk to the factory, and the milk not being any good? What is the result now? Anything more than that the cheese maker may be diffident about reporting it?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think our inspector looks after the animals.

MR. BARR: Usually, when a can of milk is returned from the cheese factory, our usual practice is to have the cheese maker go and see the farmer and advise him, or have one of our inspectors do that?

MR. CHALLIES: Could that not be made a part of the duties of the inspector?

MR. BARR: Yes.

MR. ST. DENIS: You ship your milk to the city of Montreal? Is there an inspector stationed there?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: From the city of Montreal?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

MR. ST. DENIS: Does he condemn your diseased cows?

MR. DAVIDSON: He did on the last inspection.

MR. ST. DENIS: I know we have some farmers around my district who ship to the city of Montreal, and only recently an inspector came along and condemned three cows on one farm, because they were reactors. I think he had no right to do that. That is something new which has just come up.

MR. DAVIDSON: I understand that has been enforced for some time for shipping to the New York market. That was in force two years ago, but this is the first time we have been asked to do it here. That was on our last inspection.

MR. DAVIS: Have you anything on your farm but the dairy cows? Any pigs or chickens?

MR. DAVIDSON: We keep about five hundred White Leghorn hens.

MR. DAVIS: Any pigs?

MR. DAVIDSON: No pigs.

HON. MR. NIXON: What is the butterfat standard required in Montreal?

MR. DAVIDSON: Three point five.

HON. MR. NIXON: And what is the price for that?

MR. DAVIDSON: Up until March 4th we got two dollars and forty cents for one hundred pounds, twenty-four cents a gallon, but on March 1st we got a notice it would be reduced to two dollars and three cents per hundred.

HON. MR. NIXON: What is the up and down for butterfat?

MR. DAVIDSON: Three cents per point.

MR. ST. DENIS: To what firm do you ship in Montreal?

MR. DAVIDSON: The Guaranteed Milk Company.

MR. ACRES: You pay for the shipping?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

MR. ACRES: What does that cost you?

MR. DAVIDSON: Twenty cents per can.

MR. ACRES: You get what? Two dollars and eighteen cents per hundred?

MR. DAVIDSON: About that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: One dollar and seventy-seven cents now, at the station.

MR. DAVIDSON: That would be—yes, for Montreal milk.

MR. ACRES: Per one hundred.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. For 3.5 milk.

HON. MR. NIXON: Do you know whether the Montreal regulations require 3.5 milk to be delivered to the consumers?

MR. DAVIDSON: I am not sure of that. As the previous speaker (Mr. Reid) said, I think the smaller cheese would be an advantage.

MR. ST. DENIS: What is the idea of not raising any pigs? Is there no money in it?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, it was pretty scarce. We have not had pigs for a number of years. Just as I stated, we have the hens, as a side line, and we found it filled in the place very good.

THE CHAIRMAN: They take your by-products pretty well?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

MR. CHALLIES: Do you keep a fairly accurate account of your receipts from your farm?

MR. DAVIDSON: Oh, yes, we do.

MR. CHALLIES: Do you know how you compare, say, last year, with, for instance, 1927 and 1928?

MR. DAVIDSON: Just in that line, I would have to say, on this particular market we have had a better year this last year than we had in either 1927 or 1928.

MR. CHALLIES: Would you also say, that, generally speaking, you make money out of your farm?

MR. DAVIDSON: We have been, but it would be hardly fair to apply that to the farmers in general throughout the country. We may be a little different from a good many of them. We market our eggs direct, ourselves.

MR. CHALLIES: To the city?

MR. DAVIDSON: To the city.

MR. CHALLIES: How much would you get for your eggs over and above the average price which a farmer would get.

MR. DAVIDSON: We get thirty-three cents straight through.

HON. MR. NIXON: What are the regulations in Montreal with regard to the surplus milk?

MR. DAVIDSON: It is usually separated for butter prices.

HON. MR. NIXON: You are paid on a straight basis?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. NIXON: You send in five or six cans a day during the winter?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. NIXON: Is that all taken on a contract basis?

MR. DAVIDSON: As a rule they separate, we find, every two or three days milk in each month.

HON. MR. NIXON: At home?

MR. DAVIDSON: In Montreal.

HON. MR. NIXON: You send it there and they separate it on a butterfat basis?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

MR. DAVIS: You are paid a different price for your surplus milk, or a straight price all the way through?

MR. DAVIDSON: We get a better price for surplus milk.

MR. DAVIS: You have absolute confidence in the company who is paying you for your surplus milk?

MR. DAVIDSON: We have, yes.

MR. DAVIS: We have a company in St. Thomas, and their ordinary output has been twelve hundred quarts; they are selling now sixteen hundred quarts. and they have more surplus than when they were selling twelve hundred quarts.

MR. DAVIDSON: We have no way of checking up on that at the present time.

MR. DAVIS: I think it is a serious menace to the farmers. Of course, you are selling in Quebec.

MR. ACRES: You said you sent milk for ten months to Montreal?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

MR. ACRES: Taking it for granted then that you are not one of the steady customers going in there continuously, did you every figure what it would cost you to produce twelve months out of the year?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think before you came in, Mr. Acres, he was asked about that, and he said that he was asked by Montreal to keep his milk back in May and June when the rush was on. He wants to sell for the twelve months of the year if he can, but he was asked to hold it back for two months, when the rush is on, and during those two months he sends it to the cheese factories. He would like to sell for twelve months, if he could.

MR. ACRES: Still this gentleman (Mr. Davidson) cannot be classed as a steady customer, when he was asked to hold back for two months. It is a different proposition for a dairy man to produce milk for eight or ten months a year, than it is for twelve months. He can do that to better advantage.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions to ask of Mr. Davidson?

HON. MR. NIXON: Would you care to hazard any idea as to what it cost you to produce one hundred pounds of milk?

MR. DAVIDSON: Oh, I cannot give you that definitely, no. We produce all we can on the farm, and buy as little as we can. That is my plan. We raise all of our alfalfa, and clover, and a lot of ensilage.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there are no further questions to ask of Mr. Davidson, we will be glad to hear now from Mr. T. P. Griffin, of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Griffin, what is your official position with regard to the milk production of the Province of Ontario?

MR. GRIFFIN: Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In what capacity, you handle not only whole milk, but cream and cheese as well?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In making a contract, or in helping to make a contract between the producer and the contributor, have you any other city besides Toronto upon which you work?

MR. GRIFFIN: We have the sale of whole milk for towns, and cities, and where there is a local organization it is a matter between the local organization and the producing organization, or the organization of the distributors to get together and arrange prices. Of course, the prices arranged in Toronto has quite an influence on the prices agreed upon in other parts.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How often do you meet to arrange prices?

MR. GRIFFIN: Twice a year, as a rule.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Are these prices fairly well held by both parties, or do either party try to give them up?

MR. DAVIDSON: They have been pretty well held up until recently. Of course, the price that has been arranged is lived up to, to a certain extent. At the present time, in connection with Toronto here, there is an awful flood of surplus milk which means that shippers have to hold back two and three and as high as four days a week, which brings down the price very very materially.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Bringing these dairy regulations that apply in the City of Toronto, on a butterfat basis—have you any knowledge of how that was first started?

MR. DAVIDSON: The reason it was started? That is, the selling of milk on a butterfat basis?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. GRIFFIN: A great many of the dairies throughout the Province were buying milk on that basis, and becoming more and more so every year, and the Department here—Mr. Barr's Department—had no power to send a man into a dairy to check up, and consequently the producer was at the mercy of the dairy as to whether he got a square deal or not. We felt that it would be better seeing that milk for all other purposes was being paid for on a butterfat basis, and that this should also apply to our produce, and we saw no reason why the milk for towns and city purposes should not be placed on the same basis and placed in a position where the Department had power to go in and check up if there was any fault being found with the test.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You first had your meeting with the distributors, when? I mean about this butterfat? The first of May last year, or when was it?

MR. DAVIDSON: It was before that. It was over a year ago; it was brought up at our annual meeting, just about a year ago now.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: When you met the distributors about coming to some agreement with them—could you come to some agreement with them?

MR. DAVIDSON: Oh, yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And you came to an agreement last spring of 3.4?

MR. DAVIDSON: Three point four.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: With a four cent spread?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The farmers wanted, what? They did not want that, did they?

MR. DAVIDSON: No. The producers felt that 3.3 would be about right.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: With how much spread?

MR. DAVIDSON: With a five cent spread, I believe it was.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And what did the distributors want?

MR. DAVIDSON: They wanted it 3.5.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: With what spread?

MR. DAVIDSON: With a three cent spread.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The same as Montreal?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And they finally compromised on a 3.4 with a four cent spread?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. The producers got together, and were willing to compromise on a 3.4, but the distributors would not agree; they still wanted a 3.5, and the matter was left in the hands of the Department to settle.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Barr decided that 3.4 was proper?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Did it make any difference to the farmer whether it was 3.4, or 3 per cent., or 3.7, or what it is?

MR. DAVIDSON: I do not think it makes a particle of difference, because if he were paying \$2 for three per cent., he would be paying \$2.20 for 3.3. It does not make any difference where the standard is set.

MR. ACRES: I think it makes an awful lot of difference. If we are going to get a set price for milk, testing 3 per cent. butterfat—why, any farmer who knows anything about dairying, and dairy cows could produce it at a greater profit, than if you raised the standard to 3.3 or 3.4. That is where the whole importance comes in, if there is any importance in it at all.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I am speaking of the sales; that it does not make any difference from the sale point of view whether it is 3 per cent., or 3.5.

MR. ACRES: It makes a lot of difference. If we are trying to produce a better produce—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is another point of view entirely.

MR. ACRES: If you take the money end of it, the farmer can produce milk at 3 per cent., and cheaper than at 3.3 or 3.4.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Supposing he gets 3 per cent. milk now, and for that he gets \$2.04, and for 3.5 milk he gets \$2.24 now? It does not make any difference in the selling part of it. I see your point of view, that if we got a 3.5 or a 3.4, most farmers would want to come up to that.

MR. ACRES: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: But from the point of view of dollars and cents to the producers, whether he sells it at \$2.04 for 3 per cent. milk, or \$2.24 for 3.5 milk, does not make any difference, if the bargain is made with that differential; it does not make any difference.

MR. ACRES: I would sign a contract for 3 per cent. milk at \$2.04, but not for 3.5 milk at \$2.20. I do not think that any dairy farmer would sanction that.

HON. MR. NIXON: The standard before was 3.25.

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. NIXON: And yet you say it does not make any difference if the standard is raised to 3.4?

MR. DAVIDSON: Not in the price, it does not.

HON. MR. NIXON: In the money they receive?

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.

HON. MR. NIXON: I cannot see how you make that out.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I cannot see where it makes any difference.

HON. MR. NIXON: If the price were 2.20 for 3.5 milk, it would be less to the farmer.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I do not think you get the point at all. Every year or twice a year the distributors and producers come together and they say, "We will pay so much for 3 per cent. milk." If they say "We will pay \$2.04 for 3 per cent. milk, with a four cent spread," what difference does it make to the farmer if they say, "We will pay \$2.24 for 3.5 milk with a four cent spread?" I cannot see what difference it makes.

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes, but the regulations do not require the distributors to sell 3.3 or 3.4 milk on the street.

MR. DAVIDSON: Not at the present time.

HON. MR. NIXON: That makes all the difference in the world, because the price is set on the standard of 3.5.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No. Three point four.

HON. MR. NIXON: It is now.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It was set under 3.4. If the milk had been 3 per cent., the price would have been less. Mr. Barr tells me that the Department made it very plain to both the distributors and the producers that it would make no difference, as far as the butterfat was concerned, what the standard was. We left it to them to make a standard, and one said 3.3, and one said 3.5, and naturally the Government would split the difference.

MR. ACRES: I think you have arrived at a satisfactory stage. I think that 3.4 is all right.

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes, but why should that be a standard for selling?

MR. ACRES: That was discussed at a meeting the other night. I maintain that there is no dairyman can handle milk if it is tested 3.4 butterfat when it leaves his station; it cannot be handled, and put through the different processes and put into bottles and still hold its percentage of 3.4.

HON. MR. NIXON: Why not?

MR. ACRES: There is not a dairy in existence which can take 3.4 at home and put it through the different processes, and into bottles and hold it at 3.4, and put it on the street at 3.4.

MR. GRIFFIN: That is right.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You get this point; the farmer asked that a percentage of 3.3 be set?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And that was finally made the standard?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Now, coming down to the surplus milk. Is that the greatest trouble you have with the distributors?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any suggestion to make where conditions could be bettered on the surplus milk?

MR. GRIFFIN: I think perhaps that Toronto here is the worst place we have. Of course, there is more or less surplus milk outside, but I think the biggest trouble is right here in Toronto, and I have every hope that the matter will be ironed out on Friday night.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You are having a meeting every week?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

MR. CHALLIES: Before you leave that point; do you know the quantity of casein imported into Canada?

MR. GRIFFIN: I have not the figures.

MR. CHALLIES: You know there is quite a quantity?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

MR. CHALLIES: Do you get your casein from your separated milk?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.

MR. CHALLIES: If the importation of casein was prevented, would that give you a market for your surplus milk?

MR. GRIFFIN: I will tell you, gentlemen, we have not got any surplus milk in Ontario. That is a fact. We are very strong on that. We have not any surplus milk, but a lot of milk has been turned out of its proper channel, and I feel that has been largely due to the differential between milk for town and city purposes, and milk for manufacturing purposes.

HON. MR. NIXON: Should the farmer at least not know before he sends it away whether it is to be treated as surplus or contract milk?

MR. GRIFFIN: He certainly should. That is the big howl to-day, that a lot of producers are making, that they are ordered to hold back their milk for a day, and many of them do, and many of them do not. They ship it in, and of course when they ship it in they know it is at a surplus price.

HON. MR. NIXON: That is a pity.

MR. GRIFFIN: But they fail to get paid for the balance they ship in at agreed-upon prices. The result is that many of them get paid for about half of what they ship in at surplus price, not knowing that such is the case.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you think you will come to some agreement with the distributors shortly?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes, I do. I think the matter will be taken care of to a great extent.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Then it is better for us not to interfere just at the present time.

MR. GRIFFIN: No, I think not.

MR. FREELE: What was done with all the surplus milk left over?

MR. GRIFFIN: That is questionable. We are informed that it is separated and a lot of it goes down the sewer.

MR. FREELE: You said there was no surplus milk in Ontario?

MR. GRIFFIN: There is not, either, if it was kept in its proper channel. That is what is causing the surplus milk.

MR. DAVIS: When you get your surplus question threshed out, will the assistance be given only to Toronto, or will it be in all the towns and cities?

MR. GRIFFIN: All the towns and cities.

HON. MR. NIXON: Has the resolution as it now appears in printed form—is it the same as is finally submitted and approved by your Association?

MR. GRIFFIN: As far as I know, it is.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You might ask Mr. Barr that question.

MR. BARR: The wording might not be just the same, but I think the meaning of the regulation is practically the same.

HON. MR. NIXON: Did the producers' Association ever pass on that resolution regarding the surplus milk?

MR. BARR: I think it was generally understood it would be done.

HON. MR. NIXON: But not in that wording.

MR. BARR: Well, probably not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions, or is there any further discussion on this branch of our morning's work?

MR. REID: Does the cost of distribution in the City of Toronto not seem to be excessive owing to competition?

MR. GRIFFIN: We sometimes think so.

MR. REID: Has a municipal distributing plant ever been considered by the City of Toronto, the same as the Hydro and some of the others?

MR. GRIFFIN: It has been talked of.

MR. REID: Is it possible.

MR. GRIFFIN: It is sometimes talked about, around election time, but after that we do not hear anything more about it. (Laughter.)

MR. REID: I have never studied the thing, but I was thinking over it.

MR. GRIFFIN: As far as the Producers' Association was concerned, I have always taken the stand that we had no right to interfere with the other fellow's business. I think that is a matter for somebody else to take up, rather than the producers' organization.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Leach's survey of the prices of producing this, is taken as a standard?

MR. GRIFFIN: It has been.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is a pretty high standard?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes. I might say, Mr. Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) that there has been a little agitation for the Government to make a survey of the cost of production at the present time. I do not think it would be just a wise thing to do.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Why not take Mr. Leach's survey as an authority?

MR. GRIFFIN: That would be better.

HON. MR. NIXON: Is not the City Health Department of Toronto making such a survey now?

MR. GRIFFIN: I do not think so.

MR. NIXON: I thought they were.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I have not heard of it.

HON. MR. NIXON: Is that not a fact, Mr. Barr?

MR. BARR: No. With regard to production, you mean?

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. BARR: Not now. In a news item that I saw in the paper I understood it was more the cost of distributing and handling the milk in the city.

MR. GRIFFIN: I understood that the Toronto Medical Officer of Health is preparing a report on the cost of distributing milk in the city. Whether that will ever come down or not, I do not know.

MR. ROSS: How long are the samples of milk kept after being tested?

MR. GRIFFIN: Ten days.

MR. ROSS: Is that long enough?

MR. GRIFFIN: Now there is a suggestion made to have that changed to five days after the cheque is sent out. You see, the cheques go out about the tenth of the month; the testing is done the latter part of the month, and by the time the patron gets his cheque, he has no chance to have a check-up on that test, for the composite sample is destroyed, so we have been asking that a change be made there, making it five days after the cheque is sent out. I do not know whether we will succeed in getting it through or not.

MR. CHALLIES: Suppose you do not get your cheque for six weeks?

MR. ACRES: Do you not think, Mr. Griffin, that the Producers' Association of Ontario could help out a great deal more than they are doing, in this way; in the section I come from, I know a good many good cheese factories, and a few years ago the individual farmers would take a notion to ship their milk, and I believe the key of the whole thing is zoning an area around the city, to supply milk. We have within forty or fifty or sixty miles from a centre of population, good cheese factories being broken up by the larger producers of milk, and it is working a great injustice.

MR. GRIFFIN: Absolutely.

MR. ACRES: I think there should be somebody to advise and consult with the individual farmers who undertake to put up cheese factories, to enable them to get their milk twelve months in the year. A man can produce milk six or eight months in the year cheaper than twelve months in the year, or cheaper than the cheese factories can get it, and it is true that for those people who are near the cities, where transportation is short, the milk can come in in better condition to the city than milk coming fifty or sixty or eighty miles, and I think it is most unfair to both sections, this breaking up of your cheese factories into the larger companies, and I feel that that is where a great deal of injustice comes in.

MR. GRIFFIN: I might say in reply to that, that I have never addressed a cheese factory or a powder factory or a creamery meeting that I did not try to show them that they were just as well off shipping to these plants as shipping to the city during the time when we were in. They perhaps would not have as large a monthly cheque coming in, but they would have hogs and hens and other things to take up the surplus milk, so that at the end of the year they will

be just as far ahead as men shipping to the city, and I am satisfied of that, and I am satisfied, as sure as I am living, that that is true, and I have always tried to keep milk in its proper channel, and keep them supplying the cheese factories.

It will be a serious thing if we allowed our cheese export trade to go down any lower than it is at the present time; in fact, we would be running a great danger of losing our British market altogether, and if we lost that, and the milk from the cheese factory, for instance, was forced through other channels already loaded to the hilt, dairying in this country would be in bad shape. I think everything should be done to try and keep this milk in its proper channel, and keep all the branches of the industry up to standard.

MR. FREELE: What suggestion have you to keep it in its proper channel?

MR. GRIFFIN: That is a problem to be worked out; it is a matter of education; that is what it really is.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Griffin, have you ever studied the New York State plan of milk distribution?

MR. GRIFFIN: Not to any great extent.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I might say that I have an idea in my head of sending some milk producers over this year to New York State to see their plan of milk distribution. In my mind, it is the best system I have heard of anywhere, and I thought we should send somebody from Ontario over—someone interested in milk production—so that they might come back and submit some plan to the Department, on which we could work.

MR. SANDERSON: You will find the difficulties for the surplus milk there as well as we have them here. Take last winter; there were milk centres—milk collecting stations—New York, which had to make one hundred boxes of cheese a week, and some of them were making sixty or seventy boxes a day out of the surplus milk, for which they paid high prices, so you will find that they have problems much worse than we have to-day in Ontario.

HON. MR. NIXON: Have any of the distributing plants here in the city the facilities for condensing the milk?

MR. BARR: I am not very sure. I think one or two of them have.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The U.F.O. has a large churning plant they might take milk there and churn it.

HON. MR. NIXON: If milk comes in as surplus and is skimmed for the cream, there is a big loss in the skimmed milk, whereas if it were condensed and made into cheese, it would not be wasted.

MR. SANDERSON: Many of these plants make cheese?

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes, not here in Toronto, but in New York.

MR. SANDERSON: They do, in some places.

HON. MR. NIXON: That was the question I asked, whether they had the facilities here in Toronto?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That might be something which could be taken up. We understanding they churn milk into butter, and it should be put into some other form.

MR. CHALLIES: I suggested the question of casein. It may be an expensive process, but there is always a market for casein.

MR. LEE: I think that casein is shipped in mostly from France and the Argentine. That would be taken care of no doubt, next Session.

MR. CHALLIES: Simply that I think the sewer is not a proper channel for milk.

HON. MR. NIXON: No, indeed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions to ask Mr. Griffin? If not, we will be glad now to hear from Mr. Fred Lee.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Lee, you are a farmer?

MR. LEE: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Of what county?

MR. LEE: Oxford County.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres have you?

MR. LEE: One hundred and seventy-five.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many cows have you?

MR. LEE: Oh, we keep usually from forty to sixty head.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: All Jerseys? (Laughter.)

MR. LEE: All pure bred Holsteins.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I might say, gentlemen, that Mr. Lee is very proud of his Holsteins there.

MR. LEE: We have operated two farms together, as most of you know, and the two farms keep around one hundred head. It is considerably over that, at the present time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you do with your milk?

MR. LEE: Separate and ship to the creamery at Tilsonburg.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: For butter?

MR. LEE: For butter. Some of the milk goes to the sweet cream trade at Toronto. It used to go to the other side, occasionally.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is shut out now completely?

MR. LEE: Completely.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Was there much cream going over to the other side?

MR. LEE: There used to be a lot of it, but now it is a thing of the past.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Any fresh milk going over?

MR. LEE: Not that I know of; not in any appreciable quantity at all, no; there may be, but not that I know of.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You are a member of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association?

MR. LEE: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you anything to suggest whereby this Government could help the farmers in their dairying?

MR. LEE: I think a great deal is being worked out at the present time, and I feel that we are accomplishing something of very great importance, to take care of the so-called surplus milk. Possibly this situation has been aggravated because of the fact that the two particular factions were at logger heads—to put it in plain English.

The next thing to do is to get the situation properly ironed out.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You got rather close together lately.

MR. LEE: Yes. Just on Monday we had a very successful meeting, and a committee has been appointed by which I think the troubles are going to be ironed out, whereby the surplus menace will not be so great. I think when you realize that the producers are getting about sixty-five cents per one hundred for their surplus milk not figuring in the treatment under what the dairy pays to the farmer, that the farmer is getting the worst of it, and he is coming to realize the great leakage, and the economic waste which has taken place, and that the consumer was getting milk from some outside plant or the farmer was getting about sixty-five cents for his milk. That waste has been doing nobody any good.

The dairies might have made a little more out of it, but their profits have usually been enough without it. I think that is the big leakage.

Then there is another thing that has been done from which we are still reaping a certain amount of hardship—or at least, we have not recovered from

it. We are now being generally tested, and the man is getting paid for—as Mr. Griffin says—what he produces. That is universal; that is a great improvement.

I might say that Mr. Griffin has in his office figures of great discrepancies in testing, and I would venture the statement that there is profit enough on any farm in the Province of Ontario whereby that farmer—and this is not for the press; I do not think it is best to have it in the press—whereby the men could make a profit or live under those circumstances. Now, all of that is a thing of the past because of the inspectors which Mr. Barr has. These are only isolated cases, but they are facts, so I think the Department is taking care of this leakage as they found it from time to time, and I think we are coming to the biggest one right here in the City of Toronto.

HON. MR. NIXON: Mr. Lee, have you any idea how the R.O.P. tests compare with the same tests we receive on the milk checks from the city.

MR. LEE: That is a question of course that is answered in two different ways. In the first place, I know dairies where R.O.P. inspectors do the testing, and the farmer himself has a dairy of his own, and he is checked up, and will find sometimes a little change perhaps one-tenth of a point, sometimes a little more. That would look as though possibly it is not the practice in the creamery to have the sample heated to as high an extent as the R.O.P. inspectors do. I think that is what you are coming at. It is universally the case that they are a point under; sometimes of course, they are all right. Even the R.O.P. inspectors will make a little difference, but not enough to make it worth while, and not enough to be of any great moment, I do not think.

MR. LAUGHTON: Is there any standard of milk that goes into ice cream? Is there enough increased consumption to make any difference?

MR. LEE: The ice cream men seem to maintain that if they make a high cream content ice cream it is not consumed in as great quantities. That is their argument. I do not know what merit there is to it, I am sure. That is a point which might be looked into by a practical man, such as Mr. Barr.

MR. TAYLOR: Just on that point; there is a very profitable market for ice cream, but I am informed that the cream content is very low, and that as a matter of fact there are a number of ingredients, including a low grade butter, which make up a great portion of the ice cream. I think there will be a profitable channel for cream, if there was a standard set. There was a standard during the war, whereby we could not use over twelve per cent., but at the present time ice cream is becoming a food stuff on a great many tables, and it is a source of profitable manufacture for the cream producers, and I think it would be well to investigate even to the extent of having the regulations enforced, whereby a certain cream content in the manufacture of ice cream could be had. The fact that they do not consume the same quantity I think is an argument for ice cream producers rather than for the sales of the cream.

MR. LEE: I think this man here (Mr. Challies) struck a very important point with regard to casein. I think that is a good point.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What about that?

MR. LEE: If we could produce casein used in our paper manufacture in Canada, from the Canadian skimmed surface milk, so-called, it would take care of and be another outlet for our milk.

MR. DAVIS: Would it be profitable? Have you any idea of how much casein there would be in, say, one hundred pounds of milk, and what would the profit be?

MR. LEE: I do not know that, I am sure. I should have had the figures, but I know they are climbing, and with a six per cent. added tariff asked by the dairy makers I think it will allow the storage of Canadian produced casein. At Jarvis, Tilsonburg, and Hamilton, they have the facilities, and I believe that they could keep right on manufacturing it. When the tariff was reduced it started to accumulate.

MR. DAVIDSON: I was informed by one of our own manufacturers that it would take about forty cents per hundred.

HON. MR. NIXON: How many pounds of casein, Mr. Barr, would you get from one hundred pounds of skimmed milk?

MR. BARR: I cannot remember the figures for manufactured casein, but the solid milk fat ran about eleven, or ten and three-quarters. I cannot remember the exact figures.

HON. MR. NIXON: What is the value of casein now?

MR. BARR: I do not know.

MR. CHALLIES: Casein is used for a lot of other products, besides butter.

MR. BARR: I do not think there are a dozen factories in the Province who can make casein and I do not think there is any more than that who would make it. I take it from that that it is not a very profitable commodity to make, otherwise there would be more people in it. The only one I know of of any size is at Wellington, in Prince Edward County, and I think they have been having a hard time to compete with the cheese factories.

MR. DAVIDSON: It can be imported and sold profitably.

MR. SANDERSON: There was a time when I made casein myself, and I know it was not profitable. Take the Ottawa Dairy who made large quantities, and had a splendid casein plant. After two or three years they abandoned it, and ran their skimmed milk down the sewer.

MR. CHALLIES: The fact is there is a market for casein, and we are importing it.

MR. SANDERSON: Yes, but they cannot make it here as profitably. Now that the tariff is increased it may keep out the imports, but a number of years ago you could not make it profitably at all.

HON. MR. NIXON: You get the skimmed milk for nothing.

MR. LEE: I might recite a practical case along that line. In Tilsonburg where our cream goes, there is a large condensory, and creamery, which was rather hard hit, and they felt they could buy the whole milk and separate it and use the by-products, the cream products to such an extent that they could compete with the condensory, so they started in a large way to manufacture casein, but when the tariff was reduced it accumulated and they had to do away with it, and the owner of the creamery now is very very hopeful that he will be able to have a new lease of life, so he has been negotiating with Ottawa very extensively along that line. I do not know anything about the figures, but I do know he is very hopeful.

MR. BAXTER: What success have you with dry skimmed at the present time?

MR. BARR: I do not know.

MR. MEADE: What do they make it into?

MR. LEE: Skimmed milk powder. I do not think it is as satisfactory as casein, because this man I am speaking of is hoping to get into the casein manufacturing again.

MR. ACRES: With reference to the cheese business, do you know of any other product that is being put up at the same standard all the time? I know a man who worked for me for five years, he came from Denmark and he said only on Sunday, when we were talking about this, "I will tell you one of the reasons why the Canadian cheese is not popular; you put it up in your big seventy and eighty pound presses; it is the only thing I know of that goes on the market the same to-day as it did fifty years ago." If we had a different mould to put it in, and make it a little more suitable for the householder, it would be much better. Why, you go into a grocery store to-day and you see a great big cheese lying on the counter, and it is cut down and sliced, and being handled just the same as it always was. What is it that has made the Chateau cheese, made in Ottawa, so popular? I think if about one-third of our cheese to-day was in a different form, in more tasty packages of, say, two or three or four pounds, and put on the counters in nice clean looking packages, the same as fruit, the apples, grapes and so forth, we could market it easily, and would secure a much increased home market, and after all that is one of the keys to the success of the cheese business. I think in the future we will find that we will have to come to some plan of this kind.

MR. McMILLAN: From the point of the consumer; I have observed that we buy by taste. To-day the entire outlook of the housewife is changed; her living conditions are changed. It used to be in the olden days that we could go and buy a triangular slice of cheese and put it on the table under a cover, and keep it until it was consumed, but that style of buying is passing to-day. The housewife buys in small quantities, only sufficient to do from day to day, with the result that they desire small packages, and as the result of that desire, the Swiss cheese made in Switzerland, and the cheese made in Holland, and the cheese made in Denmark has an exceptionally large market in Canada to-day.

Why? Because they put it up in small packages which please the housewife. It may be more expensive, but after all you can take out only enough for the family for one meal, and put the rest away, and there is no waste to it.

I remember years ago in our home we always had an eight-ounce Ingersoll cheese. It was very fine, I will admit. That is all replaced to-day by cheese made in a foreign market, because the package pleases the housewife. There is no waste to it. I think that if the cheese makers of this country would cater to that class of buying public, there would be a wide market for the cheese, and a much better market for our Canadian cheese right here in Canada.

MR. BARR: May I say that I have had it in my head about fifteen years for the making of the smaller packages in Ontario. I started to make a one pound cheese, and I thought I was going to put every other cheese on the market out of the trade. I got a mould and everything, and I made it exactly in miniature of the larger sized cheese. I did that for two or three years, and these one-pound cheeses became a hardship, and they sold very very slowly.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Maybe it was not good cheese. (Laughter.)

MR. BARR: That may be, but I was aiming to put a small Cheddar cheese on the market. You must not forget this; that the Cheddar cheese must be good, and a small Cheddar cheese cannot be made successfully in this Province. There is too much rind, and you lose too much in the rind. Now we have all types of Cheddar cheese made in all types and forms, and you go into any factory in this Province and show me where they are making two or three-pound cheese, which they are prepared to make in any quantity. It simply is not being done. It is not being put up by the manufacturers to-day. There does not seem to be any apparent market for it, or at least, the market is not increasing. I think at one of the cheese factories at Guelph, they have been making it for the past six or seven years, and perhaps they could tell us whether the trade is worth the effort in making the smaller cheese.

MR. ACRES: Do you know any place where you can go in and get a four or six or eight-pound Canadian cheese, wrapped up nicely, and looking neat?

MR. LAUGHTON: Yes, from two firms. One is the Harris Abattoir. They put in a four-pound, and you can get a six-pound, you can get that most any time. It is all cheese that was started about two months ago. After they make it, and they have a ready market for it, they are using the odd parts of the cheese for grinding, to put into the softer cheese.

MR. ACRES: Take the butter industry. How many are buying butter in tubs and crocks like we did years ago? I do not suppose anybody does that any more. I do not believe that anybody uses more butter than I do, and yet we buy it in our pound loaves from the dairy. It is brought into us every day, and is nice and fresh. It is put up in a condition that is very convenient for handling, and there is very little waste to it. And it is very good butter. It comes in pound loaves. There is not a dairy which is producing butter in bulk that it did in former times. It looks nice, and is easy to handle, and is very little waste.

MR. McLEAN: Yes, and there is lots of it being sold in one-half and one-quarter pound blocks.

MR. BARR: I think you will not get a nicer put up cheese than a Cheddar cheese, but that business is not growing.

MR. ACRES: It has not the proper advertising.

MR. BARR: This is only typical. Cheddar cheese is as good as you can find anywhere, if it is put up properly.

MR. LEE: I think there is a lot of merit in what you say.

MR. BARR: That type of cheese is increasing in its sales very rapidly in this Province to-day.

MR. CHALLIES: Is that made from the best cheese, Mr. Barr?

MR. BARR: I think they buy the finest cheese they can get.

MR. McNAUGHTON: From your experience with the five- and ten-pound cheese, did you find them very profitable?

MR. BARR: Yes, but it is very limited. We can supply that to our good friends here and there, but you cannot run a factory on that kind of work.

MR. McNAUGHTON: If it was possible to have a factory which was ready to supply the market with five- and ten-pound cheese, could you create a market for it?

MR. BARR: It has been tried here.

MR. CHALLIES: You cannot buy a five-pound cheese in Alexandria.

MR. LEE: Would it be a case, Mr. Barr, that a lot of the cheese which is not up to standard in quality is really dumped on the local home market?

MR. BARR: There is no question about that.

MR. LEE: I think all that reverts back to this—and I believe myself and suggest to the Committee—that if some means could be devised whereby a certain amount of bonus could be given to the quality cheese manufactured, in as much as cheese controls the milk markets to-day, the condensories will be paying just a little more than the cheese factories can receive. The city market more or less is controlled by cheese, and if the receipts from the cheese manufacturers could be increased on a quality basis, or through a quality basis, and possibly a little bonus paid for quality, I believe a lot of our troubles would gradually end. Did you ever think of that, Mr. Barr?

MR. GRIFFIN: There are two sides to that. While we all agree that there is nothing equal to the home market for our cheese, or for anything else, we are just in this position to-day, gentlemen, as Mr. Lee has pointed out, that we have got to depend on the cheese branch of the industry for an outlet for our surplus milk, and I do not think there will be any trouble in putting on a campaign to double and more than double the consumption of cheese at home (Hear, hear),

but we have not got the cheese. If we allow our export trade to fall below what it is at the present time, we are running great danger of losing the British market, and until we have sufficient quantities of cheese we have got to be a little careful about increasing our home consumption, for they are inquiring to-day in Britain, "What will become of your cheese trade? Will it go the same way as your butter?" and if it does, they say they will have to look elsewhere for their supply. Unless we can increase our production of cheese, gentlemen, it is not wise to advocate a greater home consumption. I do not want you to lose sight of that fact.

MR. ACRES: In making these smaller cheese for export and home use—why, take it right here in Canada; the Danish cheese is being used here in enormous quantities. Seventy-five per cent. of the Danish cheese sold in England to-day, is sold in small packages.

MR. GRIFFIN: Do not let us lose sight of the cheese branch of the industry, gentlemen. It is our leading branch to-day. I got a letter from Mr. Ruddick the other day, stating that our good Canadian cheese brought three dollars and six cents a hundred pounds above the competitors in the British market. It is up to us not only to keep up our quantity, but to try to keep up and improve our quality as well.

HON. MR. NIXON: What would you think of the Government bonusing the manufacturers of cheese to divert more milk into that channel?

MR. GEIFFIN: I think anything that could be done to promote more interest in the cheese industry would be time and money well spent.

MR. MCNAUGHTON: Are not the farmers to blame to a certain extent for allowing themselves to get into the hands of the big milk producers?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes. I think they made a mistake in selling their cheese factories to any concern.

MR. MCNAUGHTON: We have not one cheese factory now, where we had eight or ten of them a few years ago, in my county, in the county of Stormont.

MR. CHALLIES: Mr. Griffin, do you know the percentage of milk going into the American condensory concerns?

MR. BARR: I do not know that.

MR. GRIFFIN: I do not think it is very great, going to the American condensories. I am only speaking off hand, but I think a little better than sixty per cent. of the milk goes to the cheese factories and creameries, and about thirty per cent. for the town and city use, and the balance to the condensories.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further, gentlemen? If not, our Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) would like to have a word.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: May I take it from this Committee meeting that it is the voice of the Committee that I write to Ottawa pointing out that they

might investigate the cream content of ice cream, and also transmit the suggestion that is made by Mr. Reid that the cattle contaminated with T.B. or abortion should be branded, upon test, so that the man who buys it knows that it fell down with T.B.

MR. McLEAN: What finally becomes of the T.B. cows?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Some of them are resold again.

MR. ACRES: Did you say that the cattle be branded for abortion?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, just those who react, so that the man who buys them will know what he is buying, and will know that he is getting reactors.

MR. BAXTER: Should it not be put stronger, that any cow who is a reactor be not sold for dairy purposes? I understand from Mr. Reid that these cattle are tested by local veterinarians, and they can be sold as dairy cattle. I think that is a mistake, and a practice which should be stopped at once.

MR. CRAIG: That is the idea of branding the cows. Surely no dairy man would buy a cow already branded as having T.B.? That is the object, to stop the sale again for dairy purposes. I think that is a good idea, for I know myself in the cities there are men coming and buying cows not knowing that they have T.B., and shipping them out, and having them tested and found to have T.B., and they lose the value of the stock.

MR. DAVIS: I am a veterinary surgeon, and I do a considerable local business. The trouble is that it is perfectly all right for us to go ahead and test a man's herd. He wants to know what he is getting. If he has children he wants to know what cows to save the milk from. I ask them sometimes, "What are you going to do with the cows which go down?"—of course, that is not any of my business, but it places the veterinarian in an awkward position.

Take the man with a good grade of cows. He has as much right to have his cows as a man with a pure bred cattle. The pure bred cattleman gets compensation, while the graded man does not get any compensation at all. I have no authority whatever to punch their ears; that is entirely outside of my jurisdiction, and the cows which perhaps I have tested are sold here in Toronto, and in many cases they are shipped here for slaughter. You know, however, that there are about four hundred holes in these Union Stockyards, and a man comes in, and he can buy a herd of cattle and take them down to some section of the country, and thus the T.B. is spread all over the community.

On the other hand, if you start to discriminate against the graded man, you will soon find that there are more of them than any other kind, and you say to this man that he has to have his herd tested and ear punched or branded for abortion, and you are working a very serious hardship upon that particular farmer. I have tested herds of cattle for abortion, and ninety per cent. of them go down. What will the farmer do under those circumstances? I have tested for T.B. also, and I have found that one hundred per cent. of them would go down.

MR. McNAUGHTON: Is this a voluntary inspection on the part of the farmer?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.

MR. McNAUGHTON: It is not alone in the restricted areas.

MR. DAVIS: In the restricted areas, a man gets a compensation, but in an area like I have down in Elgin County it is not restricted, and for every cow that is tested and goes down, it means a direct loss to the farmer. I have been at abortions, and I have seen them so bad that the farmer could not even get beef prices for them. If the Government could assist these farmers in some way, it would be a good thing. Of course, this is a Federal question, but if the Government could assist the graded man and help him make it worth while for him to test his cattle, they would be doing a very very good thing.

As to the abortion; you are there getting into something that is very very serious. There is more abortion than anybody has any idea of, although I think there is a great deal being done in that connection at the present time.

MR. ACRES: This is one of the most important questions which has come up here to-day, and I am very glad that the Doctor (Mr. Davis) just mentioned it. I know a lot about this business. I have bought hundreds and hundreds of cows on the Toronto market, but I am quitting now. All around Toronto, shippers come in, and with cows, which are getting a private test, but they do not earmark these cows. The individual farmers ship them to Toronto, and we buy them and bring them home, and they react, and that is one of the worst things that I know of. And I say that this Committee should act and act severely with the end in view that no veterinarian should test a cow for T.B. and not have the authority to punch their ears. We can talk very drastic legislation on that. I am not taking it personally to myself, but the other day I was up here, and I had bought cattle in Toronto, and a dealer brought a pair of nice cows in on a truck, and I said, "What is the idea of bringing those good cows in that way," and he said, "The farmer is hard up and needs the money," so I bought that pair of cows, and they reacted, and they were stamped, and they are standing in my back stable now. These cows had a private test. I have a witness to it. I have the name and address, and I know the veterinarian who tested them, and I say it is very unfair to-day that we have to pay out good money for cows that will react, and yet perhaps a veterinary had tested them, and found that they reacted, but nobody has given him the authority to brand the cattle, or punch its ears. That is one of the things wrong with agriculture to-day—misrepresentation, and I will back up the Minister (Hon Mr. Kennedy), and I know this Committee will also, to apply to the Federal Government for relief in some form. I think I am one of the first men in Canada to have my herd tested, and to-day, as the veterinary said (Dr. Davis), a man with a family growing up wants to know that his cattle is safe, and if his cattle are not pure bred, if he gets them tested and they react, there is no compensation. It is very unfair. I know one veterinarian who tested twenty-three cattle and seventeen reacted, and in the next eight months that man marketed those seventeen cattle, and they were sold to individuals here and there, with the consequence that a whole herd became contaminated all through the country. How will you stop that? I think there should be strong recommendation in regard to that, that a veterinarian has authority to ear-mark, and he should not have the authority to test cattle without also having the authority to punch their ears.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that all the discussion for to-day, gentlemen?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I would be pleased if the members would think about this, and if they have any suggestions I wish they would write to the Department. We are thinking of trying to find out how to best protect the cows in the Province, and how to increase the production of butterfat. I am not sure whether we can get it through or not, but we will try.

The testers of milk all have to have a Government certificate, and we are going to ask these testers of milk to send copies of their tests to the Government Inspector, the cheesemen would send them to the cheese inspectors, the whole milk to the whole-milk inspectors, and so on, and yet we cannot do that with the creameries at the present time. When we get these reports we will then be able to tell what the percentage of milk is, whether it is three per cent., 3.4 or 3.5. We can also tell from the number of cows sent in whether any one is averaging 3,500 or 5,000 pounds per cow. With that information we can put a campaign on to introduce high productive bulls into this section. We might find that around a certain cheese factory the milk is generally about three per cent. We will say, "Why not buy some bulls with our assistance." We are thinking of working that out in some way, and we hope that a method of that kind will produce calves with higher butterfat content.

If you have any suggestions we will be only too pleased to have them.

MR. CRAIG: I think the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) has very nearly struck the nail on the head. There is no way of getting more accurate information than by doing that, and where you find a low test, to encourage these people to get better bulls. It will take some time, but the results will be good. You will get the whole co-operation of the farmers, I am sure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I think we have had a very reasonably fair discussion. I want to thank you for your co-operation and assistance in the discussion, and I am sure that the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) has derived some very profitable suggestions which may come into effect to assist our agricultural situation.

I might say that we are arranging for a meeting on Friday, the 6th of March, at 10.30 o'clock, with Mr. J. J. Morrison being the principal speaker.

If there is no further business to come before us this morning, the meeting will stand adjourned.

Whereupon the further proceedings of this Committee were adjourned until Friday, March 6th, at 10.30 o'clock A.M.

Friday, March 6th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now come to order. The first item this morning will be the call of the roll of the members.

Roll call of members by the Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion to-day, gentlemen, will be more or less on general farming, and we will try to bring out points which will be of

interest to us, and which will in some way meet the general conditions. Mr. J. J. Morrison has directed a few speakers for us, as he thought they might be able to give us some suggestions which would be helpful to us, and I am now going to call on Mr. A. J. Gilroy to speak to the Committee. (Applause.)

MR. A. J. GILROY: Mr. Chairman, Honourable Mr. Minister, and gentlemen, I may say, according to my invitation, this is rather a large sized order for any dirt farmer, such as I happen to be, to appear before a Parliamentary Committee and tell what is the matter with agriculture, and to give a cure-all for all the ills to which we are subject.

According to my invitation to appear before this Committee, it is to tell what is the matter with farming, and what this Government can do to help it.

Well now, there is considerable the matter with farming, and there is a considerable lot with farmers.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If you do not mind, Mr. Gilroy, may I ask two or three questions just in order that the members may become acquainted with your qualifications.

MR. GILROY: Certainly.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Gilroy, you are a farmer?

MR. GILROY: I am.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How long have you farmed?

MR. GILROY: Practically all of my life.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Whereabouts?

MR. GILROY: In Lambton County for the past fifty years.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is far enough back. (Laughter.)

MR. GILROY: Is that far enough? I can go back a bit farther.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I guess you are qualified. How many acres have you?

MR. GILROY: Two hundred and forty acres.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What is your type of farming?

MR. GILROY: General farming and live stock, special crops, corn, grain, beans and tobacco.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And besides farming, you have spent some time with the farmers' organizations?

MR. GILROY: For the past twenty years, sir.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: With general knowledge, during that time, of some of the ills, and you desire to see what can be done for the benefit of the trade in general?

MR. GILROY: Truly.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: All right. Now, will you proceed.

MR. GILROY: One of the things that is the matter with farming is high taxation. My taxes are more than doubled in the last twenty years, yes, more than trebled. My contribution to my county rate is going up by leaps and bounds. I believe the Government could do something—sort of regulate the county council, which is one of the largest spending organizations we have in the Province.

The average small town and country village who send representatives to the county councils have an influence on that body in a spending capacity, very much greater than their contribution to the general taxes of the county. I believe that the Government will be well advised to make a general survey of that situation, and improve the present representation on the county councils.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What about the township councils?

MR. GILROY: The township councils are closer to the people perhaps than the county councils. I believe at the present time there is a disposition on the part of the township councils to curtail as far as possible, but there is a disposition to "step out" very much from under any responsibility. The township will unload something, if they can, on the county; the county will unload, in turn, on the Government, or at least will try to unload something on the Government, and naturally the township council men, or the township reeves, will blame the county, the county will blame the Government, and the result is that the land is being taxed entirely too much all around, and I believe a curtailment in this period of depression, will be well considered.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would you hold that in regard to the rural schools?

MR. GILROY: Well, I am not just familiar with the school educational system. I say, "Wherever possible," that a survey should be made with the idea of keeping up an adequate educational system, but I think that we should keep our feet down on the ground, and get them back on the ground, and spend less, as individuals, as corporations, and as a Government. That is the one thing which would help.

There is another thing which I hear, as I travel around. I have driven over rural neighbourhoods in the past few years, up one road and down another, for approximately fifty thousand miles in connection with farm organization work. I believe the Government would be well advised to make a survey to see if there cannot be some material saving made in law enforcement.

There is one other thing which I believe is the biggest menace to the Ontario farmer, and that is the question of noxious weeds.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any suggestion to make how we can get rid of that, outside of encouraging early ploughing?

MR. GILROY: I would suggest that the township's control of noxious weeds is more or less of a joke. I commend the Government very highly; I think they are entitled to wonderful credit, for the systematic and splendid manner in which they handled the corn-borer situation. I believe some such intensive campaign should be put on with regard to noxious weeds. In this connection, I think that it would be well to look into the supply of seed originating outside of the Province, and coming in here. As far as I am personally concerned, I am afraid, in my district, to buy Western seed grain. We have not got in our district very many noxious weeds as yet, but they are spreading very rapidly. I believe our bay ports, and at some convenient point, there should be proper machinery to so mill our western food, that the farmers will not be frightened to bring it in and feed it to their stock. There should be some system of grinding, or milling, so that it would come in, and there not be the danger of contamination of our lands, further than it is. At the present time, in several counties—I do not care to designate them, as I might tramp on somebody's toes—but in the central section of Ontario, I have driven through the country during the oats harvest, and you would not know what kind of grain it was, for the sow thistle. That is each individual's concern. One farmer may be a good farmer, and take very good care in the preparation of his land, and making his land better than the ordinary farm might be, and then the sow thistles get in, and it is hard for him to raise any crops on it. I believe that the Government will be well advised to take a leaf from the Agricultural Department of the State of Ohio, and put out on a rental basis corn-borer and wheat control machinery. At the present time—and I am a tractor farmer—I have all kinds of machinery, and I do not know where I can to-day buy a proper wheat-controlling implement. They have them in the West, those weeders which are guaranteed to give good satisfaction, but we cannot get them here. I believe a study should be made, in the nature of a provincial survey, or a provincial campaign to take care of our weeds, the same as we do in the case of corn.

MR. ACRES: What particular kind of weed are you referring to?

MR. GILROY: The sow thistle.

MR. McCABE: Do you think that is imported into the Province?

MR. GILROY: I think it is, wild oats and sow thistle.

MR. BRAGG: It is very obvious in the Prairie Provinces?

MR. GILROY: Yes.

MR. BAXTER: How do you advocate getting rid of them?

MR. GILROY: That is the Government's business. I do not know. I am not familiar with the sow thistles. Oh, I say that some intensive campaign should be put on to control it, and get rid of it, if it is possible.

MR. BAXTER: You made a statement awhile ago that you thought the township weed inspectors were jokes.

MR. GILROY: Yes, they are.

MR. BAXTER: In what respect?

MR. GILROY: In respect that one weed inspector in one district will go to it and see that his district is cleaned up, and the fellow probably across the town line makes no particular attempt at it, and if he does not, we might just as well sit down and quit, as far as our thistles are concerned.

MR. CRAIG: That is the fault of your township authorities?

MR. GILROY: My dear sir, I am not trying to pin the fault on to anybody; I am trying to say what I think should be done.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You think the township organization should be more like the county organization?

MR. GILROY: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And at these elevator points, before any grain goes out to feed, there should be some compulsory weed eradicator?

MR. GILROY: Yes.

There is another thing in connection with weeds. Up in our section of Western Ontario, which is known facetiously as the "banana belt," but which we will call the "corn belt," owing to the funded campaign put on to get rid of the corn-borer, there is a great area released up there for the growing of commercial corn. Before there was any corn-borer we never produced any particular quantity of commercial corn, outside of that particular district, because at that time there was no facilities for drying it, and no facilities for handling it. All of our American corn comes here artificially dried, and will keep, whereas our Essex and Kent Counties corn will not keep, because it is not dried. I believe there should be some way whereby that corn could be treated so that it would be available for the individual feeders, and shut out that quantity of American corn. We could produce it here, in as much as in the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, and Elgin, there are practically no canning contracts out this year. At Blenheim, Ridgetown, Thamesville, West Lorne, Dresden, and Alvinston, there are no processes for canning this year. The American beet sugar industry, for instance, has taken up considerable of their time.

MR. COLLIVER: That is due to the conditions last year.

MR. GILROY: Quite possible, but that will release a lot of land out there which naturally should grow corn, and they cannot do it unless it is a success, and it cannot be a success, unless there are adequate facilities for growing it.

MR. CHALLIES: Have you any idea of the corn imported?

MR. GILROY: It is something around ten or fifteen million dollars a year.

MR. CHALLIES: Dollars?

MR. GILROY: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: For food purposes; six million bushels for feed purposes.

MR. CHALLIES: That would make a considerable leakage.

MR. GILROY: It is a tragedy up there, when you figure that all those canning plants are shut down; the cost may be legitimate, but the withdrawal of the American beet industry from that territory is a tragedy up there. I believe that all but one company is releasing a lot of land.

As a matter of fact I do not know what to put in. I got one hundred and thirty acres of land ploughed. I hope to grow some beets; I hope to grow some canning products, but there are no contracts. I cannot grow corn—more corn than I can locally supply to my neighbourhood unless there is some facility for drying it, and unless there is, there is no use in planting it.

Another thing the Government would be well advised to do—and I commend them very highly on their action—is in furtherance of the idea of co-operative buying and selling for the farmer. I think there should be a campaign put on, and the Government should carry it on. I commend them very highly for their attitude and for their action in respect to the stimulation of farm co-operation.

I do not think I will take up any more of your time now.

MR. SANDERSON: Mr. Gilroy, in a reasonably dry season, would corn grow in this section? You speak of that—would it run over fourteen per cent. moisture?

MR. GILROY: Technically, my dear sir, I do not know. I do know I have spent a great deal of my early life in the corn belt of the United States, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, and our corn did not get as dry as theirs, but yet they dry their corn.

MR. SANDERSON: They dry it in the wet season. Take No. 3 yellow corn. They ship it out to Chicago, and it is supposed to keep with not over fourteen per cent. moisture.

MR. GILROY: Well, I don't know. Of course, in ordinary wheat very often it will rot over fourteen per cent. moisture, and it is a commercial commodity even up to that point.

MR. ACRES: Have you any suggestion how to handle or kill the sow thistles, or is it considered a yearly crop? Is there any certain season that it comes forward quicker than in others?

MR. GILROY: The sow thistles, you mean?

MR. ACRES: Yes.

MR. GILROY: Well, my dear sir, I know this in driving over the country; I have seen farmer after farmer in, I would say, June, kind of make up his mind to give the sow thistles a ploughing, and it was ploughed very deep, they have been so bad. I have seen them threshing when the down would blow off for great distances. I am not familiar with the manner of destroying it. I am familiar with the pouch grass.

MR. ACRES: How do you destroy that?

MR. GILROY: I destroy it by shallow ploughing and intense cultivation, and get it up to the sun, and it will then destroy itself.

MR. ACRES: My idea of killing sow thistle is to plough it as deep as you possibly can and as early in the fall as you can—right after the harvest, and leave it over to the spring. You can kill it that way.

MR. GILROY: The soil will enter into it some. That would not do for me on my land. With the modern machinery—oh, I may say that with the proper kind of implements and believe there should be an intensive campaign put on with regard to the sow thistles, and I think it would be of great assistance to the farmers.

Let us take Perth County; that is in the vicinity of Stratford and Mitchell. It is the best section of the Ontario country, that I know of, and I would not want to farm there with the sow thistles the way they are.

MR. LANCASTER: Have you anything to suggest about the inspectors? I think that is the root of the whole evil.

MR. GILROY: I think in regard to the corn-borer inspection, that one inspector in the county, paid a proper salary—I guess that would be the proper word to use—who was more or less independent of local conditions, would be the proper thing. Now, I believe that such a thing would work, as well as wheat inspectors. For instance, you know your neighbourhood, and you are very reluctant to go into your neighbours and hire one of them, and have him go around to his neighbours in the county, and perhaps shut them down. I think the whole job depends upon having an efficient man who is entirely independent, and who would be willing to go in and clean it up.

MR. BAXTER: Is there any comparison of the two?

MR. GILROY: Between the two?

MR. BAXTER: The inspection of the corn-borer and the inspection of weeds?

MR. GILROY: Yes. I think they are very similar.

MR. BAXTER: I do not think so. I think there is a difference there as great as the difference between daylight and dark.

MR. GILROY: I do not agree with you.

MR. BAXTER: I doubt if you would find the man who was capable—a man can go out on a corn-borer inspection, and it is only a little insect in the stock, and he can tell the man how to turn that under and keep down the propagation of that. There is not a man, however, who can tell us how to get rid of the sow thistles or any of these weeds that are bothering us to-day.

MR. GILROY: Let us have a little scientific research on it, then.

MR. BAXTER: That is taking place to-day by the Department of Agriculture, in the Agricultural Colleges.

MR. GILROY: Fine.

MR. BAXTER: I think it is, but you made the statement with regard to the township inspection being a farce. I have been watching the situation in different counties, and I have yet to find a man who is capable, who can go to his neighbours and say, "Your farm is dirty; clean it up"; the farmer would immediately say, "Go home, and clean up your own farm." That is a condition that is found in the different sections of the country. In the corn-borer situation it is different; a man could show them how to turn under the crop, and take care of that extra week, but you cannot do that with the sow thistles.

MR. GILROY: There was a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the inspection in regard to the corn-borer.

MR. BAXTER: I know there was very little law put into force; there are very few men fined, perhaps one or two only, cases in which a man tried to take an advantage. As I found the situation, he would clean up his stock and throw it into a hole some place, and try to make the inspector believe that he had done all he possibly could to eradicate it.

MR. GILROY: Pull up a lot of sow thistles and throw it on the road, for the automobiles to scatter. (Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions to ask of Mr. Gilroy? If not, I take pleasure now in calling upon Mr. John Darville, to address the Committee. (Applause.)

MR. DARVILLE: Well, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was rather a surprise to me to be called upon here to appear before this Committee of the House, and I feel a little bit timid.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: From what county do you come?

MR. DARVILLE: From Lambton, up near Alvinston.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How large is your farm?

MR. DARVILLE: I have just a fifty-acre farm up there.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How long have you been farming?

MR. DARVILLE: I was born on the place I am farming now

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And have been farming ever since?

MR. DARVILLE: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What branch of farming?

MR. DARVILLE: Poultry and dairying.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you do with your milk products?

MR. DARVILLE: We ship our eggs to Montreal and the cream we dispose of in various ways. Sometimes we make up some butter and ship it, and sometimes we sell it to the creameries. That is our cheese business.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you anything to suggest whereby this Government could help you?

MR. DARVILLE: Well, now, as the previous speaker, (Mr. Gilroy) has just spoken along that line, there is not very much to add. He said the times are hard amongst the farmers, and perhaps some of that is due to the farmers themselves.

Well now, if I were being permitted—if it would not be out of order—I would like to speak a few words along those lines, Mr. Chairman, being as it affected me particularly. We do not, I consider, have a fair deal in my business, or did not up until last September. Would that be out of order?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No. Say what you like. Go ahead; go right to it.

MR. DARVILLE: This affected me very sharply with regard to the egg market. There were seventy-two carloads of American eggs came in last year, and they got all our cold storage loaded up, and they have it loaded up yet, but there has been none coming in since. That eight cents per dozen duty seemed to be very effective, but still we are loaded up so that our eggs are still lying there. If it were not for that, instead of getting twenty-eight cents a dozen in Montreal for our eggs, they would drop down to about eighteen cents. I think that that was not giving the farmer a square deal.

The same applies to butter. We are getting into politics again, I notice (laughter)—you would think I was a good Tory (laughter) to hear the way I am talking (laughter).

The same applies to the cream. With fourteen million dollars worth of New Zealand butter which came in—I am speaking particularly of this, because it is something I am deeply interested in, as our bread and butter depends upon it; is there any reason in the world why we should not be able to produce enough butter to supply the small population we have here? It looks to me as ridiculous to think that we could not. There has been no butter coming in lately.

Now, we are not all farmers. We must look at the other class as well. If we are running around in our automobiles, and going to the lakeside in place of haying, getting our grain in, and attending to our cattle, and we cannot produce enough butter for our own use, it is our own fault, if we cannot produce the butter at costs which are not excessively high.

I believe that the arrangement made by the Ottawa Government with New Zealand, it is provided that if butter goes up over forty cents a pound, they will allow a certain amount to come in every three months. That looks to me to be fair, because we have got a chance. We have got our own markets and if we do not make good it is our own fault. It is not a case then of the whole world dumping their stuff in on us and not giving us a show. That is my idea, that if we cannot make good on that under these conditions, it is our own

fault. Again you will say I am a good Tory (laughter), but that does not necessarily follow; it just happens that way. Now, we will go a little further and I will refer now to our mutton, because I have a few sheep, and I do a little slaughtering myself, but last year there were nearly three million dollars worth of Australian frozen mutton come in. Does it not look ridiculous that we cannot grow enough mutton for our own small population? But if we are going to fall down on the job, whose fault is that? If we cannot produce enough, if we are running around in our cars, and having a whale of a time, which we are used to, if we do not make a success of our mutton-raising, it is our own fault.

MR. McCABE: You are not inferring that the farmers are not working hard enough?

MR. DARVILLE: Some of them are (laughter), but, see here; they are living beyond their means (hear, hear); it is not only the farmers. If it is not out of place, I could tell you in my own little town of one man of whom I know, a working man, who is just working from one day to the other.

MR. MURRAY: If you were a young man, say twenty years of age again, would you take up farming?

MR. DARVILLE: Well, I have farmed all my life, and I do not know from my experience that there is anything any better (hear, hear), and I have had a great deal of experience, and I do not know of anything that is any better.

Now, that disposes of the eggs, the butter, and the mutton.

Now, these are the three things I am vitally interested in, because I make my bread and butter out of them. But I am selfish; I am not up on hogs, and although I never grow beans myself—I have no time to bother with sugar beets and beans, but they grow a lot of beans up where Mr. Gilroy comes from. There was nearly one million dollars worth of beans came in from foreign countries last year, from Japan, from China, from India, and from the Soudan—good beans. They came from countries where they pay about fifteen cents a day for labour. I would not like our standard of living to go down so we would have to work for fifteen cents a day, would you? That does not interest me, only in a general way, but I think it is entirely wrong.

Now I suppose—and here is where it comes in where you will think again that I am a good Tory—I believe that they put two cents a pound on them; they should put enough on to keep them out entirely. Why, it is ridiculous to think that we cannot grow beans for our own consumption.

MR. ST. DENIS: Do you find any difference in your receipts of 1929, from 1930, from your farm?

MR. DARVILLE: Yes. Our receipts—that question is very pertinently put, because really our receipts in my business were better in 1930 than in 1929, and I believe, if I had time to go into it now a little further—I believe they would be still better this year, but that goes into a very deep discussion, if we go into it at all. Our grain this year is cheap. We bought a lot of grain—we buy about twelve hundred or thirteen hundred dollars worth every year—and it is cheap this year; it is about one-third less than it was for the last two or three years, and eggs are only about one-half of what they were. But, here comes the question, how can a man produce wheat for fifty cents a bushel? (Laughter; applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions to ask of Mr. Darville? If not, we will take pleasure now in hearing from Mr. Bruce MacNeill. (Applause)

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. MacNeill, you are a farmer?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You have not been farming as long as the last speaker (Mr. Darville)?

MR. MACNEILL: Not quite.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You have farmed all your life?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes, I have farmed all my life.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres have you?

MR. MACNEILL: I have two hundred and thirty acres.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In what county?

MR. MACNEILL: Victoria County.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What kind of farming do you do?

MR. MACNEILL: Well, mixed farming, tending toward dairying, as a sideline.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many cows have you?

MR. MACNEILL: I have an average of about fifty.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you do with your milk?

MR. MACNEILL: I ship a portion of it here to the city of Toronto, and separate what is shut off.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You are one of those who suffer through a surplus of milk?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What is your other cash crop, besides milk?

MR. MACNEILL: I would say generally, mixed farming; we have some fowl and some hogs; we have no beef cattle, besides a few veal calves.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: All right, will you proceed.

MR. MACNEILL: Now, gentlemen, I think perhaps there has been considerable evidence come before this Committee regarding the conditions of

agriculture. They sent me a notice, as the former speaker (Mr. Gilroy) said, asking that we bring some brief information to this Committee regarding the condition of agriculture, and suggesting any remedies which we cared to bring forward. I think that was the intention of this gathering.

I might say at the start I am pleased to see so many here; it shows at least that the Committee is interested in the present condition of agriculture. That, to my mind, is a serious problem, because if I lived in the city I would have to keep up a household; I would require clothing for my family and myself, and some few other things, and of course if I am out of a job, or if my finances are straitened, then it is a serious thing, but I believe that agriculture finds itself in a position where this condition is much more noticeable, because after all, if we live in the country, we must also keep up our households, and we require clothing and furniture for our families, and aside from that, and in addition to it, we have a set of outbuildings which we must keep in repair, sittings, and so forth, and we must keep up our live stock, and it requires a certain overhead in order to carry on the business. Then we have our farm machinery and equipment, which runs into considerable money, and that must be kept in repair, and kept up to standard. Then, we could go on from that and say that our land requires wire fencing, and tile drainage, and several other things, and when you have the information that we have in Canada about forty-seven or forty-eight per cent. of the people engaged in agriculture, that represents a considerable larger percentage of the buying power of the people, and if they are kept and driven to a state of bankruptcy, it cannot help but react upon the whole business structure of this Dominion.

Now, I am just rather at a loss to know how to carry on, whether to answer the last speaker (Mr. Darville) or not.

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. MACNEILL: It seems to me—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, I think you had better keep to your own line; say what you have to say, and the Committee will say whether they agree with him or not.

MR. MACNEILL: Yes, I see.

Now, what has caused this agricultural depression? Briefly, the prices of farm products fell further and faster than the prices of the commodities we required in our business. I think that tells the whole story. That, along with taxation. The subject of taxation has already been dealt with.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Is that not the taxation, too? You think the price you get is too low, and the price you pay is too high, and that the difference must consume a lot of taxes?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes, that is it. Of course, to my mind, I would like to point out a scale of prices comparing 1913 with 1931, and including the peak:

Butter, in 1913 was thirty cents a pound; the peak was sixty-three cents, and in 1931 it was thirty-two cents.

Eggs in 1913 were thirty-two cents, the peak was sixty-one, they are now twenty-six.

Wheat, in 1913 was \$1.30, the peak was \$2.51, and now it is sixty-six cents.

Oats, in 1913 were sixty-nine cents, they are now thirty-three. I do not appear to have any peak prices here.

Beef cattle—steers, in 1913 they were \$6.90, the peak was \$12.89, and now they are \$6.00.

Hogs, in 1913 were \$7.80, the peak was around \$18 or \$19, and they are now around \$5.75 or \$5.76.

That gives us, I think, a very definite outline in comparison with prices over that period.

We have, however, to remember this; a farmer can quite well live upon those prices if he can get the commodities and service that he desires in the carrying on of his business on an equal basis. I think statistics regarding the local taxation have been put before you. I will speak for a moment of my own property. I am taking one hundred acres under farm, and leaving off the ranch, because I did not have the ranch in 1914. I paid \$44 in 1914, and last year I paid between \$150 and \$160.

MR. LAUGHTON: Is that all straight taxes, or does that include the drainage tax?

MR. MACNEILL: That is my straight tax. I have a drainage tax of \$24.00 that is added on to that. My drainage tax with the other tax amounts to \$174.00 per year. I did not think that was fair to add the drainage tax. I want to make that perfectly plain, that my tax does not include any special tax, and it was slightly over \$150.00—probably \$152 or \$153 is the actual, taxation, and that is not upon the one hundred acres of land, because the road goes through my land, and I only have ninety-six acres.

MR. LAUGHTON: How far from the city are you?

MR. MACNEILL: Eight miles—a trifle over eight miles.

MR. LAUGHTON: Does the growth of the city near which you are located increase your taxes?

MR. MACNEILL: No, my assessment in 1914 was \$5,200 on that farm, and at the present time it is \$5,000. The assessment is \$200 lower than it was, and yet I have all the taxes as compared to what they were in 1914.

Now, in the development, so far as that taxation is concerned, there has been probably roads, education, and many other things have occurred. We who are on the county council, and those in the Government, and the farmers themselves have a pretty fair idea of what led up to that increase in expenditures. The granting of public moneys by county councils and Governments and township councils, and all those other things, affect us in more ways than one. To my mind, the sensible thing to do is to slash that by five or ten per cent., or perhaps even cut it down by twenty-five per cent., because that is in the minds of the people very much at the present time—these high local taxes. They affect us directly.

MR. CHALLIES: What authority is there for cutting down those taxes?

MR. MACNEILL: Well, it is general.

MR. CHALLIES: Does the township council and county council have that authority?

MR. MACNEILL: I think I could probably answer that like this; in the first place, people come forward and demand expenditures which were popular during that period of years, and, therefore, the councils and the Government, and all public bodies yielded to that demand, and they increased the expenditures.

Now, it is just the reverse. I do not know about the towns or cities, but I know in townships apparently—I think many municipal councils were thrown upside down at the last election, and that fact alone would seem to bear out what I am saying, that the reduction in the expenditure of money is more popular than a large expenditure of money, and of course the Government can give a good deal of light, and take the lead along those lines. There is no doubt that if they curtail expenses and ask for decreased expenses, the county councils will have to follow suit.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Next week I am receiving a deputation who are coming here asking for an increased grant to the Fairs. Would you suggest that I advise giving them a twenty-five per cent. cut?—I am sincere in that question?

MR. MACNEILL: I would suggest that you offer them a fifty per cent. cut.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I have not got life insurance enough for that. (Laughter.)

MR. COLLIVER: How many county fairs would survive if you cut them fifty per cent.

MR. MACNEILL: In my own county I believe they get a grant of twenty-five per cent. from the county. It appears to be like this; after all, what is the use of impoverishing agriculture down to a point where it cannot exist, to keep other lesser things going? Is that logical or not? Let me explain it in this way; we all live in a house of some kind. We will say that the roof is leaking. That is important. We go out and patch it up. Then there are a few bricks, or a few boards off, and we will fix that up, and we will fix up the windows and the doors, and yet during that whole development we have forgotten that if the foundation of that structure has started to crumble, you are only wasting time, and beating time, fixing the upper part of it, because you might eventually waste ten times as much if you have forgotten those things of equal importance, and I can assure you, gentlemen, in all sincerity, that in my opinion the future prosperity of this Dominion of Canada depends very largely on our ability to keep agriculture reasonably successful. (Applause.)

MR. ACRES: How is the labour situation in your section?

MR. MACNEILL: There are plenty of men, to harvest.

MR. ACRES: Do you employ them the year round?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes, usually. In our section the men are employed all the year around, because everybody has milking to do, and they have a few cows to look after in the winter time.

MR. ACRES: Did I get your statement correctly—did you say you would advise the Honourable Minister of Agriculture (Honourable Mr. Kennedy), to reduce the grants to the fairs?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

MR. ACRES: And you are a farmer?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

MR. ACRES: I would like you to explain what will encourage the young boys and even the young girls to take any interest in live stock, if they cannot exhibit what they raise?

MR. MACNEILL: I would answer that like this; the best encouragement that you can give to the boys and girls to stay on the land, is to make that business reasonably remunerative, and if you make big exhibitions and fairs, and have big grants—I mean everything whereby public moneys go out, I am not referring to exhibitions only—I do not care whether it is a hospital, or what it is—but if we have to sell stuff on that basis, then the expenditure of public money must get back to where it was in 1913, or agriculture cannot live, I do not care whether it is by way of a fair, or what it is.

MR. ACRES: Do you not think the farmers are entitled to their days off to go to the fairs, and exhibitions, and things of that kind?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes, I do; I think it is a splendid thing.

MR. ACRES: How can you carry that out without any grant?

MR. MACNEILL: You can carry it on like the farmer has to carry his operations on; he has to carry his operations on under a much curtailed system, and I think you should carry the fairs on in the same way. We went along steadily, and have raised the prices although perhaps it was not a good time to do it, and I feel that these things must come back to where they were, if agriculture is to take its proper position, and the whole agricultural structure is not to be endangered.

THE CHAIRMAN: In drawing a comparison between 1913 and the present age, what percentage do you allow for the average social expenditures in the average home?

MR. MACNEILL: We know that the social expenditure has increased, and is not the agriculturalist entitled to the increased social advantages the same as everybody else. I believe that the agricultural people are more careful in their expenditures upon social activities than perhaps any other class of people in this Province.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do admit that social conditions—

MR. MACNEILL: I certainly will admit it.

THE CHAIRMAN:—since 1913 have been quite advanced; the population which has come into bloom through their social facilities being increased—are they travelling at a pace which the 1913 prices would not maintain?

MR. MACNEILL: I do not think I would go that far.

MR. CRAIG: How many automobiles were in your county in 1913?

MR. MACNEILL: In 1913 the automobiles were just starting, but I will venture to say this, that if you take the section around Toronto you will find the cars have increased as fast, if not faster than in the country.

MR. CRAIG: I am granting you that, but you must remember that in 1913 there was not one farmer out of one hundred who spent three hundred dollars a year on his automobile; is there now one out of one hundred who does not own one?

MR. MACNEILL: I would say, yes.

MR. MURRAY: Have you a radio in your house?

MR. MACNEILL: No, I have not.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Neither have I.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And I have not either.

MR. COLLIVER: Would the ordinary farmer be satisfied now with the same conveniences as in 1913? Do you not think that the reason people ask for these things is why we have this condition? Do you not think that the ordinary individual is not satisfied not to have them?

MR. MACNEILL: No, I do not think so. I think in the social life and condition of the country there came a gradual development out of the common effort that each individual or citizen or industry contributed to that advancement to which they are entitled, and they feel that they are entitled to their share of these better and improved living conditions.

MR. MCLEAN: Whether it is a city or a farm?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

MR. VAUGHAN: You are satisfied that the farmers are not making the advancement which they should?

MR. MACNEILL: Far from it.

MR. VAUGHAN: Socially, I mean?

MR. MACNEILL: I would say that the social conditions in the years since 1913 have improved, but I would say at the present time that living will have to be cut right in two, or they cannot even attempt to solve the problems which are facing them to-day.

MR. VAUGHAN: You mean what you spend on all your different trips and holidays and everything else?

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: So you want to lead this Committee to believe that the social life of your own family has to lessen?

MR. MACNEILL: It has lessened.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not since 1913, but since last year?

MR. MACNEILL: Since early this last year, yes.

MR. VAUGHAN: And it increased up to 1930?

MR. MACNEILL: Certainly; I think everyone is agreeable on that—that there was a great increase in the standard of living; maybe not as fast in the country as in some places, but it improved.

MR. LAUGHTON: Your chief idea is not to reduce everything you have to buy, but to bring your prices up to somewhere near a level, to do away with these social improvements, because after all is said and done, a man's chief idea is to give his family all the advantages and comforts in the home which he can provide for them.

MR. MACNEILL: And I maintain, in the face of present world conditions, that it is absolutely impossible to continually raise the prices of farm products. It cannot be done. You may increase the price of some certain product, if you can control this product, but in a wide agricultural country like Canada, where we have to face world conditions, you must create enough to make a surplus, or you cannot carry on.

MR. LAUGHTON: You say our living conditions are going down in respect to competitive countries, say, like South America?

MR. MACNEILL: Eventually, considering transportation conditions, we will have to find an outlet for our produce outside of Canada.

MR. LAUGHTON: Then we will have a revolution among the people in regard to the living conditions in this country.

MR. MACNEILL: That might be.

Now, I want to say just this in conclusion; I am not one of those individuals who think you can solve the farm problem with decreased production. I operate my two hundred and thirty acres of land up to the very limit all the time. I believe the whole industry has to do so, and yet I think we must keep this in our minds also, and remember that the world's markets to-day are in a very sensitive state, no way of getting away from that fact, and if there is a visible supply coming from anywhere, it immediately reacts upon the market. Possibly that will improve, but we must keep it in mind, and keep the best cows we can, and produce all that we can, and I think with the production campaign that is

going on continually—and I commend the Department of Agriculture for it—if they will also set up a system whereby we can get a little more in the market, it will be a good thing for agriculture, such as probably has been done all over the country in connection with the co-operative marketing conditions.

MR. ACRES: What class of cattle have you?

MR. MACNEILL: My cattle is only beef cattle, the only beef that I ship is veal calves. When you maintain a herd of fifteen cows in steady milk, you must carry on your yearlings, your two-year olds, and your bulls, and it will probably run from twenty-five to thirty or thirty-two or thirty-three head all the time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you repair your buildings year by year, and make a little allowance for that, or just do that when you have some extra money?

MR. MACNEILL: The last year or two we have been cutting out repairs as much as possible. We have not done any repairs this year at all. Under present conditions I do not think that we will be doing any. We are letting things remain as they were.

Are there any further questions which any member would like to ask of me?

I may possibly in these few words have gone into these controversial questions and dealt with the protection of farm products, but I think they are things which we could very easily get into a very earnest discussion about, but I came up here with this in view, that I would rather meet the gentlemen here of all political convictions and discuss these questions with these men, and if there is something of which I know I might be able to pass it on, but if there is anything upon which I know that we could never agree upon if we sat here all day, I feel that I should keep away from them, and I have studiously avoided mentioning them.

MR. ST. DENIS: What would be your investment on the farm?

MR. MACNEILL: It has materially decreased to what it was three or four years ago. If I placed my farm on the market at the present time, it might average me—probably the home place—might fetch me \$7,000. I do not know whether I could sell it for that or not.

MR. ST. DENIS: If you had the capital to-day, would you invest it in farming?

MR. MACNEILL: Well, I would consider that question quite awhile. I think that given a proper chance—I will go this far; I think that given a proper chance that there still is a future for agriculture in the Province of Ontario, but it must be given the proper chance (hear, hear), and we cannot go on paying so much for professional services, and paying so much for labour, and paying so much for transportation, and all of these things, as we did before, and not give agriculture the chance to meet those increased prices. It cannot be done. The wages of railway men have increased one hundred and four per cent. since 1913; private wages have materially increased, and these must be brought down

and the general readjustment of the industry take place, and agriculture must be given a chance.

MR. McLEAN: You mean to either bring the level of living conditions down to meet the price which the farmer can secure, or to raise the price of the farmers products up to the level of the present living conditions?"

MR. MACNEILL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will have to pass along. Are there any further questions to ask of Mr. MacNeill? If not, we will take pleasure in calling upon Mr. R. J. Scott. (Applause.) I might say that Mr. Scott held the title of President of the U.F.O. organization.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Scott, you have a farm of your own?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You have been farming all your life?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You belong to a Junior Farming Organization?

MR. SCOTT: At one time I did have a junior farmers' organization.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres are you farming?

MR. SCOTT: One hundred acres where I live, and I am interested in another one hundred acres with another party for grazing purposes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What type of farming are you in?

MR. SCOTT: Mixed farming, and we recently took up a side line of certified potatoes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Potatoes is one cash crop?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any others?

MR. SCOTT: Well, of course, our transportation up there is such that we are not close to a market for the cash crops.

THE CHAIRMAN: In what county are you?

MR. SCOTT: Huron.

MR. MAHONY: What part of it?

MR. SCOTT: Up near Belgrave.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You keep cows?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Any dairy products?

MR. SCOTT: Cream.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: For the creamery?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Did you get the farm from your father, or buy it?

MR. SCOTT: I bought it.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many years ago?

MR. SCOTT: I bought it in 1924, the spring of 1924.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And before that you were farming?

MR. SCOTT: I lived on a farm all my life, and I might say this, that I was engaged in shipping work for the farmers in the community for a matter of two or three years prior to that, but I was living on the farm all the time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you consider a junior farmer's work as helpful to you in your being a farmer?

MR. SCOTT: The Junior Farmers' Organization in our district was organized in 1922, I believe, and it was the result of a short course running over some weeks, and it only held together for a matter of two years. There was little attraction with the exception possibly of the annual banquet. In fact, I am not aware of their holding any other meetings except an occasional executive meeting.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: So you really do not have a real Junior Farmers' Movement?

MR. SCOTT: Not an active one.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: All right, will you now proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have not a junior farmers' class in your county at the present time?

MR. SCOTT: I believe there are some.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do not know anything about the number who are patronizing it?

MR. SCOTT: I would say that the attendance was not large.

Now I realize, gentlemen, that the time is passing along, but I would like to say a word or two about the cost of production relating to the farm situation.

No doubt this Committee is well aware of this fact, that the farmer has comparatively little to say with regard to reducing the cost of production. I might put it this way; that anything that he has to buy calls for a price, so far as he is concerned, which has been set. He either buys it at that price, or he goes without it. In my own personal experience, in regard to the cost entering into production, I find an increase in the cost of fertilizer, machinery, and everything else, where the price has been set, and there is no appreciable reduction as yet in sight.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Scott, did you ever try to buy fertilizer collectively?

MR. SCOTT: Well, as a matter of fact, we have bought our fertilizer for some time co-operatively through our own station, at some reduction.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Quite a bit?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, a reasonable amount lower. Then this factor enters into the cost of production, the weather—shall I say the weatherman; we do not know whether we are going to get ten bushels an acre, or forty, and that is largely a determining factor in what the cost of production will be, and this campaign of education, asking the farmers to produce cheaper—I want to be frank, gentlemen; I want to say this, that it has not taken with good grace by the farmers, unless it is accompanied with a light educational system for other industries, to reduce their cost of production.

Might I give one illustration as it appeals to the farmers' minds. Take the matter of wheat. He gets fifty cents a bushel or thereabouts.

MR. LAUGHTON: Getting sixty-five cents in our town, outside of the pool.

MR. SCOTT: All right, we will say sixty-five cents. Then it will be puffed and packaged and will cost perhaps around \$25.00 a bushel. With those charges being forty or fifty times to the consumer what the primary producer received, naturally in his mind there is the question, "Is there not some reason there, some excuse from reducing the cost of production," and the farmer, as I can catch his opinions over this Province, feels that it should work in all cases.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Scott, I am quite interested in what you are saying—very much interested, because I have made up my mind very definitely along those lines; has this Committee any power, in any way, whereby we can reduce the cost of manufactured articles?

MR. SCOTT: I would say in this degree, yes, that this Committee in so far as it has the power to do it, could facilitate or at least bring to the attention of the Government a recommendation, recommending facilities that would reduce the cost of distribution. That is, in the matter of fertilizer, we have in our own district four or five agents duplicating services.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I want to get this quite clear; I do not like to interrupt you, but I want to get this straight. In regard to fertilizer, have you reduced the cost by buying co-operatively?

MR. SCOTT: Slightly.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And anything else you buy co-operatively, you buy at a reduced cost?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And if you sell collectively, you get a little more?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Is there any way this Government or this Committee can help you to sell at a lower price than you are doing, or buy yourself at a lower price?

MR. SCOTT: I do not see it now. I can see where a farmers' club might help us. Yes, I think it would through a broad campaign of co-operative endeavour.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Chiefly, the farmer has to be satisfied himself.

MR. SCOTT: Yes. I might say this; I know of no other single thing that would go as far to establish confidence in the farm as co-operation will—in my opinion. But this co-operation among the farmers; into co-operation; we cannot force them to join farming clubs, or to organize them; you can go around and tell them that it is the best thing to do, but the Committee after all cannot help you much in buying your stuff for less money, unless you are willing to help yourselves.

MR. ACRES: You speak of fertilizers, you think it possible to buy fertilizer for mixed farming? What kind of crops do you produce?

MR. SCOTT: If I were to speak from my personal experience, I would say it was a doubtful question whether it paid to buy fertilizer or not. From my own personal experience, I would think it was doubtful. It is due to this fact, gentlemen, that three years ago we used fertilizer in a production of certified seed potatoes very extensively, and I had a magnificent crop of potatoes, but for the last two years anyway, when we dug the potatoes the fertilizer was still lying in the ground almost as it was sown, due to drought, and the potatoes would not stand for certification because they were undersized due to climatic conditions, and it was a material loss. It is a question with me whether it pays to buy fertilizer in this connection; my personal opinion is that it really does not pay.

MR. ACRES: What did it cost you?

MR. SCOTT: It varied according to the grade, you understand. In the production of potatoes I was using 5-8-7, and I was paying \$44 a ton for it.

MR. ACRES: You think a farmer will pay \$44 a ton for something to put on the ground?

MR. SCOTT: Provided we had the moisture, yes, it would pay; it would pay in the production of potatoes, if we had the moisture. I might say this, too,

that in my opinion the great difficulty with the farmer to-day is the disparagement in prices, and we can at least solicit the support of this Committee in doing everything within their power to bring about harmony of prices. With regard to stability; I believe that something can be done with regard to stabilizing prices. I do not mean by any means a bonus, or pegging to them. This has always bothered me in looking over the field of agriculture, to find that the prices of other articles are on a common level, and yet we find that the price of hogs, for instance, moves from \$15 a hundred pounds down to \$6, and back again, and in production it will take at least ten months or a year to finish the hog, and by that time you have no idea where you are at. That is breeding a lack of confidence, and the farmer suspects there must be manipulation somewhere.

MR. LAUGHTON: You say it takes ten or twelve months to finish a hog?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, from the time you enter into production until the hog is on the market.

MR. LAUGHTON: From the birth of the hog?

MR. SCOTT: Oh, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: You said you were a shipper for some time?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, I was.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your opinion, pertinent to the shipping of stock, in the event we will say that the market has found that there are sixty cars of hogs coming in on Monday, hogs and cattle on the following Monday; did it ever strike you that that affected the market?

MR. SCOTT: Oh, undoubtedly. I have been advised many times from our own company here to hold back my shipment.

MR. NEWMAN: Why should that thing be—that on a Monday, say, we will have a glut on the market, and Saturday it is cleaned up, and the price goes up? Why should that be, with all the cold storage facilities that we have. Why, take the stores in Toronto—our home market; they are reduced down, and they go up again. It seems to me there should be some way whereby they would be stabilized. In some of the stores you will find hams that will be the same for a month or a year, but because we happen to send down an extra quantity of lambs—it may be only a carload—or an extra number of hogs, with all the facilities we have for caring for them, it seems to me there is something the matter with our facilities, if they cannot be taken care of at a price, so that the farmer will not himself have to meet the sacrifice.

Then, to-day, they have the radio in almost every home, giving the market reports, and they simply tune in, and find out when it is the best time to ship the cattle in, or within a day or so of the best time. It seems to me that system is all wrong; it should not be.

MR. DAVIS: What is the idea of handling this business? Would you have the Farmers' Co-operative Companies own its own abattoirs, or the Government own them, or let them run by private concerns?

MR. SCOTT: That is a large question.

MR. DAVIS: I know it is.

MR. SCOTT: I would say this; apparently the trend has been in recent years to get dividends, whatever the cost. The farmer must, if he is going to get a square deal, first of all be able to follow his product farther than he is following it at the present time; he must be able to have a very much wider range. Shall I put it this way? He must be able to think over a range as wide as the range in which his product moves. He must be educated to meet the consumers' needs, which I believe can best be established under democratic control, some co-operative institution amongst the farmers themselves.

MR. ST. DENIS: Does the farmer establish the markets for himself? You mentioned co-operative control; will the farmer establish a market for himself?

MR. SCOTT: Oh, I cannot say that.

MR. MURRAY: You mean to tell us, Mr. Scott, that the price of hogs was down during October, November and December last fall?

MR. SCOTT: No, I did not say that.

MR. MURRAY: The reason I asked you this question is, being a lumberman by profession, we were paying a high price for pork, and it was up to \$50 a barrel, and if the price of hogs was down during October, November and December, we were paying the highest price for pork we paid for years and years and years, and there must be something wrong.

MR. TAYLOR: Is this not a fact, in connection with pork; there is very little increase in the weekly receipts of pork on the Toronto markets over that it was three years ago, but the price has dropped \$2 and anticipating a future rush on western products.

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: And we meet that frequently, months before it materializes?

MR. SCOTT: Yes. We had a very peculiar situation which mitigates against the farmers. For instance, take the poultry situation this last fall, because some distributors—private distributors in this city—thought or anticipated there was going to be an abnormally large run of poultry from Western Canada, the prices declined; as a matter of fact, the poultry did not arrive; the farmer ate it at the low prices, and the prices had to move up again, so that the farmers' price is not always based on the supply and demand, but on anticipation.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your opinion, your firm belief is that every farmer should sell his finished product on the farm, or in the farming centre—sell his finished product.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Follow it to the consumer.

MR. SCOTT: Yes, I would say follow it to the consumer as far as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where is it best to market, or to do his business; on his farm where he produces the finished product, or collectively when he lands where the selling has got to be done?

MR. SCOTT: Well, of course, he is in a very awkward position if he attempts to sell on consignment; if he ships the product out on to the market and has it under heavy carrying charges, he is obviously in a buyers' market.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, if the farmer could so see it that he would finish his product and always aim at selling that finished product on the farm, then he could demand on his own place of business the best possible price, and demand that the competition should come to that place. That would really be more satisfactory—a more satisfactory of he doing his business.

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: There is only about a week or ten days that the hog is in a finished state.

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. ACRES: Did not our Chairman put a good question to you? Did you not get to the bottom of what is wrong? I do not want to start discourse here, but that is the best question, in my estimation, we have had to-day; which is the best for the farmer, to sell and know what he is getting for his product at home, or consigning the products of a dozen farmers to one market, facing the market, and being compelled to sell.

MR. SCOTT: He must have eventually the machinery that will enable him to take care of his products in an economical way, until he can find a reasonable market, and prevent a glut of the various kinds of produce—or an anticipated glut. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: If there are no further questions to ask of Mr. Scott, the next speaker will be Mr. D. J. Hogan. (Applause.)

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You have been a farmer all your life?

MR. HOGAN: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres do you farm?

MR. HOGAN: One hundred acres.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In what county?

MR. HOGAN: Lanark County.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What stamp of farming are you in?

MR. HOGAN: General mixed farming. I keep a herd of about ten dairy cows, and feed a bunch of steers in the winter time.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you do with your milk?

MR. HOGAN: I have gone to the cheese factory for the last thirty years, until last summer, when we had to close down our cheese factory for lack of supplies.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Then what happened to your milk?

MR. HOGAN: It went to the creamery?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: For butter?

MR. HOGAN: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any suggestion to make to this Committee whereby we can help you make more money?

MR. HOGAN: I might say, gentlemen, that, along with farming, for the last ten months I have been manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company egg-grading station at Perth. In that capacity I have been in touch with the farmers from all over Lanark County, and as you all know Lanark County—many of you know that a great number of these farmers were supporters of our worthy members, Mr. Stedman and Mr. McCrea, and I want to say that I believe that the crisis, as far as agriculture is concerned, is, as far as concerns Lanark County, the same as in any other part of the Province. From my experience in the company's business, in selling supplies to the farmer, I find that many of them say their money is gone, and their credit is gone, and they are not in a position to buy the necessary supplies to carry on their spring's work. In fact, I would say—and would go so far as to say—that I believe there are many farmers in Ontario who need direct help as much as any of the farmers in the West, if some form of helping them could be brought about.

Now, in connection with what I mentioned a few moments ago, with regard to our local cheese factory having to close down; I think you will all recognize the fact that in the past there have been times that the cheese industry has brought the farm population of Ontario through crises such as we are passing through to-day, and I believe that it is necessary for this Department of the Government to do everything possible to stimulate again and bring back the cheese industry to the position it has been in in the past. We know we have the quality, and it is recognized the world over, but the supply is gone. We have overlapping of cream gathering trucks on every road in the Province, and to-day they are the real competitors, and are really driving the cheese factories out of business.

Now, as has been mentioned here to-day, we want the butter supply in Canada, but as soon as it arrives to the position where it has to be exported, then the price will be set on the basis of that export supply, and we know that the market is there for the cheese, as we have the quality.

With regard to that, I would like to say that many farmers are in the belief that any encouragement that can be given to the establishment of cold storage facilities at these points where there are cheese boards operating would be of

material assistance, and we know that the Department is taking steps to do whatever they can in that direction.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you any idea of how much it will cost? Have you looked into that closely?

MR. HOGAN: No, I have not.

MR. STEDMAN: I might say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if I may interrupt the speaker for a moment, that in my neighbourhood a committee has been appointed to look into the cost, and one of the members of that committee told me during the week-end that he thought \$15,000 would be necessary to establish a cold storage system there for the handling of dairy products. He said that that would be quite sufficient at the present time, to establish the machinery for handling butter, cheese and eggs.

MR. HOGAN: The real benefit, we believe, would be in the interest of the farmer through having the facilities to have the cheese graded and weighed before it is sold, and not have it weighed and graded in Montreal, but it would be weighed and graded before it was sold while it was still in the farmers' hands.

Another point I believe the Department—although possibly this would be a more of a Federal matter—but a way in which the Department could help the cheese boards would be by issuing market letters such as the live stock branch issues with regard to eggs and poultry, a daily market letter which could be distributed to every cheese board throughout the Province, so that they would be in a position to know the price and available supply.

MR. SANDERSON: The Dominion Government does that now.

MR. HOGAN: Yes.

MR. SANDERSON: Any farmer, no matter who he is, if he will drop a card with his name on it to the Department, will receive a copy of the letter.

MR. HOGAN: Daily?

MR. SANDERSON: Not daily, but weekly.

MR. HOGAN: It is really a daily. What brings that so forcibly to my mind is that there are so many salesmen saying that when they go to the Board to sell cheese they do not know, and have no facilities for knowing what the cheese should pay that day, but the buyers do know, and are in a position to know through their companies, and the daily market letters would keep them closer in touch with the marketing situation.

MR. MEDD: You can get a wire from Ottawa.

MR. HOGAN: Yes.

MR. NEWMAN: They can get that daily if they want it.

MR. HOGAN: Yes.

MR. SANDERSON: They can get a telegram every day.

MR. HOGAN: Yes. Now, another point which has been brought up is in regard to there being no differential set with regard to specials in cheese, and the farmers seem to think that if they produce specials they should have some benefit in price.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You agree that he should have it?

MR. HOGAN: I certainly do. If he does not have it—but he will not have it, if it is not graded and weighed until after the man gets it who buys it.

With regard to the egg and poultry work; I believe that the grading is an education in itself. In all kinds of farm productions, the grading alone is an education in itself, and the more it is embodied in the different lines of production, the more people will realize that the better articles command a better price. I agree with Mr. Scott that the poultry situation was very badly affected last fall, just as he outlined, and the price was set with the idea of buying power of the people, as much as anything else, and no consideration was seemingly given to the farmers' end of it at all.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Well, you are in that now. You can only make the consumer buy what he wants to buy.

MR. HOGAN: If you say butter is fifty cents a pound, and the consumer says, "I will not pay fifty cents a pound," you cannot sell it to him, but if the butter is forty cents a pound you will certainly sell more butter than you will at fifty cents. And that would seem to be the same with the eggs. If eggs could be produced at a profit, at, say, twenty-five cents a dozen the year around, a lot more eggs would be sold and eaten.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I agree with you. What I am trying to get at is this, that the consumer, after all, in a broad way affected the prices paid on the farm, because if you commence to get a large production, the cheaper the consumer can get it, the more they will buy. If the farmer could make more profit whereby the farm articles could be brought to the consumer without decreasing the profit to the farmer, it would be much better for both the consumer and the farmer.

MR. HOGAN: Yes. We find though—take in the instance of turkey last fall, where it was put on the market at twenty-three and twenty-five cents a pound, when there was a shortage around Christmas they were bought from forty to fifty cents a pound in the city, just the same.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Why should not Ontario turkeys sell for ten cents a pound more than the Western turkeys? The Western turkeys were frozen, and people in the hotels say that there was no taste to them at all.

MR. SANDERSON: Western turkeys were not frozen; the turkeys which came from Saskatchewan were not frozen.

MR. HOGAN: The trade claimed that these were graded which came from the West, and they could depend on the grade.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I am thinking of Boston. At Boston a dozen of eggs grown around Boston, Massachusetts, will sell for more than Western eggs in this Province, and the Western eggs will sell for more here than the Ontario eggs.

MR. NEWMAN: I believe that is due, as one of the speakers said, to the fact that they have a better system of grading in the West than we have here.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Why does not the same hold good in Boston?

MR. NEWMAN: I suppose there would be a better quality near Boston. You could depend on the grading there. A man will know pretty well what he is buying, as he can depend upon the grades.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If Ontario eggs were put up in dependable fashion, the consumer would buy them, instead of buying the Western eggs.

MR. HOGAN: I agree that it is very hard for the supply buyers to know what, as I said before, but if we can so arrange things that the consumers can buy at a price that they will pay, then it is to the advantage to the consuming public, and you will find that they will buy as much as before, if not more. I think if there is some way that we could get together, it would be a good thing. If you set the price on the farm too low, the farmer will be discouraged, and will not have the heart to carry on as he should.

In regard to the eggs, the farmers get discouraged, and they will not gather them and sell them at a low price, such as occurred after the big fluctuation last January. The average poultry man says that he is not satisfied with twenty-five cents the year round, but I think perhaps he would be, if he could be assured of getting it, and the average man raising hogs would be satisfied if he could get ten cents a pound all the year round, and the average cheese man would be satisfied with fifteen cents a pound the year round, and if there was some way of getting together on these matters and doing away with those drops which are so discouraging, we would get back into a much better economic condition.

MR. NEWMAN: You said you were the manager of an Egg Co-operative Company?

MR. HOGAN: Yes, that is correct. It is carried on by the Co-operative Farmers' Company as a branch of their business. It is a straight buying proposition on grade, and the people seemingly are very well satisfied. The supply is very good, and the consumers all last summer were coming back, and seemed to be quite well satisfied.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you any further questions to ask of Mr. Hogan? If not, the next speaker will be Dr. Reynolds. (Applause.)

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think we all know who Dr. Reynolds is. He has been at Guelph for some years, at the Ontario Agricultural College, and now has his own farm.

DR. REYNOLDS: Mr. Minister, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I cannot claim the credit which all of the previous speakers claim, that they have been

farming all their lives. I have been called to do some other business in the course of my life, but at the present time I am on the farm, and helping to operate two hundred and thirty acres in the county of Durham.

Speaking of taxes; I may mention in passing that our taxes in 1930 on the two hundred and thirty acres, were \$380.

Now, the intimation that I received from your Secretary was that I should offer some suggestions as to what the Government could do for the farmers and farming. I realize that this is a Provincial Government, and not the Federal Government, and there are certain very strict limitations as to what you can do.

I believe that the Government can do or should do only what the farmer cannot do for himself. If most of the farmers can change their methods of producing, to keep pace with the changing times, and with the changing markets, the increased competition, and the increasing costs, it will be greatly to their advantage.

First of all, the farmer for himself can and should cultivate only the fertile land on his farm. That is a point I want to emphasize. I think it was Mr. MacNeill who said that he was cultivating his whole farm up to the limit. He is very fortunate, if on a farm of one hundred acres, it can all be cultivated, but with the increasing cost of production, and the advancing cost of our proceeds, or rather the decreasing price which you receive for your proceeds, I believe that we are cultivating too much land. Let me put it this way; we are cultivating too much poor land; we are attempting to make a living out of land which ought never to have been cultivated, and ought now to go out of cultivation. Let me give you an example from our own place. We have two places, one on the south side of the highway, and the other on the north side. On the north side of the highway we have seventy acres running back forty rods wide and about 200 rods long. In the north end of this seventy acres we have a bush of ten acres, and a second growth bush of about twenty-five years' standing, and next to that, south of it, there are six or seven acres of lake land, three-quarters of a mile away from the farm building. It is rather wet on the surface. The Government—or rather the Department at Guelph made a drainage survey and found that to drain that particular piece of ground would be rather expensive. The outlet would be some distance away. Now, there are three factors which make that six or seven acres of what they call marginal land, or sub-marginal land, below the condition which will pay for cultivation. It is distant from the buildings; it is light in character, and needs drainage. Last year we decided to put that permanently out of cultivation, and through the assistance which the Government was generous enough to supply, supplying us with forest trees, we planted seven thousand young trees, white spruce, maple, elm, and some other varieties on part of that land, and we mean to finish that planting this coming spring, so that piece of ground will be permanently out of cultivation, and we are doing it not for the purpose of decreasing production, but for the purpose of spending our time and our energy on land nearer home, and land which will earn a better profit on better soil. I think that is the policy which the Government might very well recommend to push forward the reforestation on many thousands of acres throughout the Province of Ontario, scattered over practically all farms. There are some acres on nearly every farm which ought to go back to forest. I find, according to the Canadian Year Book of 1930, that there were two hundred and forty-four thousand, or nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres in field crops less in 1929 than in 1924, and one hundred and eighty-three thousand acres less in pasture in 1929 than in 1924.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you think the Canada Year Book—from our Statistical Branch—is accurate? The thought has come to my mind that it is not just as accurate as it should be.

DR. REYNOLDS: If it is not reasonably accurate it should not be published. It is a serious Government publication.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You know the method of collecting the statistics?

DR. REYNOLDS: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It struck me that that was a very poor method.

DR. REYNOLDS: That might be so. I notice the figures given for successive years are quite variable, varying as much as fifty thousand acres under cultivation.

The second point by which, I think, the farmer would help himself is to bring himself more on a level with the science of farming. I do not hesitate to use that term "Science of Farming," because the farmers have to a certain extent got over the prejudice which they have always had against that term. By using good clean seed, by varying cultivation by conserving every kind of manure, and applying at the best times, by the judicious use of commercial fertilizers—and, by the way, speaking of commercial fertilizers, we have bought for one or two years by the carload, not for our own use, but for the use of the neighbours as well, and we were able to secure a considerable reduction in price. This year, however, the nearby farmers who handled commercial fertilizer obtained it at such a favourable price that we did not think it advisable or necessary to buy a carload ourselves, and I noticed that they obtained a favourable price for cash. It was \$3 a ton more for credit, rated at interest which the farmer would be paying on credit, rather than on cash, and we figured that it amounted to about eighteen per cent. per annum. There is a point which I think might be emphasized with respect to establishing farm credits.

The third point I think the farmer can help himself on, is by collective buying and selling.

Now, a few suggestions as to what the Government may do to assist the farmer in which I happen to be particularly interested at the present time. One is the matter of the production of milk. That is our chief industry. We have sixteen cows, and we are shipping milk to the City of Toronto. We ship six or seven cans a day when we are allowed to ship at all. Last week, Friday and Saturday, we had two complete hold-backs. Again on Tuesday a complete hold-back, and again to-day a hold-back. That is the rate at which we are allowed to ship milk into the markets.

Now, I notice in Mr. Somerset's report on fruit marketing, it includes what looks to me, like a fundamental idea in organization, namely, the registration of fruit growers. I see no reason why—and I have consulted some of my colleagues in the matter—I see no reason why the same thing may not be applied to milk producers over the Province of Ontario, namely, the registration of the milk producers, and the collection of fees on a basis of the number of milking cows we find to be used for the purpose of producing the milk, and that a Government audit could be made of the accounts. The enumeration of the cow population could be made by the assessors, and the collections made—I do not know what is the best way—possibly through the county taxes.

Then the Government might, I think, help the farmer through the Agricultural College at Guelph which I happened to be associated with, and pretty well acquainted, by making a periodic survey—not a survey to last twenty years, but a periodic survey as to the general conditions, and the prices generally. This could be made by the Department of Economics at Guelph, and by it would be determined the cost of producing milk for various purposes. As I said, I am particularly interested in the production of milk.

MR. ACRES: On these hold-back days with your milk, how do you handle it?

DR. REYNOLDS: We handle it by separating it and selling the cream, and feeding the skimmed milk. Many milk producers ship the milk in to some distributors in the city, who pay them for churning price, and use the milk for whatever purpose they see fit.

MR. ACRES: Have you a steady market for milk?

DR. REYNOLDS: We ship ours to the U.F.O. in Toronto.

MR. ACRES: But the agreement says what days you shall hold-back?

DR. REYNOLDS: We ship to the U.F.O. in Toronto. That is the best market I know of.

The fruit situation has been covered by Mr. Somerset in his report. Here is a suggestion with regard to the dairy situation, to undertake a similar enquiry into the whole question of marketing of dairy products and the working of co-operative organizations elsewhere. I believe, Mr. Minister, you have that in mind, and I want to support that intention of yours as emphatically as I can.

Another point with regard to farm credits which I believe we can secure—that most farmers can secure—are credits for our purposes on our own individual guarantee. I may be wrong there, but I am sure they can secure credit more extensively than they do now, and the possibilities of collective credits have scarcely been touched in this country. The Government, in other words, might be made to describe the extent and need for farm credits method by which the Government could aid the farmer in this matter. A friend of mine who, while not a farmer himself, owns a farm and pays the expense of operating it down in our neighbourhood, is very much interested and has tried to interest me in the question of farm labourer cottages. I do not know to what extent farmers generally over the Province of Ontario are provided with additional cottages or houses for the accommodation of married men, but I believe that the labour situation would be helped very much if every farmer who employs married men could accommodate them in houses of their own. They would then have a more steady, and a more dependable labour supply.

There is just one point more, Mr. Chairman. I believe the large farms—that is to say, the very large farms, corporation farms, or syndicated farms, such as are operated in the United States, are perhaps no more or less profitable than the average sized individually owned farm, but I think that the time has come when a great many large farms might profitably be organized. I know a great many farmers who are good enough business men, as well as being good farmers, who could handle three hundred acres, or two hundred acres to much better advantage than they are now handling one hundred acres, and everybody knows, of course, that the overhead cost of operating two hundred or two hundred and

fifty or three hundred acres is less than the overhead cost of operating one hundred acres. The high cost of farm machinery, along with the low margin of profit in farm operation makes it increasingly desirable to operate larger farms in mixed farming areas, but the deterring factor is capital. There is too much money tied up, and too much money demanded for the average man to be able to provide it, and I believe that something should be placed in the law whereby a man who rents a farm adjacent to a farm he owns, may acquire an equity in any improvements he may make. That is no new idea. It is practised in Great Britain, and even more thoroughly in Germany, where renting is more the order of the day than owning a farm. The renter in Germany acquires by law a very exact equity in the improvement of the land which he makes while he is operating it. For example, any draining, any financing for any improvement of fertility in the land by cleaning it, and so forth, the law establishes that the tenant acquires an equity in those improvements to the extent to which he has improved the value of the land. I am not sure whether this is a Provincial or a Federal matter, but I think that we might give some attention to the question of the law of rentals.

With regard to the general agricultural situation; this, to my mind, was very illuminating. I hope these figures are correct, Mr. Kennedy. I took these also from the Canada Year Book. The stocks of grain in Canada on July 31st, 1929, were one hundred and nineteen per cent. in wheat in excess of that of July 31st, 1927; oats were ninety-eight per cent. more in stock in 1929 than in 1927—at the end of the harvest; barley was one hundred and twenty-five per cent. more in stock. That, I think, reveals to us the reason for the low prices, not only of grain, but other commodities in which there also has been a very considerable increase of stock on hand. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, the hour is passing on, but we have just one more speaker, and I believe that you will not mind waiting for a few minutes to give us an opportunity after the next speaker of hearing from Mr. J. J. Morrison. I take pleasure now in calling upon Mr. W. A. Amos to speak to us. (Applause.)

MR. AMOS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister and gentlemen, like all the other men who have spoken to-day, I am a farmer, and I suppose dirt farmer at that, from the county of Perth.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you grow?

MR. AMOS: I have one hundred acres of land, and I am in general mixed farming. I have only on one occasion in sixteen years grown wheat, but have invariably grown oats and barley, and occasionally some corn and some roots, but I keep a herd of about seven or eight cows generally, and this brings up the live stock to the finished state, so that they can be put on the market along with two brood sows and their progeny. I think, sir, there is no doubt in the minds of any members of this Committee that an equity for the farmers is fast disappearing at the present time, and it is also generally understood that what is wrong with agriculture at the present time is the tremendous disparity between the prices that he gets for his commodities and the prices of the commodities which he must buy to keep his household and carry on his activities.

It is not my purpose to make comparative figures, although I could easily do so, because I have the facts here, but our time is very limited.

There just came to my observation the other day one figure in this connection which I think is revealing. This comes from the diary of a deceased neighbour of mine, and is dated December 12th, 1898. In that diary my neighbour puts down that he took forty-eight bushels of barley to the malt house in Palmerston, and he received \$23.10. He paid his taxes that same day, amounting to \$24.75 on the one hundred and twenty acres, and the taxes on that property to-day are over ninety-six dollars, or four times what they were at that time, and the actual price he received per bushel for his barley was quite in excess of what he could receive for that same commodity to-day. That, in a word, is the exact picture of what has come over agriculture to-day, and what is causing us much concern, not simply to our western provinces, but also to the fair Province of Ontario.

There is another matter that I would like to draw your attention to here, and that is the difficulty we have in informing our urban people that this is the case. We know that they will talk about it, because they feel it in the recession of buying, and after all they do not seem to get right down to the bottom and realize the exact state we are in, and it is most natural that they do not, because if they came out to the farm, they would find that the farmer is setting a very good table, with good service, and then they would go to the outbuildings and they would look at these splendid rows of cattle, and hogs in the hog pens, and the stables, and see the horses reclining at their leisure, and they think that the farmer is on easy street, and that he has everything he wants to live on, but they do not look at what his indebtednesses are at the present time.

In connection with that, I am persuaded, gentlemen, that if fifty per cent. of the farmers of this Province were called upon to meet all the indebtednesses against them to-day they would be in the bread line, just as the condition is in the city to-day. That is our difficulty at the present time.

There has been a great many subjects covered to-day in connection with remedies, and I do not propose to reiterate them at all, but we are satisfied with the experience that we have had in connection with organized agriculture, that one of the most splendid contributions to the solution of the problems is group marketing. That is, that the farmers will come into an agreement of thought and action through which they will put their commodities as a unit upon the market, a market that is large enough and representative enough to establish a fair price for that commodity, but in connection with that group marketing there must be a better understanding than there is at the present time with regard to the value of every individual in it, contributing to his fellow individuals, and that is the great source of our difficulty at the present time.

It is difficult, in the first instance—and we have found this out, and are frankly expressing it—to secure the interest or feeling which the farmers should have in this matter of group marketing. He seems to have fallen into the position where he is losing heart and losing interest. He would not come out to meetings, and I will say this—not wishing to be too critical—that in many instances he is far too suspicious of his fellow farmers (hear, hear). He looks askance at any of his fellow farmers who come around to give him any help in this matter. That is an unfortunate circumstance, but it is a fact, and Mr. Minister, until some means is taken to rekindle this interest, and get these people into groups, into a way whereby they will meet regularly and make a study of their problems and of their solution of them in the way of group marketing, and collective buying, then I say that we are not going to secure anything like an adequate solution such as we hope to achieve.

And then, this matter of group marketing has a direct bearing upon a matter brought up here to-day, namely, the flooding of markets and the lack of stability. I am persuaded that the farmer has got to be brought to a point where he will see that it is in his own interest in this group marketing, to work with his fellow farmers, and to not imperil the welfare of his fellow farmers by jumping in and then jumping out, because with the fluctuation in prices we have at the present time—why, take in the hog business, for instance, the consensus of opinion up until a very short time ago was that a farmer could not raise hogs for ten cents a pound, and the market for hogs came down ten cents, or lower, and then the farmers went out of production, and thereby made that product unstable. I also think that the same principle applies in everything in connection with the farmers of to-day.

The only way we can overcome that is to so get the farmer to see the advantage of a steady supply, and to so get that group matter together, that it will restore confidence on the part of the farmers in those whom they appoint to direct the production of their farm produce, and in their live stock, because you find too frequently to-day the shortsighted farmer who cannot see beyond his own gate as far as his own industry is concerned. He does not relate himself, as I said before, to his fellow farmers to the mutual advantage of all. You will find the selfish farmers who, because of some extra ability in the line of marketing will take undue advantage of his fellow farmers and imperil his markets. Of course, we must allow for individual ability all right, but the shortsightedness of it, to my mind, is something that can be removed only by education, and we must look for the furtherance of the interest of those farmers, and educate these men who have the ability, but who are not willing to spread it over and make it possible for all to share in it, in a real co-operative spirit, and a real co-operative effort.

That leads me, Mr. Chairman, as you can readily see, to the matter of education. I am satisfied that this is a matter which will have to be spread over a good many years. There is not much chance in changing the methods of outlook of a man who has reached thirty-five years of age on a farm. He is pretty well set; he has become satisfied with regard to his own ability, and he has adopted these old fashioned methods, but if we begin at the childhood, just as soon as the young child of the rural people is able to grasp something of the methods and spirit of co-operation, and instil in them at the very earliest moment a knowledge of co-operation, when they are beginning in our secondary schools, or even in the latter stages of our primary schools, then it is something which can be injected into our educational system. To my mind this is something which can just be gradually injected into the educational system in the way of putting the co-operative problems in our arithmetics in the public schools, and in getting the right matter about co-operative effort for them to study. Why, take our old fashioned bees, for instance, the threshing bee, and the quilting bee, and so on, any real authority which pedagogy surely can, if they see fit, embody in our text books, which will put forward the spirit of co-operation in the early days of the school training, and gradually you will work the youthful minds up to a point where they are in a good receptive mood for adopting these methods into later years. That, to my mind, is a real practical solution of our difficulty, not an immediate solution, I will grant you that, Mr. Minister, but in the ultimate analysis, and if we proceed from a standpoint of education may I humbly suggest that you have already in the machinery of Government established in the Department of Agriculture an organization through your short courses and so on which will enable you to embody some of these principles and to direct the

thought of these classes in the direction of co-operative marketing, because, after all, someone asked here to-day—I do not remember the exact words of the question, but the gist of it as I got it, was, “Was it advisable for a farmer to sell his stuff in his own yard or to sell it on an established market—general market?”

That brings me down to the kernel of the matter I am dealing with now, Mr. Minister. That brings me back to this old school of thought again about the acumen and shrewdness of the old-time dealers in their own way, and I think any fair-minded man to-day will agree that our conditions have changed in every other industry except farming, and that the individual has no longer the ghost of a chance to establish his own market in his own way. In the first place, he is not only making a guess, but he always guesses, and he never knows definitely, and in the last analysis he takes the word of the other fellow when the prices get down to where they meet.

MR. ACRES: Do you know of any man or body of men in any business who have made a success, who do not know what they get for their production before it leaves their place of business. Take the automobiles, for instance, Eaton's, and any general store; what is their success? Knowing what they will get before they deliver the product.

MR. AMOS: Their success is through organization, and the association of organization until they arrive at a unified price, which they all stand by, but the farmer is not doing that to-day, and to think of the farmers spread broadcast over this Province, each individual setting his own prices in his own way, under these conditions, I would say is absolutely ridiculous, and the only way the farmer can meet the situation to-day is by taking a leaf out of the other fellow's book, and getting his commodity under unified control so that he can get it to the general market, which will establish, in the last analysis, the price of his product.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your co-operative marketing you approve of the system of the Government establishing, as it were, in the different lines, clean seed in any community of one type of grain, we will say banner oats, or O.A.C. barley, or whatever it might be, and that that community might have to offer a certain grade of oats, we will say? You approve that something must be done to get a price that is satisfactory? That would be your thought, would it? I take it that the same pertains to stock, that the Government has so encouraged the sire production, and it distributed among the different communities, either by the Federal or the Provincial Governments, a certain type of sires, in certain communities, so that that community may be able to ship one grade of lamb, we will say, or one grade of bullocks, which on a co-operative basis demand the best market? Is that your thought?

MR. AMOS: Yes, that is all in a piece with the same thought, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then your thought would be—you would give this Committee to understand that you would save her the encouragement of the Department of Agriculture arriving at a basis of co-operative marketing? That is your fundamental principle?

MR. AMOS: That would be one factor in it, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you any suggestion to make that would improve upon the method of getting a basis of co-operative marketing, because we must admit that we have a market according to quality, therefore, to establish a carload of any quality and to ship in quantity, we must have a demand and a price that will be of assistance, and that is the best that can be obtained, and all assistance, you think, possible should be given by the Department along those lines.

MR. AMOS: The Department, I take it, could help us most materially in trying to establish one definite grade, the highest grade possible of each product, and in doing that—take in the matter of potatoes, up in our country they are just potatoes, that is all. Nobody tries to have any uniformity in the production, so that they could be collected into one shipping organization, and shipped out as a uniform product. We would have to be fully agreed, and the Government could very well do it so as not to get a surplus, or try to save themselves from getting a surplus from any one of these commodities according to the requirements of the outside markets, but the co-operative marketing would be safeguarded in every respect.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the principle upon which you would bring about successful co-operative selling?

MR. AMOS: Yes, I would say so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, are there any further questions to ask of Mr. Amos? If not, I know we will be very glad now to hear from Mr. J. J. Morrison. (Applause.)

MR. MORRISON: Mr. Chairman, Honourable Minister, and gentlemen, I am glad you said "as briefly as possible," because I know you are anxious to get away to your dinner, and as the ground has been very well covered, I will not take up any of your time in going over the same ground, but I do want to say that it is a great pleasure to me to find a meeting of this kind, and to attend at the invitation of your Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) and to appear before this Committee with a few of the dirt farmers. This is the first time, in the history I think of our operations at least that this has occurred, and it certainly is a source of pleasure to me, and I do not think anybody here suffered any injury, but are all agreed in the good that can be accomplished through meetings of this kind, where we get together to thresh out these various questions.

I think in making up briefly what we have arrived at, it can be covered in a very few words. There are only two ways to aid any industry, and that holds good in all cases when you are in trouble; you have either to increase your revenue or lessen your expenditure. There is no other way known to man, and that is a condition which we are facing at the present time. I would say, very briefly, that we could increase our revenue by a better farming; we could increase it by producing quality and quantity, and by selling co-operatively. We have got to have quality and quantity to sell co-operatively. Otherwise it falls down.

Mr. Amos covered that very fully, as did the other speakers, and I do not need to prolong the discussion on that.

In lessening the expenditure, it is a more difficult matter because you are confronted with the opposite angle, and you are getting into other lines of

business, but a farmer must curtail his expenditure of necessity if he does not increase his revenue. He cannot buy, and therefore he must do with less. Some persons are to-day wanting to know how taxation can be lessened. I happened to be an assessor for many years, and an assessor is an independent officer, and he makes a declaration when he gets his rolls that he will assess without fear or favour on cash values, and when he returns his rolls he makes an affidavit that he has done so. How many assessors do you think obey that law? I know in my own homestead farm, where my boy is now, it is assessed for \$4,800, and if he could sell it at all he would not get more than \$2,500 at the present time. Why should he be paying taxes on something that he does not own? My father frequently refused as high as \$6,000 for that farm, but the value has gone out of it, but the assessment stays up. How will you lessen that assessment? If there is anything that worries a township councillor it is to keep down the rate, as people always want the township assessors to keep down the assessment. If you are keeping down to the real value, a township councillor would have something very serious to face, because he would have to lessen taxes at the end of it, and that will spread, and perhaps would work an injury throughout the township, but it must be done, if an assessor is doing his duty. If I was assessing to-day I would assess at a cash value, so perhaps it is a good thing for some of the councils that I am not assessing at the present time.

MR. MEDD: If the assessments were decreased, the rates would have to go up.

MR. MORRISON: Yes. In decreasing our expenditures when purchasing we can use as much as possible of our own product. Under the present conditions we are facing, the farmer is producing the raw products only, and there is nothing that he produces but what are raw products, and somebody else is processing it, and then the farmer has to buy it back, practically buying back his own products which have been reprocessed, and he cannot afford to do it, because of the increase in the prices.

MR. NEWMAN: At one time to-day we were speaking of wheat at sixty cents a bushel, and it came back in a processed state at \$20 a bushel; in other words, they say that the price of wheat does not influence the cost of living nearly as much as the processing of part of it. Do you agree with that?

MR. MORRISON: That is very difficult for a person who never did any of the processing to answer. We have only to get things as we hear them, but I think the close scrutiny should be given of these very things to find out exactly where we stand, because we all know that agriculture must be maintained, and must go on, and I do not think there is a man here who would want to see his son or brother live on a lower plane than he is on at the present time. We do not want peasantry in this country at all, and the farmers' conditions must be protected, and we must provide an improvement in his economic condition, and endeavour to do away if we can with this extravagant system of centralization which is largely causing this trouble. We are bringing products from all points of Canada to the big centres to be processed, and shipping them back again over an expensive railway system to the consumers. It is entirely too costly. It is something we have not gone into as thoroughly as we might.

I do not want to prolong the discussion any longer. It is away past our time to adjourn. We are exceedingly well pleased with the reception we got,

and I hope that it will be continued. I hope that the Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) has got some ideas that will help him, because I think he is honestly trying to work out the solution of a difficult situation, and we want to help him if we can. We feel naturally—at least, I do—and I can only speak for myself—that agriculture should be placed on a higher plane, and I do not care what government is in power, agriculture should have the utmost confidence in the officers of that government, and we want to meet him on that plane. (Applause.)

MR. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel that we have had to-day a real fine session, and I think this Committee should express its approval and appreciation of the men who have come here and given us their views to-day. I would so move that that be done.

MR. CRAIG: I will second that, and I am sure that we all appreciate the valuable information we have received this morning, and as a farmer myself, I have listened to it with a great deal of interest, and I want to say that there is not a member sitting in the House to-day but who is anxious to do what he can for the farmer, and he wants to know the troubles, and how they can be cured, and I think we have got some information to-day that will be of value to them. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: You have the motion; what is your pleasure?
(Carried unanimously). (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is nothing further to take up, we will consider this meeting adjourned.

Whereupon the further proceedings of this hearing were adjourned until Wednesday, March 11th, 1931, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

Wednesday, March 11th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now come to order. The first item this morning will be the call of the roll of the members.

Roll call of the members by the Secretary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, our discussion to-day is principally apples—the production and the packing and anything that pertains to the betterment of the apple market or any other fruit. I think I will first call on one of our own colleagues and members, Mr. Bragg, of Durham, who has kindly presented this Committee with a carton of magnificent apples, and I think he is prepared to discuss the apples to some degree, and it is a pleasure for us to have him with us and we will be delighted now to have him as the first speaker.

MR. BRAGG: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, gentlemen of the Board.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How long have you been in apples?

MR. BRAGG: Thirty years.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And you market and ship apples both in this country and the old country?

MR. BRAGG: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is what you make your living with?

MR. BRAGG: No, not entirely, it is one of our cash crops, I may say. I may say, Mr. Chairman, members of the Agriculture Committee, that I have been interested in the growing and exporting of apples and buying same for the old country markets, chiefly to Great Britain. I have exported some to South Africa, and also some to the Continent, Denmark and Spain and Holland.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What years?

MR. BRAGG: Some to Germany before the war. I have been exporting some since the war. A year ago the past season we exported quite a quantity to Great Britain but the returns was somewhat disastrous. This past season I did not export any, but the market in the Old Country has been considerably better.

As you know, the discussion so far in the Agricultural Committee has been with regard to bettering conditions on the farm, if possible. I think the first question was the grape growers, and then had the seed-cleaning, better seed, sowing, etcetera, and now to-day we are dealing with apples as far as the apple-growing and marketing and distribution is concerned. This is a problem I might say that I have been intensely interested in for quite awhile. We have on our farm twenty-five acres of orchard; about one-third of that is Spies, the balance of mixed varieties. There are some Ben Davis, but we are getting less of them every year. It is a little difficult to say where we should start in in this little discussion. You might be inclined to ask me some questions before I get through, and if I can answer them, I will.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Did you send any Duchess over to England?

MR. BRAGG: No, we sell them locally. This year we disposed of our apples in the orchard to the Canadian Fruit and Produce Company of Toronto. They sent their trucks down and they were packed and they brought them to Toronto, and the prices we received for them is quite satisfactory. They made a nice deposit before they lifted any of them and they paid for each truck load of apples before they took them away. It is said that your apples are never sold until you get your money, and this year we were fortunate enough—of course, this is not the first year we have sold them that way, but I think this past season was one of the most satisfactory we ever had in that respect.

With regard to the production of apples, quite a number have said to me as we passed around from one place to another, "What do you think about the matter of spraying? Do you think it is really essential in the production of good apples?" My answer to that question is, "If that is the only thing you do to an apple orchard it is not worth while to do spraying." There is the cultivation, the pruning, the fertilizing and also the spraying. Probably the first essential is to select good varieties, and we have before us now, I

believe, one of the very best dessert varieties that we grow in Canada at the present time, and that is the McIntosh Red. There are some other fairly good varieties for dessert, particularly the Fameuse, but when it comes to the later season we think the Northern Spy is very hard to beat for all purposes. A number of years ago the Fruit Growers' Association, for the purposes of judging, divided the apple exhibit into four classes—that for the home market, the foreign market, cooking and dessert. Any variety of apples that meet those four conditions almost perfectly is considered a top notcher, and if you take the King apple or Northern Spy, those other two winter varieties, I think they will stand almost in that class for both home and foreign markets, cooking or dessert. Then the McIntosh, I think, comes probably next in that line for all those four points I referred to, and in order to produce and keep to this time, almost the middle of March, apples in this condition it is necessary to pick them before they are completely matured, get them off the trees just a little early. You will notice on one or two of those apples particularly they are somewhat green. If they had been allowed to remain on the trees until red all around they would not have stood up even under cold storage such as these have done. That just brings to my mind that a few years ago I was in Brighton and they brought a basket of Bartlett pears in the month of February from cold storage, but they were simply delicious to eat as a Bartlett pear in February, and if they were picked in the same state as those McIntosh were, you would find them just as delicious.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If we grew five or six times as many pears, do you think we would have a market?

MR. BRAGG: Yes, I am absolutely certain we would if we produced Bartlett pears, and for good varieties we would have a market in our country.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: At least two or three times as great as we have now?

MR. BRAGG: Yes, sir.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Perhaps taking the place of oranges and bananas that come in later on?

MR. BRAGG: Yes. I may say in connection now with the growing and distribution and marketing of particular apples. In 1922—the Honourable Mr. Black will probably remember the occasion, when I introduced a resolution in the House with regard to the matter of seeing if we could not eliminate the wide spread which existed between producer and consumer, and the Honourable Mr. Drury appointed a Committee, and I had the honour of being on that Committee. Two of that Committee are now in the House, the Hon. Mr. Cook and myself. I was appointed the Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. Cook was the Secretary. There was on this Committee three of Mr. Drury's followers, two from the Conservative and two from the Liberal groups, which went into this matter. We sent a deputation—I did not accompany them—we sent a deputation to New York State to ascertain how they handled their apples and how they kept them in condition which would meet the market requirements when they required them, and they decided from what information they could secure over there that a system of cold storage was the only salvation for the apple business, and they have a chain of cold storage plants along the railway

lines for the taking care of apples so that they may be distributed and handed out to the consumers and placed on the market when they are required. As a result of that investigation which we made we established a cold storage plant in the town of Brighton.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Were those cold storage plants owned by the growers one hundred per cent.?

MR. BRAGG: I think they were partly owned by the Government and partly Government assisted.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Are you definite on that?

MR. BRAGG: I am not definite on that, but that is the information that was brought to me from the Committee which went over. In connection with that bought cold storage which was ordinary apple storage plant, the Government took it over, equipped it with cold storage apparatus. It has a capacity of about 8,000 or 10,000 barrels and ever since that time, 1922, to the present, there has been sufficient revenue from that cold storage plant to the Government to pay them six per cent. on the investment which they put into that plant. That is, every season it has been filled to its capacity and sometimes during the summer season it has been used for cheese and butter storage.

HON. MR. NIXON: Has the space been adequate to meet the demand?

MR. BRAGG: No, it has not been adequate to meet the demand. Now, in connection with that the apple growers in the Brighton community, they were well pleased with what the Government undertook at that time with regard to the cold storage plant. My suggestion is, Mr. Minister, that the Government continue that work, that at different points along the line where apple growing is a specialty, perhaps it is not the sole product of the farm, but where apple-growing is a specialty. I know a town in Prince Edward County they make a specialty of apple-growing, various parts of the Province, that they enter into arrangements to assist apple growers in those sections. Now, we have in Northumberland-Durham County what is known as the Northumberland-Durham Apple Growers' Association. If a plant similar to that was erected either in Port Hope or Bowmanville, like we have in Brighton. I may say that Brighton and Colborne are very strong on apple-growing, but if another one was erected at Bowmanville or Port Hope and then also in the western counties and out on the Georgian Bay section, and they would erect a few of that kind it would wonderfully assist in overcoming the glut which naturally takes place in the fall of the year, and when it comes on in mid-winter, from then on to the end of the winter and in the early spring season, apples would be fit. Perhaps you heard in the House yesterday where we were using British Columbia apples in various places throughout the town, we were using British Columbia and American apples because we had not them of our own home-growing. If we had more of these cold storage plants—not necessarily large or particularly expensive—to take care of apples this last year so that they might be handed out to the consumer when they want them, it would have been a splendid thing. Those apples sell in the market in Toronto at \$2.50 a hamper. The farmers would get about \$5.00 a barrel at the orchard for apples of this quality.

Now, with regard to assistance to the farmers I want to say the Government has given some assistance to us right in Durham County. I have been interested in a fruit house which is midway between Bowmanville and Newcastle on the C.P.R. line, and we have had some difficulty in years past to keep apples long enough in these storages of the variety of Greenings and Starkey and some other varieties. They would develop skin scald, and no doubt most of you who are familiar with apple-growing knows just what that means. As soon as you see a hamper of apples opened that shows scalds in the skin then you say that apple is beginning to decay, and we do not want anything to do with those apples. Well, the Government instituted a system of fans, in that building down there, fan equipment which forces the fresh air through the storage building. It is not a cold storage plant, I may say, a plant of the ordinary sort, so that the air is changed from day to day and from time to time, so that there is fresh air circulation through that storage plant, and that has overcome that scalding. That is a splendid equipment and of much assistance in the keeping of apples until they are ready for use.

MR. NEWMAN: You would not find that in a cold storage plant?

MR. BRAGG: No, those apples that are put in cold storage are usually picked a little premature, just before they are really ripe.

MR. NEWMAN: But in the ordinary storage with that ventilation you overcome the scalds?

MR. BRAGG: Yes, overcome that scald of the skin. In addition to that the Government put in a grading machine down there which has given us splendid satisfaction.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Is there a polisher with it?

MR. BRAGG: Oh, no. This grading machine I believe would be about twenty feet in length, and when it is being run to full capacity you have a man or two putting apples in at one end and they work all through and some men and girls might be used for that work to pick out the culls and drop them down into a little elevator or carrier that carries them off and runs them into a basket or barrel as the case may be, and number one put on one side and domestic on another. Those who are interested in apple-growing will probably remember that the Dominion Government changed our apple-grading regulations somewhat a year or two ago eliminating two grades. We had formerly had No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and domestic grades. A domestic grade of apples must be of normal size, fair colour but may have some fungus spots on but not too badly covered with fungus spots.

MR. CHALLIES: You approve of the grading machines for apples?

MR. BRAGG: I do. I will explain that in a moment. They have eliminated No. 2 and No. 3 grades. We have now No. 1 of two different sizes and we have domestic grades of two different sizes. There is from two to two and a half inches for the ordinary commercial apples, and then from two and a half inches up. It is not a nice attractive package of apples if you have large and small in one package. If you have larger apples you want them in one barrel or hamper

or if you have small ones, and if you have two and a half inches down, one and three-quarter inches to two and a half inches, it is not a bad looking package of apples, and then if you want larger ones from two and a half inches up to three and a half inches they look all right in that barrel, and are all right, and it is impossible to pack apples in boxes which are not of uniform sizes. You can pack them in the hampers or barrels which are not of uniform size. So that for that reason the grading machine has been of wonderful assistance. I know down there with us they run that night and day to get their apples out as they wanted to get them out, and I was anxious to have had a hamper that had been over that grader, but they were through, they had completed their grading and shipped all the apples, and I was unable to get it and I got a hamper of Canadian apples down here at the fruit market from the people who bought our apples last season. It was very kind of them to let me have this hamper, and you see them there before you, and that is just a fair sample of McIntosh Reds variety. One or two of the gentlemen who have been sampling them think they are all right, and I propose to distribute them around amongst the people before we leave. They are really the king of fruits.

MR. CHALLIES: Would you recommend a hamper or box or barrel?

MR. BRAGG: They use hamper or box for the McIntosh. I do not recommend a hamper or box.

MR. CHALLIES: Have you any preference between box and hamper?

MR. BRAGG: Well, it is less labour. There is less expense attached to them, and I think the ordinary housewife or ordinary consumer just likes to lift the top and have a look like that and practically see what is in the package, because it is a breach of The Fruit Market Act to have a surface which is not maintained throughout the package, and I think every apple grower and distributor recognizes that by this time that the face must be a fair sample of the contents of the package.

Now, if anyone wants to ask any questions I will answer them.

I may just say, Mr. Chairman, that a number of years ago I made this remark—that I thought there was nothing on the farms in the apple-growing sections that would give the same return for labour and money spent as growing apples of the proper varieties.

THE CHAIRMAN: I suppose it is a business in itself to know how to prune an orchard?

MR. BRAGG: Well, experience is a great teacher and you would soon learn that. Leave a nice well-balanced tree, which is without cross limbs here and there, and see that the sucker growth is all removed every year.

HON. MR. NIXON: In shipping apples to the Old Country have you found that the charges that commence as soon as the boat load reaches the port are extremely extortionate?

MR. BRAGG: Yes, they are rather large.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you shipped apples the last year or two?

MR. BRAGG: Yes, I did in the season of 1929, shipped some eight or ten cars.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Did you ship them to Andy Fulton?

MR. BRAGG: No.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I may say we cut prices down sixty per cent. in the handling over there. Mr. Somerset went over with his own apples in 1929 and he found that the brokers—not the wholesale men but the brokers who onddled them were willing to cut down from fifty to sixty per cent. of the charges that they charged, and anyone who ships apples to Mr. Fulton now gets from fifty to sixty per cent. less.

I might mention another thing while you are just on that, where the export market has been ever so much better now—we shipped apples over there and we did not know what apple the different localities wanted. Now, last year some Blenheim Orange was shipped to Glasgow, which has no use for Blenheim Orange apple at all. Those were shipped through Mr. Fulton. He sent them down to the south of England, which is a very highly specialized Blenheim Orange country, and which believes the Blenheim Orange is the finest apple that grows, and those apples went for \$7.00 a barrel. So that a man who does not know what apple over there is needed, has no chance at all.

MR. BRAGG: I might say with regard to the Greenings, which is a very fine variety of apple, if we have our cold storage plant and if we have our ordinary storage plant with the air circulating that I speak of, soon after the New Year is the proper season to put the Greenings on the market. They do not want them before that time, that is to get the best results, and the best returns for Greenings we have found very shortly after the New Year.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you think the Government should build a cold storage plant or the growers should build it assisted by the Government?

MR. BRAGG: I think if the fruit growers themselves with the assistance of the Government undertook those plants it would be much better.

HON. MR. NIXON: What was the policy in Norfolk?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is the policy, the growers assisted by the two governments.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have now a gentleman, Mr. Dempsey, a fruit grower and apple buyer in Prince Edward County, whom we have great pleasure in calling upon.

MR. HARRY DEMPSEY: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister and gentlemen: This is rather new to me to undertake to tell what I think should be done, and perhaps some here know more than I do, but by the exchange of opinions, naturally we arrive at some conclusions and generally accomplish something.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You are an apple grower?

MR. DEMPSEY: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many years have you grown apples?

MR. DEMPSEY: All my life, but I have been actively in the business thirty-three years buying, shipping and growing.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And you buy and ship both to Ontario, Quebec and the Old Country?

MR. DEMPSEY: Not recently; the last ten or twelve years I have principally sold the local markets, principally in the Province of Quebec. I sell principally to the dealers in town in car lots, principally dealers that go both into wholesale and retail business. I want to say that I appreciate as well as a great many other growers do the assistance that the Province has given through their different men—Professor Caesar, Mr. Hodgetts and the Spray Supervisor. To-day there are a certain percentage of growers who have taken advantage of this assistance in many centres of apple-growing, and my opinion is that in order to compete with the apple business in British Columbia, and other parts of the States that go into the orchard in a business way and make a success of it and put out a quality of fruit that makes a market for itself, we have got to come to that.

Now, in the spraying, following their instructions, as a result of the experimental work that has been done under the Government, it has proven a success. We get a high quality of apple in the orchard that follow those instructions, but there are some things which I think the Government could go further in and assist the growers more, namely, soil analysis, provided they can tell us what is available in the soil. Although it may be there it may not be available. On the other hand we have a great difficulty to contend with with the railroad worm. While it is not into my orchard, in fact, both orchards, the home orchard and another property I bought two years ago, there are properties adjoining my both orchards who do not spray at all. The result is we get a certain amount of railway worm in our orchards bordering those orchards. We can check it and control it to a certain extent, but we cannot keep our orchards on those borders clear from the railway worms as long as those orchards are allowed to go on in their condition, not being taken care of or sprayed or anything done to them. If it is possible for the Government to take any action to eliminate that trouble it would go a long way in assisting the growers.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You are not suggesting we have compulsory spraying like they have in British Columbia?

MR. DEMPSEY: I think something should be done as far as you are able to do it, because I am not alone in having that difficulty.

Now, Mr. Bragg answers a question here regarding the package for McIntosh. I agree with Mr. Bragg—a hamper and also the barrel. I prefer the barrel for certain districts. In the Province of Quebec when you go into the small towns the barrel is preferred. The apples there are bought to a great extent by the barrel and they prefer the barrel as a protection to these apples when put in their cellar. Now, until we adopt the system or get up to the point where we are pruning as thoroughly as they do in British Columbia—up until that time I

do not consider we are growing apples here successfully for boxing, because, as Mr. Bragg has pointed out, you have got to have a uniform size to box or pack in any square or oblong package.

MR. CHALLIES: You say that you are in favour of the hamper over the box?

MR. DEMPSEY: Yes.

MR. CHALLIES: For the McIntosh?

MR. DEMPSEY: Yes.

MR. CHALLIES: I am interested in McIntosh because the McIntosh comes from Dundas County, but would hamper replace a box in a fruit store?

MR. DEMPSEY: Well, I think so. Some people prefer the box and some the hamper. I can give you my reasons why I do not prefer the box for the McIntosh at the present time. In British Columbia and the Western States their apples have a much tougher skin, not as juicy, not as susceptible to bruising as these McIntosh are, and there is the difficulty in the grading machine.

MR. CHALLIES: You do not advocate grader, then, for the McIntosh?

MR. DEMPSEY: Not for the McIntosh or Spy. Now, you take an apple orchard down near Kingston, they use gloves to handle them; the McIntosh never should be dropped into baskets or dropped into any package.

MR. CHALLIES: I think that is the practice in the St. Lawrence Fruit Growers' Association with the McIntosh.

MR. DEMPSEY: I think so. Speaking on the matter of storage I think the Government has taken a step in the right direction in the matter of storage, and I think it is important for these apples to go immediately into cold storage the day they are picked. You pack the McIntosh into the package and it has to be emptied out again. If you allow those apples to stand two or three days they sweat, ripening up. You may put them into cold storage and you often hear the point raised, "Why won't apples stand up when they come out of cold storage?" You take any life out of the apple and you cannot put it back. You can cool it down in storage, but when you expose it to the air again it goes back to its former condition. You let your McIntosh stand a few days before they are packed, which is often the case. They go through that process of sweating and ripening, and your stem hardens and you are all aware that the McIntosh has a sharp pointed stem, with the result that you have a great many apples stem-punched, and I have seen McIntoshes showing more signs of waste and rot from stem points than any apples falling on the ground.

MR. CHALLIES: Just before you leave that, may I make this observation: That in San Francisco at the Exposition we had McIntosh apples in June, which were exceedingly fine apples. The apples were selected on the ground, but they were not brought out from cold storage to the Exhibition and put on the floor. I make this statement, if McIntoshes can be kept until late in the

spring they can be properly handled, and in the Exhibition we had our own cooling plant, and these were brought gradually from cold storage and put on the floor, and last year when I left there in July they were just as good.

MR. DEMPSEY: I agree with that. I have eaten McIntoshes with good flavour out of the cellar the first day of April, but those apples were kept as cool as possible from the time they were picked, and an apple that can be kept cool from the day of picking and put into a cellar that there is no furnace in, with dirt floor, you have a splendid apple.

MR. CHALLIES: Uniformity of temperature is one secret.

MR. DEMPSEY: Sure. But in connection with these storages that the Government are putting up I think there should be some packing house in each locality, distance of twenty or twenty-five miles in my opinion is too far to haul these apples to. I think they should be picked and sent to the packing house, but we have got to come to a packing house system and get a uniform pack and compete with the West. We have got to come to that system in order to compete with the West who have adopted that system years ago. Times have changed in the last thirty years. Twenty to thirty years ago very few apples were grown in the West. In fact, the Government returns do not show any apples being stored in British Columbia. In those days the Province of Ontario, the State of New York and Eastern States were the heavy producing sections. To-day it is more coastal production. In the West along the Pacific they almost exclusively box apples. We have seen as a result of markets this year and also reports of Mr. Fulton that there has been a better demand for barrelled apples than boxes. There is a certain demand for boxed apples and certain demand for barrelled apples, and naturally we are barrel apple district here. We can pack boxed apples but I think we have got to start at the bottom and have to have more systematic thorough training and pay more attention to pruning the same as they do in the West to get a uniform apple. We have the natural products but unfortunately we lack that tough skin which is a protection to the apple from bruising. If you notice those McIntoshes you will see several little bruises on them. The McIntosh is one of the most tender apples we have to handle and a profitable apple. While we have grown a few Delicious here in the East and a great many are planted, I do not consider them as profitable as McIntosh. The Ontario Government under The Fruit Market Act hold us up to two and a quarter inch for size. That is British Columbia size. With their system of irrigation they beat us in size.

Here is another thing with the Government—this is only an instance, but in making orchard surveys last August, Professor Caesar went through the orchard and in my orchard in the Delicious and in the Spies they found the red mite. We were spraying, the spray that we used ordinarily for other diseases, fungus, insects, but that spray did not control the red mite. Now, had we not been put wise we would be still wondering what was wrong with our Delicious, that they were not producing. Now, that is only one way in which the Government through their men are helping us. If they find out what is wrong and tell us what to do then we can do it. Another point, Mr. R. J. Graham, of course he has his own cold storage, but last fall I think between the 25th and 28th or thereabouts we had a three days' blow that put a great many McIntosh and other apples to the ground. Mr. Graham had his men pick up all that were any good of those apples immediately. They put them in crates, they trucked their

apples into cold storage; in fact, the last truck left their orchard every night at six o'clock, but every apple that was picked was put into cold storage. Two months after those apples that fell off were as crisp as those apples to-day. Why? Because they were not allowed to even sweat or start in their ripening process. I thank you.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We do not produce nearly enough dessert apples in the Province of Ontario for ourselves—do you agree with that statement?

MR. DEMPSEY: I do not think we do, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do we produce half enough?

MR. DEMPSEY: Well, possibly half enough, but there is an unlimited market here for them.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: For dessert apples if we grow them?

MR. DEMPSEY: Yes. One thing we have to contend with is the booster of the oranges, you know.

MR. DAVIS: Are you favourable to keeping them and selling them in a large box like that, or would you favour a larger package to put on the market?

MR. DEMPSEY: I think we have got to answer the demand, a case of supply and demand, whatever the market requires.

MR. DAVIS: Does not the market require a smaller pack?

MR. DEMPSEY: Some cases, some people want a basket and some want a hamper, a box. A great many of the city people want box or hamper because the majority of them have furnaces in their cellars and impossible to keep the apples any length of time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the Georgian Bay people sell a lot of apples in six-quart baskets. Do you think the producer could improve the situation by taking a little more pains in his pack, smaller packs in a more attractive package? Do not you think the British Columbia packers get a little ahead of us owing to their attractiveness.

MR. DEMPSEY: Yes, they have us beaten in appearance. There is only one way we can handle a smaller package. Our harvest season is limited to thirty days. We have to have a central packing house and storage to put up those smaller packages. The smaller the package the slower it is. I could not do it with our crop last year. With a crop running sixteen hundred to seventeen hundred barrels we could not begin to pick those apples and pack them in thirty days in smaller packages.

THE CHAIRMAN: You need storage and possibly need trucking them to the centre and distributing them in the main centres to a chain of stores?

MR. DEMPSEY: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: And those chain of stores put them in the window and the public as they walk along they can go in and buy, and they may arrange to re-pack there at the store, but they do not do that; they just sell them as you sell to them in the small bag.

MR. DEMPSEY: In the small basket.

MR. CHALLIES: Do not you think there are disadvantages in having our apples packed that way, with the number and grade not marked on the packages?

MR. DEMPSEY: I think all of our good apples should be graded and marked what they are.

MR. CHALLIES: We will never be able to compete until we do.

MR. DEMPSEY: No.

MR. BRAGG: The marketing and grading of Canadian apples, even on packages like this, if it has a pad like this (showing one which he had in his hand) on the cover it is called a closed package and it must be marked what grade, one or two. If you put that on alone it is not called a closed package.

MR. CHALLIES: Even then that is only evading the issue. Person wants to know number in buying.

MR. BRAGG: If you offer your apples for sale without grade marked on them you are liable to a fine.

MR. DEMPSEY: I would just like to add one suggestion to what I have said regarding our cold storage, which the Government assists in. Take, for instance, the county of Prince Edward where I live, about twenty-five miles from Picton. Then you can go on from Picton to South Bay, quite a distance away, and I think it would be advisable for them to adopt a system of local packing house at these points. Then take the fruit into the cold storage for two or three weeks, and not subject them to any unnecessary bruising and then, on the other hand, your culls are nearer to the growers in case there is no ready sale for them, they can use them up any way they wish.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, we have the pleasure of calling on a representative from Middlesex, Mr. John Currie.

MR. JOHN CURRIE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am not like the rest of the gentlemen who have spoken—I am not a buyer or anything like that. I have been a grower and I am the manager of a small packing plant for a number of years. Well, manager for the past year or so. There are only about thirteen growers; we have a central packing house and we have a grading machine. We demand our members to take the spraying service, and we find that it has been a great help to us. When we first started I think our pack of No. 1 was around fifteen per cent. but last year I believe our pack was between fifty-five and sixty per cent. Now, since I have been studying the marketing conditions of apples, there is one thing that has struck me more than anything else, and that is the lack of knowledge that the consumer has of the fruit he buys. There are a

few—they know the McIntosh Red. They ask that and they ask for the Spy. They would not know either of them, unless you showed them the difference, and I think that that is one thing that the Department should do in the Province of Ontario, make everybody grade their fruit and name it. Now, I would like to suggest that culls be thrown off the market. I think if a man grows fruit he should have the privilege of turning it into cash, but when he puts that fruit on the market and want to sell his culls he will sell them as such. (Hear, hear.) Now, the growers, like my first friend that has spoken, sold his apples during the run, I presume, in the orchard. That is a nice way of selling your fruit, but unfortunately for me I cannot do that. I live up in a district where I have got to load my fruit in a car, and I cannot at the present time put that fruit in a package and put it in the car. I have got to grade it and sell that as such. Now, we have been running a central packing house for about ten years. We have never shipped a carload of fruit without having it approved of by the inspector. We have never received a yellow sheet as they call it. I do not know what it looks like, and I do not want to know.

As for the package, we one year packed our entire pack in hampers. One year at least we packed in hampers and barrels. Our hampers that year brought more money to the grower than the buyer. Last spring we put in an order for a carload of hampers; we have not got them yet. We did not ship a hamper of apples last year, only a few odd ones that we packed what is left over.

MR. NEWMAN: Why was that condition?

MR. CURRIE: It was the demand. We decided to take advantage last year of this plan of the Government of sending our apples to Mr. Fulton. I don't know whether we will ever get our money for them yet. We have not got it yet. They must consider it is good fruit.

MR. NEWMAN: They are not sold, then?

MR. CURRIE: I don't know.

THE CHAIRMAN: What variety did you send over?

MR. CURRIE: I got a cheque for some Snows yesterday before I left home. We have some Russetts and Greenings to get. In fact, I sold a carload of Pewaukees, I could not sell them anywhere else and I thought the Government was a good place to sell that car and I let them go. They turned out all right.

THE CHAIRMAN: You made a profit on them?

MR. CURRIE: We sold them and got the cash; that is the main thing, could not sell them anywhere else.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What did you get for them?

MR. CURRIE: Well, I did not figure it out exactly. I think the price would be quite satisfactory anyway. I think as much as we ever got, I think more.

Now, as to the package, I don't think it makes any difference how the apples are put up, whether put up in hampers or barrels. I have made enquiries as to how the consumers buy apples and I find they do not buy either barrel or

hamper. The hampers that are sold to the consumers are generally sold in small package or in a bag, and they do not buy the barrels or the hampers. I have further made enquiries for apples going into cold storage and you want to put them in barrels. Hampers will get dusty, if they are put in hampers.

There is one thing, sir, I think regulations should be made. We as fruit growers do not care whether put in barrels or closed packages or packages. I think it does not make any difference what the apples are in so long as they are graded. We would be put at a disadvantage now selling culls. I notice some of the regulations say that a closed package should be recorded what apples are contained in those individual packages. I do not think it makes any difference. It should be labelled what is in that package whether No. 1 or culls, and I think that is one thing that the Department should do is to take charge of that cull question, and make all dealers, whether they are retailers or not, sell the fruit just as it should be. It should be marked that way. I am going to tell you a story that is true up in our own town. It is only a small town. It was along in June when apples were scarce. I was in one of our fruit stores up there and the dealer answered the telephone, and evidently he had an enquiry for apples judging from the answer he made over the telephone, and I found out it was correct afterwards, the man asked what variety of apples he had. He said he had McIntosh Reds and he had nothing in his store but Ben Davis. Now, I do not think that is right. I think the retailer has a right to let the consumer know what he is selling as well as we have to pack. My strong point is this, I believe about ten per cent. of our fruit is exported, which means that the other ninety per cent. is consumed on the local market, and just as soon as it goes into a retail store it loses its identity entirely. We do not know what it is. We cannot find it. In fact, I have had enquiries myself, right here in the city of Toronto, wanting to know where they can get some good apples.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you think we grow enough dessert apples in Ontario for our home needs?

MR. CURRIE: Well, I don't know. It seems that we are, just depends the year, of course. Two years ago we sold a lot of apples in the United States.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I mean dessert apples; I do not mean cooking apples. Do we grow enough dessert apples in Ontario for our own use?

MR. CURRIE: Well, I have not had experience enough in that business to know the demands. I know when we first started our packing house we did not ship fall Pippins at all, but at the present time fall Pippins would make as much money as anything else, and I find there is a great demand for fall Pippins. That is one thing I think the Department should do. We cannot as a small Association educate the public to the different varieties of apples, and when they should go on the market, and I think the Department could well take that matter up. There would be the proper way of dealing with that, but I think that is one matter that the Department should deal with.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your district in the country do you find truckers or possibly more or less of a wholesaler or developing into a retailer, coming into your country and picking up from the orchard quantities of apples through your district and taking them to town and distributing them and affecting your markets?

MR. CURRIE: It looks to me as if the truckers were a part of the trade at the present time, but to get over any injury that he would cause the trade by trucking apples, no matter where he buys them, if the Department would require that he would keep his variety that would take care of it. We want the trucker in our district. Now, just at the present time—this may be kind of a hard one on myself, but you allow a man to sell and grade package at the present time. Well, I have just as much right to take advantage of that as anybody else, and if I get cull apples I sell them and I did sell them this year. We got cash for them, and I was not doing anything wrong by doing it either. I sold a trucker Ben Davis. I was not packing them; he loaded them into tea chests and bee hives and everything else and he took them to market and when he came back I said, "How did you get along?" and he said, "Fine. I called them Canada Reds." (Laughter.) He said, "I put them out to pedlars, but the boys told me they cannot go down the same street any more." (Laughter.) Of course our culls are good. I told you we grade our apples and we have never had any sale turned down. We have good culls, of course, but I would not think it would be out of place and I would be glad to put culls on any packages I have to sell that way.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In your story you said that the boys could not do down the same streets again, but if another chap went down that street, do you think they would buy the apples?

MR. CURRIE: I think if the public knew what they were buying and the variety and grade it would take care of that.

MR. CHALLIES: Would you go a step further, have those packages marked "Ontario apples"?

MR. CURRIE: Yes, I believe in that.

MR. CHALLIES: No comparison between British Columbia McIntosh and Ontario McIntosh?

MR. CURRIE: No, or Snows.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You would not mark those "culls?"

MR. CURRIE: I would mark them "Ontario culls." They would sooner have some Ontario culls than British Columbia apples.

MR. NEWMAN: I happen to live in a county that does not grow very many apples, and we have those fellows coming and selling us truck loads, they go through all the country selling, and the result is there are many people buying apples, and the result is a basket of apples like this or something else coming into the country would get the preference every day and consumption would be considerably higher than it is. If they were culls should they be sold as culls?

MR. LAUGHTON: Mr. Currie, your idea of marking apples, something along the same line as they have to distinguish eggs for different grades for retail sale?

MR. CURRIE: Yes.

MR. LAUGHTON: It is not just the growers but the retailers will mark the variety, mark the grades.

MR. CURRIE: Yes, I really do. I do not think it would be any hardship. The Department could furnish them with cards and all they would do would be to put the card in their packages.

MR. CHALLIES: More like oranges?

MR. CURRIE: Yes. I gave this fruit dealer a calling down because last Christmas did not have an apple in his window.

MR. LAUGHTON: You thought we were showing discrimination in storage.

MR. CURRIE: No, I think you misunderstood me.

MR. LAUGHTON: You were calling me down.

MR. CURRIE: No, I was not calling anybody down. I told Mr. Laughton I thought the Deputy, Mr. Fulton, was giving Norfolk a lot of cheap advertising. That was what I was telling him. That was what I told Mr. Laughton that I thought the Department was giving Norfolk and Newcastle a lot of cheap advertising.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, the next spaker, Mr. Wallace of Burgersville, if he is present. He not being present, we have nother grower from Prince Edward County, Mr. Van Cleaf of Woodroff.

MR. VAN CLEAF: I cannot make a speech. I am only what you perhaps call a baby grower. I have no knowledge much of the shipping end. I do grow and pack and sell for cash. After listening to the previous speakers I do agree with them that if they were marked and graded and sold, to that extent it would do away with so much misrepresentation. I cannot make a speech.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many acres of apples do you grow?

MR. VAN CLEAF: Eight acres.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What varieties?

MR. VAN CLEAF: Spy, McIntosh, Pippin.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How do you sell them?

MR. VAN CLEAF: The local buyer.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Gives you so much a barrel on the tree or on the ground?

MR. VAN CLEAF: Either. Last year I sold on the tree. They picked and packed.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you think that is a satisfactory way?

MR. VAN CLEAF: No.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you always done that way?

MR. VAN CLEAF: That is the first I ever did that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, that concludes our speakers for to-day.

MR. CHALLIES: I would like to hear from Mr. Colliver; he has had a lot of experience in that work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if it is your pleasure we will hear from Mr. Colliver, member for Prince Edward County.

MR. COLLIVER: Well, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish first to express my appreciation that we have a Minister of Agriculture at the present time who is vitally interested in agriculture and who is a real fruit grower. I remember before our friend was appointed to the present position I had the pleasure of visiting his orchard, and we often discussed this problem of apples and I am sure that the Committee will agree with me that if we do not have increased production and higher quality and better marketing conditions it will not be the Minister's fault. Now, down in Prince Edward, it is only a small county, but we are vitally interested in apple growing. I think we have about 4,100 acres, 3,500 acres of pear orchard. Now, of those varieties I think we had an average production in 1929 and 1930 of about 118,000 barrels. About 20,000 barrels of those were McIntosh, about 30,000 were Spies, and the rest ordinary varieties. But we are handicapped down there as we have not any cold storage or packing house. I might say that I have been a grower of apples and have bought apples for several years, and the way we do it is to go around to the farmers and buy their apples, sometimes by the orchard and sometimes by the barrel. Sometimes they pack them and sometimes we do, and the outcome of it all is that if we go to ship a car to Montreal of a special grade or special variety possibly we would have sixteen different packs in that one car, and the pack is not uniform. Some would be a little above the quality required by law; some would be about what they should be and some would be a little under, so that you can understand when they were not uniform they would not look good. Now, there are people—wholesalers and dealers—buyers of fruit in Montreal who have made the assertion that they will not buy any more apples unless they come from a central packing house, and in fact, I think this year both at Newcastle and at Simcoe, in their export trade, they got from fifty cents to a dollar, possibly more than the ordinary packer did, and this was on account of their uniformity of packing and the way they were shipped. I might say that I exported about twenty cars last year. These were chiefly Ben Davis.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What did you get for them? Have you got your money?

MR. COLLIVER: Yes, I think we got \$3.50 for the Ben Davis.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Did you ever get as high as that recently?

MR. COLLIVER: No, I did not.

MR. LAUGHTON: Was that under Ontario Government or the Canadian Government co-operation?

MR. COLLIVER: No, co-operation of the Ontario Government, Mr. Andrew Fulton.

MR. LAUGHTON: You got your money before they left Canada?

MR. COLLIVER: We did not get it before they left; I guess the Government got it but I got it later on. I might say that we were very much pleased with the results of the export trade this year. I think that the Department are to be congratulated in securing the services of Mr. Fulton. I think he is a real live wire.

Now, speaking of McIntosh. When we see British Columbia apples coming in here and even right down in the small towns in my own territory we see them coming in there and being preferred above our Ontario apples. Now, this is all wrong. Our McIntosh apples certainly have a better flavour. They may not be quite as highly coloured but we have better apples than they have, but simply on account of we cannot pack them uniformly we are handicapped in this way. I might say I have tried to box apples for two or three years; have been an exhibitor at the Fair from time to time, but the British Columbia apples are sized to a nicety and they certainly look better, and while at Simcoe I told Mr. Johnston at the time I was there—I don't know whether they engaged in packing boxed apples very much or not, but I think in our county it would be all right if we could pack them in a uniform manner. I think that McIntoshes especially should certainly be put in cold storage very shortly after picked, and packed. I had a very interesting experience this year with a carload of McIntoshes shipping into Ottawa. It was in first class condition when it left, and owing to the very hot weather when they got there they were in a very inferior condition, so that I think if we had cold storage that it would be much to the advantage of the fruit growers.

Now, speaking of by-products, I will agree with our friend here that there should be some facility for that. In years gone by we have had evaporators, but at the present time there is only a limited market for evaporated apples on account of their making what they call apple colour which is taking the place of that. It may be quite a broad assertion to make but I think the Dominion Government two years ago did more to hurt our evaporated apple trade than anything else. While I can quite agree that it is a fine thing to have a high quality of products, still we had to meet the American products. They made a ruling whereby our evaporated apples should be sixty-five per cent. rings. This cannot possibly be done on any evaporator, because I have been a manufacturer of evaporated apples for thirty years and if we buy ordinary windfalls and ordinary culls this might possibly be done. We have to buy these apples cheap from our farmers and we have to meet competition on the other side of the line, and the result has been that this year there was only two factories running in the whole Province of Ontario. I think that these apples could be utilized in that way. We can use packers' culls, we could use windfalls. It is about the only thing we can do with them, unless we make cider out of them, and I was very much pleased to see that you have a gentleman who is trying out this cider-making process.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would not the Committee like to test that?

VOICES: Yes.

MR. COLLIVER: I might say that I have had quite a good deal of experience in making cider; I have made thousands of gallons of it and one year we put preservement in it to keep it sweet and one year I can quite well remember that we put it up in a hundred and twenty-gallon wine cask, and after having that around the factory all winter we at last secured a sale in France through a friend of ours, and we shipped this down through Montreal, and while lying on the dock several of those big wine casks blew up. However, the balance arrived in France O.K., and I got a good fair price for it. I think if that is properly worked out that we can get rid of some of our small apples that way. Now, it is late. I do not know if any person has any question to ask, but I would be pleased to answer them.

MR. SINCLAIR: If you had your cold storage systems operating, where would you get a market for evaporated apples? Would not that market be pretty well finished?

MR. COLLIVER: No, if we had our cold storage we would put up a better variety and then what was left in the orchard and the culls I think they utilize them up at Simcoe in some jam plant or something of that kind.

MR. SINCLAIR: For ordinary purposes you would be able to get the natural fruit well on to the next crop, and there would not be the same demand for evaporated apples for domestic purposes or anything.

MR. COLLIVER: Well, there is lower grade of apples that we always want, and I can remember, and Mr. Bragg can remember, I think in 1928, in the spring of 1929, where apples were coming in here at as low as a dollar a barrel right here in Toronto, and I might say that the retailer at that particular time did not give the consumer the benefit of these low prices. That has been the trouble with Toronto. As far as I am concerned, as a seller of apples I never could sell very many apples in Toronto, not very many barrelled apples.

MR. SINCLAIR: You dropped some money on them?

MR. COLLIVER: Yes. We could not sell any barrelled apples. Our market has been chiefly export and Montreal and the Province of Quebec, and I do not think there is anything further unless there are any questions anyone has to ask.

MR. RICHARDSON: In going down the street you see so many apples in the window called British Columbia apples. Do British Columbia people go after that market?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Sales promotion.

MR. RICHARDSON: It is not chance work?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. CURRIE: Mr. Laughton was after me saying that I owed this meeting an apology. He came up here and he said, "Did not you get paid for any of your apples that went through the Department?" And I said, "Yes," and he said, "Why don't you tell them so?" I am going to tell you this, I will leave that with you. We sent two carloads of Ben Davis this year, and I will tell you that I packed everything that would go in a package. I said, "I will try this thing out." Number 1 brought \$3.50 a barrel and domestic—what I wanted to state is I packed everything from two inches up. The lowest domestic grade, there was a few barrels of them, we received I think \$1.90 a barrel, but we got our money.

MR. DEMPSEY: May I add one point. There was the point I brought up about spraying, speaking in regard to the orchard I said that it was next to my orchard that was not sprayed. The position we are in there where we spray our orchard and the orchard next to us don't spray. For illustration, say an orchard is located like this table and it is sprayed and a back orchard not sprayed. I have about twenty-five trees next that orchard that the railway worm comes over. When we make this inspection along about August they make their report of where they find any railway worms in an orchard. That report goes to the fruit inspector, and you know we are not allowed to export apples where the railway worm is found in them. Well, I might control my own orchard as long as present conditions existed but I cannot keep this railway worm from coming in there. That only applies possibly to twenty-five feet of that orchard. I had the same conditions to contend with at my home orchards. That is one reason why I think compulsory spraying or something should be done to eliminate the source of infection.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I think the Minister has a word to say.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I just wanted to explain to you about Andy Fulton. I think the idea has gotten around that he is a Government official. He is not a Government official. He is an appointee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and they pay him so much for selling their apples for them over in England. The difference between what that costs and what the fruit shippers sell them is paid by grant to the Fruit Growers' Association by our Government. I think it is a much better way than having Government official over there.

I want to say a word about Mr. Currie's Pewaukees. I found out the price. He sold them for a very high price. He had one hundred and thirty barrels of Pewaukees—you know what type of apples those are?

MR. BRAGG: What grades were they, No. 1?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I don't know what they were. I do not think it makes much difference what kind they were. The total return was \$672.00 or an average price of \$3.50 a barrel. It was a most favourable price for that variety of apples as you know. You could not get it in this country. There was one hundred and thirty barrels of Pewaukees, twenty-four of Phoenix and forty-one of Nonsuch, and the average was \$3.50 a barrel. I want to make that clear about Mr. Fulton.

MR. LAUGHTON: Would Mr. Currie tell us the difference between what price he got for Ben Davis than if put on the Ontario market?

MR. CURRIE: The year before we sold Ben Davis \$1.85.

MR. LAUGHTON: That is all around?

MR. CURRIE: Yes, sold them put up in boxes, but previous year we sent Ben Davis over to the Old Country, and netted grower about fifteen cents a barrel.

MR. LAUGHTON: And this year, \$3.50 to \$1.90?

MR. CURRIE: Yes.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I do not think there is any doubt in anybody's mind that cold storage is essential to the grower of apples.

MR. BRAGG: I do not know whether I stressed the importance of cold storage as fully as I really intended to do. The test generally from the public standpoint is fresh fruit, the same as fresh vegetables or any other commodity that we put on our tables, and in order to have our fresh fruit the whole year, almost all the year round, it is imperative we have cold storage plants in the different parts of Ontario, and if we had those we could place apples on the market like this in March and April and there would be a greater demand for them. The basket was brought here and put on the table for you gentlemen to help yourselves to an apple or two. My idea is to present to the consuming public fresh fruit as long as possible to do so, and it undoubtedly requires cold storage plants.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that concludes our programme for to-day. I might just say that your special Committee has advised that on Friday next we take up the truck farm end of the work, which is vegetable growing, and if possible, the tobacco growing. Then on Wednesday the 18th it is their plan to have the hog grading discussed. We purpose then easing somewhat because we think we are clashing possible with Municipal Law and other Committees, and on Friday the 20th we may not have a meeting, but on Wednesday, March 25th, your sub-Committee advises that the Committee as a whole have more or less of a round table conference, that each member of the Committee may have some suggestions and have something to bring before the Committee which will be of interest, and we feel that each and everyone should have a chance to make a suggestion. That is the programme up to date and might almost end our agricultural discussion. We may have another meeting, but at the present we feel that may possibly cover the ground.

I thank you for your kind attendance and for the order, and I hope that you will all partake of Mr. Bragg's very considerate treat to this Committee.

Meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Friday, March 13th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now come to order. The first item this morning will be the call of the roll of the members.

Roll call of the members by the Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, the subject we are to consider this morning is the vegetable growers, truckers and that line of agriculture, and we have with us some men from each county, and we have with us Mr. Morse from Essex County, whom we will call on.

MR. A. MORSE: I suggest you call first Mr. Atkin.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, I will call Mr. E. J. Atkin. Mr. Atkin is the President of the South Essex Growers' Co-operative Society.

MR. E. J. ATKIN: Honourable friends and gentlemen, it is my first appearance here at these meetings. I am absolutely unaware of the methods of procedure, etc. I have not outlined any particular course of procedure for the simple reason that we just got in this morning from Ottawa where we were attending a meeting of the Horticultural Council, and it depended a good deal on the actions of that body what our future procedure would be in regard to the vegetable and fruit industry in Essex County. We had some very valuable information I feel in regard to all future proceedings of the industry, and if we can rely on the information and the general feeling of the future condition, I feel that we are entitled to proceed and expand our industry.

I may say that I think, properly speaking, it would be wise to outline the industry as far as Essex County is concerned.

Essex County is one of the most fortunate and also one of the most unfortunate counties possible in the Province. It is most fortunate on account of its climatic and geological position; it is possibly the earliest fruit and vegetable producing industry in the Dominion of Canada. Possibly some of the districts of British Columbia will be slightly ahead of us, but to a very little extent. In fact, we are much earlier in production than a good many of the States to the south of us, and up until a period of a few years ago we did enjoy a great deal of prosperity. Conditions, however, during the last few years have entirely changed and not only the marketing but the marketing condition and the crops produced in Essex are changing, and we are going to have to change considerably more. One of our unfortunate positions is that we are located a considerable distance from our markets, and due to that fact we have been possibly one of the first counties in the Province to do anything very much in the line of co-operative marketing. A co-operative was formed in the south Essex district around Leamington in 1912. It was called the Erie Co-operative Company and functioned until about 1926. At one time it was one of the most progressive companies possibly in the Province of Ontario. In fact, it was the most progressive and one of the most successful, but due to certain conditions the growers became dissatisfied and gradually dwindled away until in 1926 it was dissolved. At that time a good many of the growers, especially the greenhouse vegetables—of which I may say I am particularly interested in—Mr. Morse and myself we thought it would be almost impossible for us to go on the markets in open competition and we

organized another company called the Sea Cliff Growers; that was organized in 1924, and we had a limited territory. Our idea was to confine our efforts principally to the greenhouse crops which are principally hothouse tomatoes and cucumbers. We then branched out and took in the outside field crops, but we did not do any central packing. Each grower packed his own goods, both greenhouse and field goods, and we found that if we were going to succeed as a marketing organization that we were going to have to put on the market a more uniform grade. We had a lot of splendid packers in our country and a lot of our goods were going out in wonderful shape. We had also some poor packers and the result was that oftentimes a buyer who had been buying maybe several carloads of fruit and was perfectly satisfied would suddenly get half a car or part of a car of very inferior goods and got us into difficulties.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Would you consider that one of the essentials, you must have central packing?

MR. ATKIN: Well, I think it is absolutely necessary.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: There is no use trying to have co-operative companies unless you have a central packing in your line of goods.

MR. ATKIN: Yes. So due to these conditions we thought we would try central packing of the greenhouse crops, which are tomatoes and cucumbers. We started that and the results were very satisfactory from the first. We made a good many mistakes. We finally got our grade up so that it was practically bought without question and we had no trouble at all in selling our customers, provided we had the product and our price was right. I cannot say that it did bring us to any great extent a greater price than we received under the old method of packing, but it did give us more advantage in marketing and selling. Our commission sales dropped from twenty-five to thirty per cent. to practically nil. In fact, practically all our commission stuff was No. 2 grade. We had practically complete sales for all our No. 1 grade.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: So that you would save your commission charges on that?

MR. ATKIN: Yes, and also we practically got our f.o.b.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: And a market for next year's crop as well.

MR. ATKIN: We were so successful in that that two years ago or three years ago we branched out and started central packing also of our field-grown tomatoes. That was a much more difficult problem for the fact that we have a very large production over a very small territory, and we made a few mistakes again in the first year or two, but now I may say that the trade has practically accepted our pack as a pack to be relied on, and we have but very very few adjustments to make in regard to the grade, and generally those adjustments are due to some cause beyond our control, such as mistakes in forwarding and transportation and damages over which we have no control.

As I said before, we had very little trouble selling all our goods in the past. We were one of the first in the industry and we had but very little competition. However, within the last few years things have entirely changed. Essex County,

in addition to being one of the largest possibly earliest vegetable-producing areas is also one of the biggest tobacco-producing areas. Due to several conditions tobacco raising became less and less profitable, until at the present time the areas are cut very considerably.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: There is no way that this Government can help you? You solve your own problems pretty well in the co-operative methods you have.

MR. ATKIN: No, we have not; I am going to come up to that later and ask for a good deal. Due to the tobacco industry passing out a great many of the growers went into the vegetable business, and we have more and more vegetables to dispose of, and a year ago the Detroit market was practically cut off to what was supposed to be a tariff raise by the United States Government, but as far as we were concerned it was not a tariff, it was an embargo. It was absolutely impossible for us to put any of our products on the Detroit market, it was completely cut off from us. It threw all this fruit and vegetables on to other markets and created a condition that was very serious. Conditions are changing again, due to the trucking business, and we are being practically deprived of our Ontario markets. I may say so far as the South Essex growers are concerned, all the markets which you would naturally expect to be our markets are practically lost to us on account of the trucking. Our principal markets now for all our goods are the northern parts of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, with possibly Montreal and Quebec coming in third place. Ontario has practically ceased to be our market due to the trucking conditions.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What do you mean when you say that? You people truck into the Toronto markets now.

MR. ATKIN: Not as a co-operative.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Some buyers go and buy your stuff.

MR. ATKIN: The truckers buy it up. I think there is one of the most serious conditions in regard to the marketing of vegetables.

MR. WRIGHT: That is what is the matter with our markets, the truckers are killing it.

MR. ATKIN: Our co-operative is composed of the best growers in the county. It is composed of practically all the best growers. Now, there are a great many of the growers who are outside of the co-operative. Their chief complaint is that we are too strict in our packing, that we throw out a lot of goods that should be sold, and they decided that they could do far better by doing home packing and putting these goods in. A great many of those things will pass Government inspection. We have Government inspection on all our packs but we pack considerably higher than the Government standard demands, and therefore a good many of the smaller growers feel it is an injustice to throw out a lot of the things we do, with the result they pack at home. It is possible that 100 baskets that we pack we would get up to seventy-five per cent. No. 1; they would get ninety-one per cent. of No. 1 out of that same kind of goods, and they have to dispose of them, and the easiest thing to do is to sell them for

five cents to ten cents a basket less than we are asking on the general market to these truckers. These truckers rush them through to these markets and it is no trouble for them to sell again five cents, ten cents, fifteen cents less than our standard f.o.b. prices, and in that way we have practically lost our near markets for tomatoes, etc., we used to have in Toronto, Hamilton and London. We have practically lost them due to that competition from the truckers, and we would ask that some methods be taken to control truckers. It is not for me to say how it should be done.

I suppose all you gentlemen are familiar with the Somerset report. We have had a good many meetings with Mr. Somerset, and I think probably the major portion of the suggestions in that report are the growers' suggestions, and I think if some method taken of licensing and controlling the truckers, especially the class of truckers that ruin our markets, it would be a good thing. In a good many cases it is the foreigner. His idea is to make as much money out of turn-over of the goods as possible. In order to do that he buys as cheaply as possible. He generally buys goods that have been rejected by Government inspectors. We have got the inspectors, of course, in all our shipping stations. A man will pack a load of tomatoes to be shipped. The Government inspector inspects them; the grade is marked No. 1 and they do not come up to No. 1 grade and if a man has to mark them No. 2 or take them home and repack and grower takes them home, instead of repacking them, which will cost him five cents or ten cents, he will take ten cents or fifteen cents a basket less and sell them to some trucker. They are loaded on a truck and away they go. In a good many cases they lose their identity, no check back to find out where they come from, and I think in order to control that the truckers first of all should be licensed and if there was some method of checking back to find out actually where those goods come from and the blame could be put on the proper source. The grower is always to blame—in a good many cases he is to blame, but the trucker is also to blame for packing those goods that have been refused by the Government inspector.

MR. DAVIS: What would you do with that stuff if the trucker did not take it away—throw it away?

MR. ATKIN: No, it should be repacked and brought to grade. A good deal of it should be thrown away.

MR. NEWMAN: In connection with your co-operative, how do you sell? Do you sell through your co-operative by taking orders from different people or individuals or do you try to meet that convenience which the trucks give to the consumer?

MR. ATKIN: Well, I may say that in regard to our co-operative—as I said, we formed the Sea Cliff Growers in 1924; it consisted of a small body of men around Leamington. We had demands from other parts of the Province to give them assistance. What happened? We have now four distinct co-operatives. One known as the Sea Cliff Growers, one is Kingsville, which is the Kingsville Growers; Ruthven, which is the Ruthven Growers, and Harrow, which is the Harrow Growers. Now, those four co-operative function, so far as their societies go, as individual bodies, but we have salesman for the four. We have one salesman, and a good deal of the purchasing is done through the one agency.

MR. NEWMAN: Now, that salesman, how does he sell?

MR. ATKIN: He sells through the jobbers to a great extent and through truckers.

MR. NEWMAN: And all you sell through him is properly graded?

MR. ATKIN: Oh, absolutely, all our goods go out under Government inspection.

MR. NEWMAN: My point is, I live in the north country and the trucker is a great convenience to us. We have not any particular store we can go to, but the truck comes in and will bring along these vegetables, whatever they are. We have to buy them just as they are. Now, if your co-operative would come along with a specially graded lot of stuff we would be glad to buy the best basket at the price or poorest basket at the price. At the present time we buy baskets of fruit for ourselves and sometimes we get them right and sometimes we don't.

MR. ATKIN: We are not asking that the trucker be done away with; we are asking that he be controlled.

MR. WRIGHT (Toronto): Do they grade their stuff before they sell to the truckers?

MR. NEWMAN: We do not grow any vegetables at all; are consumers.

MR. ATKIN: We are asking that they be controlled.

MR. OLIVER: Do you use trucks at all?

MR. ATKIN: No. We sell to truckers but we sell to different class of truckers that are ruining our market. We sell to what we figure are real legitimate truckers. A good many of them are commission men who come down there and buy, and a good deal of our stuff does go out on trucks, but it goes through the control channel, but the one that does the damage is the uncontrolled—slips up into the back yards, buys stuff that is rejected by the inspector at a price.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you much of a percentage of vegetables turned down by the inspector and then reloaded and taken out without further grading? That is the greatest menace you have, is it?

MR. ATKIN: Well, that is not the only menace; a good deal of that stuff is not inspected, for the simple reason the growers, a good many of them, have these truckers, who are more or less customers of theirs and make regular trips there and Government inspector is never near them.

THE CHAIRMAN: And therefore there is stuff being distributed from the orchards or gardens that have never seen an inspector?

MR. ATKIN: Yes. The foreigners will go up to some store, who in a great many cases is also a foreigner, and unload there and sell. If he is asked about it he says "I bought it from Jake." "Who is Jake?" The Government has no method of tracing who Jake is or whoever he is and the identity of the

goods is lost, and if there happens to be stamp on that basket it may be the stamp of packer or may not. It may be a package that is used again. I know we have trouble along that line. Of course, our goods all go out with our company stamp on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then also as you sell it it would be a benefit to you to have Government inspector's stamp.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Of course, we have nothing to do with inspection.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, that belongs—

MR. ACRES: Is it not possible that the truckers have increased the market for your tomatoes and is not there twice as many tomatoes used to-day as there was five years ago?

MR. ATKIN: Well, I don't doubt that either, but the trouble is the grower is being exploited. I do not want the impression to arise I am down on the trucker. I am not. What I am asking for is that the trucker be controlled.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Your point is that the consumer be protected.

MR. ATKIN: Yes. We have been before the Horticultural Council in Ottawa. We are asking there that the commission men be controlled. In fact, I think there is no doubt whatever that fairly drastic legislation is going through now to control who is called the commission men and broker.

MR. WRIGHT: The trucker is putting the other man out of business.

MR. ATKIN: He is putting everybody out.

MR. TAYLOR: What percentage of growers is members of your co-operative?

MR. ATKIN: It is hard to tell. There is another thing that I think the Government can give us great assistance in getting some information on and that is, who the growers are, and the Government has no information as to how many growers there are in Essex County or any other county. We have no information on that. We have no idea how much stuff is being produced. I think there is another factor of that report of Mr. Somerset that should be adopted and adopted at once, that practically forcible registration be placed upon the growers for their own benefit, because the registration fee, which I understand is to be very small, will be—in fact, we asked it be left with the growers for the very purpose of informing them as to condition of markets, how much stuff to be produced, and get at least some idea of what we are producing. Government statistics of crops that are published, I think you gentlemen are all aware, are absolutely unreliable for any definite idea at all. They give you a general idea. They are absolutely indefinite in regard to selling and—

MR. ACRES: Do not you think trucker should be producer? Do not you think a man who is producing a large amount of tomatoes should be interested enough in marketing his products to have truck of his own and deliver from centre to centre?

MR. ATKIN: Yes and no. Where you are in the specialty farming I maintain that the producing of the goods is one operation and the selling is an entirely different operation. I maintain that a grower, who possibly is an excellent grower, may be a very poor salesman, and we have found that it keeps us busy producing. You may say, Oh, but you are greatly interested in the selling end of it. We leave that to our salesman, and it keeps us busy producing and getting goods in their proper state and I think it would be absolute folly for our co-operatives. It means we would have to purchase forty or fifty trucks and use them for a period of only three or four weeks, and economically it does not look to me like a sane proposition at all.

MR. ACRES: The most successful grower of tomatoes I have known would not sell any of his products to trucker. He has his own trucks, his name on them, and he says that is the key of his success. Everybody knows his trucks.

MR. ATKIN: His market is local, I presume.

MR. ACRES: City of Ottawa.

MR. ATKIN: That is an entirely different proposition. That is what one calls a market gardener. Now, a truck gardener is an entirely different thing. Truck gardener, under which we claim to be classed, is a man who is isolated from his market. Our market is the Maritime Provinces and Northern Ontario. Now, it does not look practical to us to put on trucks to truck stuff there, hundreds of miles away.

MR. ACRES: Well, do not you ship to reliable people who look after that distributing end?

MR. ATKIN: Surely.

MR. ACRES: Well, he should not be overlooked in a business like that.

MR. ATKIN: Well, but we are being undermined by these other truckers.

MR. NEWMAN: You mean in your home market?

MR. ATKIN: Yes.

MR. ACRES: The owner that I mean contracts with growers of tomatoes at an early season and strawberries at an early season and sends his truck as far as 200 miles and brings them down and sells them under his name, and he has his line of customers and sources of supply.

MR. ATKIN: We specialize down there, entirely specialize. One week we maybe ship a carload of tomatoes and next week have as many as twenty carloads a day, and those are conditions that are pretty hard to handle through motor trucks. We have carload shipments. Our markets are being gradually taken away from us, and leading up to that is one of the main things that we are coming before you to ask—which is for the Government to give us some assistance on these very matters, and we are going to have to look for wider markets yet.

If our intimations are at all correct the tariff is going to be very considerably changed. We have practically that assurance from the Honourable Minister of Agriculture who addressed the opening of our Council. He claimed he was going to give us material assistance and he was going to depend more or less for information as to the proper methods on who we feel is our friend here, the Hon. Mr. Kennedy of Ontario. He spoke glowingly of the Hon. Mr. Kennedy's ability to advise him along that line. So we felt the best thing we could do was catch the next train back to Toronto here and put our claims before the Hon. Mr. Kennedy here, and we thought so far as Ottawa was concerned they were going to help us out. In fact, from the statements made there we felt that we could possibly put our demands up at auction, because Ottawa seemed to want to help us out and Ontario too, and we felt the two departments would fight it out which was going to give us the most.

We have to look for more distant markets in regard to early tomatoes and our other products. Last year less than twenty-five per cent. of our cabbages was sold. The amount that was sold was sold for less than the cost of production. In fact, the major portion of the crop was sold for less than it cost for baskets that the crop was sold in. We sold carload after carload of cabbages that netted us thirteen cents a bushel. The remainder of the crop was ploughed under. I think this Government should be vitally interested in this fact. I take it they are vitally interested because in this last year the Government have taken over many of my neighbour's farms down there. I do not know what they are going to do with them, and unless things change in the next year they will have a lot more. Possibly they will have mine.

MR. MCLEAN: Could not those cabbages be placed in cold storage plant?

MR. ATKIN: Well, it is very doubtful if these early cabbages could be. Those are cabbages that we start to cut in June.

MR. WRIGHT: What is your solution to that?

MR. ATKIN: Unless we do get a tariff change there is no solution because we absolutely cannot compete against American cabbages, but provided that change does come through, which we are practically assured of, then it is a question of preparing to supply the markets that have been previously supplied by American goods.

MR. MCLEAN: Why do you say that you cannot compete against American cabbages—are not your cabbages as good?

MR. ATKIN: They are better.

MR. MCLEAN: Why cannot you compete against Americans, they have further to ship their goods?

MR. ATKIN: They have further to ship their goods, but apparently they are dumped in here. In fact, they use this market a good deal as we have been using the Manitoba market. To show you what the States do to us, we do the same to Manitoba. When we get into a big glut of tomatoes, generally before Civic Holiday, we will load four or five carloads of tomatoes and set them rolling

to Manitoba to get them out of our road to keep our own markets clear. Last year for four cars we got back \$27 and a little later we got a bill for \$130 for brokerage on those cars.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Is one of the reasons that American cabbages sell here that they are put up in attractive package easily handled?

MR. ATKIN: Well, possibly. Of course, that is a problem I think it is not wise to spend much time on this morning. That has been threshed out at Ottawa and it is purely a tariff proposition and the Dominion Department is dealing with it.

MR. WRIGHT: The trouble is that the American cabbage coming in to-day, is coming in green. The farmers of our Province they put on the market a cabbage which turns out white. In the grocery store the housewife will buy the green cabbage.

MR. ATKIN: That is a later cabbage. These early cabbages come perfectly green on the market. We realize that our method of grading has been entirely wrong. Now, as far as our growers are concerned we are taking a good deal of the blame for the conditions upon ourselves and I think even those outside of the co-operatives are to be blamed more than those within, because those in the co-operatives are trying to help themselves, but those outside are not. I think in justice to the growers it may be necessary to pass more or less drastic legislation to force those fellows to take care of themselves.

MR. ACRES: Do you not think it is very unfair to the Honourable Minister in his Department to have them solve the problem? Is not the problem your own fault? Every one of you trying to grow an increased crop this year. You try a car or two and then you increase the production to such an extent that it cannot possibly be consumed. That is exactly what is wrong.

MR. ATKIN: A year ago I would say, Yes, with both hands, to your proposition, but after investigation now I feel I would have to say entirely—No. Question of proper markets and distribution.

MR. ACRES: I can name over a dozen that had from one to three cars more cabbage this year than they had a year ago, and they did not get half as much out of the increased acreage as they did a year ago out of the smaller acreage, and same rule applies—

MR. ATKIN: Yes, but last year was exceptional. I do not think anything should be based on last year. If things continue as it was last year we would have to quit business. I do not think we should judge the business by last year's procedure. As regards market being overflooded, if the tariff changes come in as they should—I did not bring them down; I have them down at the hotel—I could give you the amount of cabbage—cabbage amounts, roughly speaking, to considerably over a million dollars. Now, that is not authentic. I should have brought them with me. I did not think that question would come up. But if we were going to supply that market instead of cutting down on our acreage we should increase it. If we are given our markets I think it is a very serious thing if the grower is encouraged to cut down and nothing to

supply that market, and we are going to hear a great roar from the consumer if we cannot supply it. We are not asking tariff to be put on to give us increased prices; the consumer then will not have to pay any more than he is paying now, perhaps less. It is simply an question of supply and demand.

MR. MCLEAN: Competition will look after prices?

MR. ATKIN: It is the only thing that will look after it. Legislation or nothing else can control prices to any extent. Competition alone will do it, and we have thousands and thousands of acres of land to produce these crops that as soon as prices begin to come normal will simply go into production and prices brought down to proper level. Now, we feel that we have a great potential market in Western Canada and possibly also in the Eastern Provinces, Maritime Provinces. Up to the present our dealings with these provinces has been very, very—I don't hardly know how strong to place it—but the dealings with the provinces has been terrible. As I stated a few minutes ago in regard to these four carloads of tomatoes. Those were put up we felt in the very best manner possible, all Government inspected, and Mr. Wheeler of the Transportation Department, Ottawa, sent a man to follow those cars to Winnipeg. They arrived in fairly good condition, but we found after we got them out there that we sent them out first of all in a package that the West did not want and, in the second place, packed in a package that the West does not want. We feel that if this Government could see their way clear to more or less do some experimental work and send men into those different markets and more or less look up the conditions and find out what those markets require. Other provinces are doing it. The Quebec Department of Agriculture is giving very material assistance to their growers in increasing their sales and also possibly the Maritime Provinces, although as far as this co-operative is concerned we have a wonderful market in the Maritime Provinces for practically all we can produce in certain lines that they take, but I think if representatives of Ontario were sent down there we could—instead of sending cucumbers and tomatoes we could be sending down a good many other things that they have formerly been supplied with from the States to the south of them. We would ask that some assistance be given to more or less finding out what those markets require. I think the reason we have not been getting the Western market is because we have not been giving them what they want, and as a small co-operative we do not feel that we can afford to send a man out there and do all that more or less missionary work which the whole Province is going to benefit from, because as soon as it is found out what they require and how they require it, why we are going to adopt immediately the system which will give them that and the other producing districts that are supplying that market will copy us, which they have a perfect right to do, and I think if they keep an individual from some organized head like the Department of Agriculture here in Toronto, in marketing here, that it would be of great assistance to the whole industry. Another thing, in order to conform to the Western markets we are going to have to change our grading systems, and it is going to be necessary for us to put in grading plants and pre-cooling plants. Our early cabbages at present do not arrive in the Western market in good condition, because cut hot in the field and loaded hot in the cars and by the time it gets out West it is more or less in a wilted and dilapidated condition, and we feel if we could pre-cool that cabbage and let it leave our market in proper condition that it would arrive in the Western market and Eastern market in just as good or better condition than the American cabbage arrived in. We are

doing all we can. We have entirely changed our methods of packing. We found trade was not entirely satisfied with the basket; we experimented with different kind of packages, especially with cucumbers and tomatoes. Last year we adopted the two dozen pack, wooden box for cucumbers, which has been accepted by the trade as the best possible package they could get, and the cucumbers arrived in good condition, and that package we had no trouble with. The West want a particular kind of package. I cannot say what they want, and that is why I ask that some assistance be given to us to find out. Another thing in the West—I think possibly you are all aware of it—selling and jobbing end of the fruit business—I do not know how strong our expression should be, but it is absolutely rotten, and reports have shown. I may say we got considerable information yesterday as to why our four cars of tomatoes brought us \$27, and along comes a bill for \$127 for brokerage.

MR. ACRES: Did you send a man with the four carloads, one of your own men?

MR. ATKIN: No.

MR. ACRES: Do not you think it would have paid you?

MR. ATKIN: We know now it would have.

MR. ACRES: I think any man or any co-operative company that understood enough to grow and pack four carloads of tomatoes and did not think enough of their own business to send a man with it, they are not deserving of a good return. I think that a company that can put up four carloads of tomatoes could send a man and get first information themselves. He has his money invested and should find out market conditions instead of leaving it to some outside man that has not a cent in it.

MR. ATKIN: I absolutely agree with you but, as I also said, I do not think it should be up to our company to go out to the Western Provinces and more or less build up a market for Ontario produce at our own expense. If we can get a man to look after general supervising work, we intend to send a man out to look after our own particular interests.

MR. ACRES: Well, I do not want to object to your method of doing things, but I do not think you can name one successful company in any business in Ontario that made a success in the handling of their goods with other people than themselves. Where you have got your money follow your goods and you will make a success.

MR. ATKIN: I think the best answer to that question—I am not absolutely familiar with all details, I am familiar with the general principles—I think the best answer to that question is the course this Department has taken directly or indirectly in regard to the apple market conditions in Great Britain. Now, as I understand it—I say I am not absolutely familiar, but I understand it has been a wonderful success and it has been carried practically along the line I suggest in regard to Western Canada. They have a representative out there that is more or less looking after the growers' interest not only in regard to apples I understand but in regard to other fruits, and it is turning out a wonderful success. I under-

stand and fully appreciate the fact that we shall also have to send out a man to look after our own particular interests. We could not expect the Government to send out a man to sell South Essex tomatoes, but I do think they should send out a man to reconnoitre the market and advise us as to the possibilities of the market and proper grade and method of pack required for market, and that information should be given not only to us but to all growers.

MR. FRALEIGH: How many carloads did you ship to Winnipeg last year?

MR. ATKIN: I could not say. We could never get into market; we have wire after wire. We wrote I don't know how many times trying to sell cabbages but we absolutely could not sell in competition from the cabbages in the States. They were laying it into Winnipeg around \$1.58 a case, and our freight was pretty nearly that.

MR. FRALEIGH: Would not the American freight be as much?

MR. ATKIN: No.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Export freight is always cheaper.

MR. ATKIN: Of course, as I say, in regard to these things, I think those are going to be changed. That help, of course, will come from the Federal Department, but on top of that I feel we should be prepared to step in to fill that market and we are not aware what that market wants and we do not feel that it should be our responsibility to send a man out there and investigate all that. In fact, the trouble is we cannot afford it as a small organization to go out and build up that Western market for the Province of Ontario.

MR. FRALEIGH: The Americans seem to have the whole cabbage market in Winnipeg. They are not meeting with any competition from Ontario. They must be getting their own price for everything.

MR. ATKIN: Well, they may be getting their own price but that price is a price we cannot absolutely compete with at all. It is absolutely the cost of production.

MR. LAUGHTON: What do you figure the price in Ontario on early cabbages?

MR. ATKIN: We would have to get practically \$3.00 a hundred for it.

MR. LAUGHTON: What do you figure the production of fall cabbage?

MR. ATKIN: I cannot say; we do not produce fall cabbage. We are interested really in the real early business and practically not in the fruit business. We feel that if we are going to go into those markets we have to have assistance in regard to proper grading, and in order to properly grade the amount of stuff we put through we are going to have to use a machine grader and also pre-cooling plants to pre-cool these articles before they are sent into that Western market. The Dominion House is willing to give us some assistance, and we understand that some assistance has already been given by the Provincial

Government to certain organizations for pre-cooling houses and we feel that some assistance should be given from there and we also feel that we should also assist ourselves.

Now, those are our main difficulties, and while I may not have put them before you in a very intelligent light, they are very serious and unless we get relief it means we are going to have to give up business, as already a good many of them have. The Statistical Department will show that Essex used to be one of the lowest in regard to registering chattel mortgages and now it has jumped to the top and the Government is taking over farm after farm from absolutely good districts.

MR. LAUGHTON: How many farms have they taken over this year?

MR. ATKIN: I could not tell you.

MR. LAUGHTON: Are you sure "farm after farm"?

MR. ATKIN: I know they have taken over five farms at least in a mile of my place.

MR. FRALEIGH: Which Government?

MR. ATKIN: The Ontario Government under Farm Board.

MR. NEWMAN: Is that the County of Essex?

MR. ATKIN: The point is—why I bring that up is that the condition is serious and unless we are going to get some assistance it is still going to be more serious. I know we are going to get assistance in regard to duties from the Federal House, but to what extent—

MR. WRIGHT: When do you suggest that the duty go on?

MR. ATKIN: Well, we have—

MR. WRIGHT: What season of the year?

MR. ATKIN: We have drawn up a full schedule.

MR. WRIGHT: From June to say, February?

MR. ATKIN: Around that.

MR. WRIGHT: All stuff coming in?

MR. ATKIN: Practically everything requires a different rate and requires different date and that has been fully taken up. We had representatives from the whole Dominion and that has been fully taken up and discussed at Ottawa and it will be put before the Minister to-day, and it will be a long lengthy discussion if we entered into it.

What we are asking this Department to do is to give us assistance in grading, packing and pre-cooling of these goods to meet that market which I know is going to be developed.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the speaker and a lot of his argument is very good and I am very glad he is not placing all the onus on the Ontario Government. He placed about seventy-five per cent. I take it on the farmer. To my mind the farmer of the Province of Ontario is a great deal to blame for the way things are. He sells to the truckers and he brings them in here and in competition to the wholesale houses of your large centres—I can cite you cases right here in the city of Toronto where there are five or six men handling the farmers' produce that in the last two years have closed their doors. They have got out of the business. Nothing whatever put them out of business but the trucker. You take, for instance, a trucker—the speaker said there were a good many of them foreigners. I do not agree with him there. I would like to say only five per cent. foreigners that is doing trucking in the Province of Ontario. In your district there may be some foreigners. I will show you farmers through Shelburne, Orangeville, Flesherton, Dundalk and up through Mount Forest where in the fall of the year trucks go out there—not one or two—twenty and thirty and fifty, all in a string out the Dundas Highway, Kingston Highway, and go into the farmer's barnyard, and he is digging his potatoes. We all know the Dominion Government has a grade on potatoes and vegetables, and the wholesale man that is selling those goods has to grade his goods and pack them according to grade. The trucks load up and come in with the stuff. They pull into a small fruit store or grocery store or some other kind of a store, and they sell that load of produce to them. It is not graded—the farmer is to blame. He sells stuff for ten cents or fifteen cents less to the trucker, who gets them out of his field, instead of packing them to ship.

MR. NEWMAN: He gets more money out on the field.

MR. WRIGHT: That is all right, but he is killing his own markets, because in your main market eighty per cent. of your potatoes come from other provinces. I can remember a few years ago when no potatoes come from the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island and to-day there are hundreds and hundreds of carloads brought in from those places. The Ontario market is gone, if the farmers do not pack and grade their stuff and send their stuff in here to the consumer they are not going to be able to compete with the outside markets—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island. It is the same with other stuff, and I think the farmer ought to be educated to grow a proper kind of stuff. You take to-day the carrot market. I see in the paper where the Government put on a very high duty on carrots to stop them coming in. Why, ten miles from this city you can go out and buy 30,000 bags of carrots for twenty-five cents a bag, and new carrots come in and the housewife wants them. I think we should grow a different carrot. These great big carrots have a core and they are not wanted by the housewife; they should grown a thin carrot to sell to the housewife. The cabbage situation is this: You cannot go into a store and sell a barrel of our Ontario cabbage for seventy-five cents a barrel. They go down and buy green cabbage. The farmers are not grading their own stuff. The farmers have a great deal to do to grade their stuff to bring it in so that they can get a market for it. The Dominion Government says you cannot ship less than one and seven-eighths-inch potatoes. Well, you get them in there an inch. The same with the apples, the truckers are killing the apple business in the Province of Ontario. Go out to farmer's place and buy the orchards themselves. They do not pick them, they shake them off and bring them in for ready use. There is the difficulty of apples. It is the same with all other lines of

vegetables the farmers have got—not putting up the right pack and not grading their stuff right, and I think the Government ought to educate them to grow proper stuff, to grade his stuff and bring it into the market and get a proper price for it. Here is a man that was in the wholesale produce business, Mr. George Ferrier. The Minister knows him well. His father for forty years was in business and the truckers put him out of business. He could not compete with them. The Government says he must grade his stuff and yet the trucker does not do it.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have another grower from Essex County, the President of the Onion Growers in Essex County, Mr. Watson.

MR. B. C. WATSON: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I just merely called in here along with Mr. Atkin and Mr. Morse. I am representing the Ontario Onion Growers' Co-operative, and I heartily agree with the previous speaker in regard to what he has said in respect to grading stuff properly and putting it up in proper style of package and I might say that since our organization we have had some co-operation from the Dominion Government in regard to giving us grades. Through our efforts the onions are graded much better than what they were a few years ago.

MR. WRIGHT: I did not say that. I said the trucker that went to the farmers yard and bought stuff out of the field was not grading it, because the farmers through the Province have not got graders.

MR. WATSON: I absolutely agree with you along those lines, but we are making an honest effort to have our stuff properly graded and properly packed. Our organization wont ship stuff without it being graded and we also insist on packs of uniform size and something that we think will suit the trade. We have had some assistance from the Federal Government in regard to storage for our onions. We have one government storage at Leamington that holds about fifty carloads of onions. We at the present time are paying that Government a rental which pays carrying charges on that, and we appreciate the assistance. We also could probably make some use of cold storage plant, if facilities were made available for us. We are not in a position to go ahead and do that as an organization because we have not the capital and if this Ontario Government could give us some assistance along the line of cold storage facilities I think we could make great use of it. We are endeavouring at the present time to supply the Canadian markets for onions, practically the year round. Naturally, the ordinary storage onion wont last longer than about, oh, to the first of April. We would sell for about three months longer that we could supply the Canadian market provided that we had cold storage facilities for keeping the stuff in proper shape. That is all, gentlemen, I have to say.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Well, we have already placed in cold storage about fifty carloads.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, owing to the time we will be obliged to change to another county. We call on Mr. Fuller, truck farmer, Middlesex County.

MR. F. G. FULLER: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, coming from the County of Middlesex our conditions are entirely different or to a great extent

different to what they are in the County of Essex. For this reason, that we have to a very large extent a home market in the County of Middlesex in the City of London, but I agree with a great many things that have been said here to-day in regard to different marketing conditions. I might say that I have been interested in a market gardening business or truck business. Mr. Atkin would place me as a market gardener and not as a truck gardener. But I could safely say this: I think that the condition of our business is in the worst position at the present time than it has been for thirty years, and I do not blame that to the Government. I blame it to a great extent possibly to the farmer himself or to the gardener, because of the improper handling of his goods and possibly to a great extent not growing the proper amount of a certain article. I feel that it is hard probably to control this matter, but we should have some statistics perhaps as to what consumption would be of a certain article, and through our associations probably be able to determine how much should be grown, because no one wishes to grow a crop at a loss. In fact, it is no value to anyone—to the grower, consumer or anyone else, and I think that it is probably the marketing and grading condition that we have to contend with more than anything else at the present time. I feel probably that there is not a great over-production, only possibly in some few lines. You men are all aware of the immense amount of American vegetables and fruit that is consumed in our country, and we who produce stuff to store for winter sales and consumption here in our own country cannot compete with the man who is growing that stuff in the open down there and have no storage charges, but who ship right into our own country and put it into a condition that we cannot hope to put it on the market at that time of the year.

Now, I do not want to take up much of your time. I realize that considerable time has been taken up, but I presume that you would like some suggestions as to how the Government might help. As I stated before, I believe it is largely due to the grower himself to solve his own problem, but I believe that the Government could help us in different ways. I just want to say first that I believe that the growers have striven to help themselves considerably in regard to cultural methods. I believe they have advanced wonderfully along that line and are possibly able to produce at a less cost at the present time than they have ever done, but they have not yet solved the marketing problem. Now, our problem in London is a local problem—the County of Middlesex you might state is almost a local problem—and we must find some facilities in order to better take care of our goods that we grow, better storage facilities and pre-cooling, and there is one thing I would like to recommend to this Committee that I believe that the proper grading of our fruit and vegetables will probably solve the problem quicker than anything else. A gentlemen here stated that we had grading of all vegetables. That is not entirely I believe correct, because I think on certain lines of vegetables at the present time that we have no grading. For instance, carrots mentioned.

MR. WRIGHT: I mentioned potatoes. What I mentioned about carrots is that the farmer was not growing the right quality of carrots.

MR. FULLER: I would like to state I believe if we had proper grading not only in closed packages but in open packages as well that we would largely solve a great deal of our difficulties. I would just like to cite a case that happened in the city of London just last week. You know, as has been stated here, that a heavy duty has been placed on American carrots coming into our country and at the present time I presume that the duty is almost prohibitive for the sale

of American carrots, and that naturally created a market for our own produce, that was in storage. A wholesale firm in the city of London bought truck loads of carrots from a trucker, coming from another county, and they were in bags, and after they were delivered and dumped in his store room—I don't know whether they were dumped at the time they were delivered or not—but that man asked me to come and see the kind of stuff that was sold by trucker, and I am going to tell you men that fifty per cent. of that stuff was not fit for cattle feed. We have unscrupulous farmers as well as we have unscrupulous other men in other lines and possibly they do not see the injury that they are doing to their business by doing those things. We realize that possibly your Government have not the right to place grades on any article, but I believe that your recommendation to the proper authorities would bring that about.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think we have the right to.

MR. FULLER: Well, I am glad to hear that.

MR. NEWMAN: You mean in the right to grade?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, we have the right to grade, but everything exported must go under Dominion laws. We do it in everything but it has also to comply with the Dominion.

MR. FULLER: In regard to our trucker, I believe that our trucker probably is with us to stay, and it has been stated that it is a matter of controlling the trucker, and I believe gentlemen that when we have the proper grading of our goods, so that the trucker will have to sell goods under grade, then we will have largely solved that problem. The trucker, he is not a steady man on any market. Possibly he will flood one market to-day and another market to-morrow and a man who is a bona fide grower and supplying a local market does not know where he is at and he does not know how to grow or to produce to supply that market, and if we had a proper grading on all packages it would be an excellent thing. At the present time we have a good grading I believe, and we trust it is being lived up to in closed package, but no grading of open package, and I would advocate that this grading be carried right on through even to the retailer. There may be some difficulties in connection with it, but I believe it can be worked out. At the present time I believe that the buying consumer is more discriminating than they have ever been in the past. If we put up a good article they are willing to pay good price, if it is put up in an attractive way, and I believe that those are some of the ways that we would be able to overcome those difficulties. As I said before, I believe the trucker is with us to stay. I believe if there was some form of licensing him, that he might have a number where he could be checked up, and provided it is anything that is not right that he might be prosecuted.

MR. MCLEAN: How are you going to grade in case of trucker? He goes directly to the farm and buys them and takes and sells them through the country. How are you going to grade those vegetables? Are you going to have a grader go along with the trucker or what way?

MR. FULLER: I think probably one of the difficulties that we at the present time have in connection with that is probably we have not Government inspectors

in order to handle the whole situation. In the County of Middlesex we have but one inspector who looks after the inspection of all fruit and vegetables shipped out of that county and also looking after the local markets and seeing that nothing but proper grades are sold there as far as grading goes. I would say that the trucker would have to be looked after in some way when he put the load on, and if he was found selling anything that was not graded or marked, then he would be liable. I feel, gentlemen, that probably twenty-five per cent. of the stuff that leaves the farmers' place in a great many cases is not fit for consumption, and if that was fed to cattle or made some use of, that we would find a better market for the goods that we have.

I might state that a great deal of our American stuff that is coming in at the present time is put up in a very attractive package and of first grade and is commanding a high price, and there is no reason in the world that we cannot do it the same as they do it.

Now, in regard to probably the potato situation as we have it in the County of Middlesex. We have an area in Middlesex known as Caradoc Township and adjoining townships who grow and have been growing for some time a large acreage of potatoes, but because of carelessness, I would say, on the part of some of the growers and lack of proper grading and proper packing and proper bags, etc., that they have lost a great deal of that trade. About 1,800 acres of potatoes is grown in that particular vicinity, and I believe I can safely say that ten years ago that they supplied seventy-five per cent. of the trade in the city of London. Last year they supplied about nineteen per cent. of the trade in the city of London and the balance or a great deal of it went to Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some ninety-two cars were shipped into the city of London, while twenty-two cars was shipped in from the Caradoc district. So that my thought is this, that if we had some system of proper grading and packing, possibly in a central packing house and proper supervised, that we can get that trade back again. It is going to be some little time before we do, because in the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they have a wonderful grading system and their stuff comes through in good shape.

MR. WRIGHT: How are you going to know? For instance, you take outside, perhaps fifteen farmers loading in bulk to one car of potatoes; they come down here and our Dominion Inspector says: "You cannot sell that as A grade, sell it as C grade." We put that over the grader, and I have seen seventy-five bags in one car would not go over grader, would be waste. What farmer are you going to dock in that case?

MR. FULLER: I would say all stuff shipped out would be sent to central station and graded and packed and shipped from there. I don't know just how that could be worked out. I presume it could be worked out.

Now, in regard to the growing of celery. I do not think that we possibly supply over sixty per cent. of celery grown or sixty per cent. of the celery sold in the Province of Ontario. The other forty per cent. is supplied by our American friends across the line. For one reason, we have not the proper facilities for storing celery for winter use. I believe if we had a system of pre-cooling and cold storage system whereby our growers could take care of their crop and put it on the market during the months of January, February and March that we could increase the acreage of our celery crop seventy-five per cent. We are losing that trade to the American grower because of that fact.

MR. ACRES: Is celery hard to keep in storage by the grower?

MR. FULLER: You cannot keep it much more than a month unless you have it in cold storage. Taken up in the fall of the year, in October or first November, and it is placed in cold storage, and in that neighbourhood there is no cold storage facilities. We have a cold storage plant in the city of London, but not of a capacity to store anything like the amount of celery that they would store there if they had the facilities, and I believe if we had some system of cold storage in our county, a central plant, where our growers could put that and sell it when the market demanded it instead of putting it all on the market when taking it out of the field, it would be a great advantage to the grower.

MR. ACRES: We will take a community that adapt themselves to the growing and selling of vegetables, and take a cooling plant to keep those vegetables in, do you not think it would pay the growers themselves to become interested and put up a storage among themselves and where they are vitally interested in it, financially and otherwise in the caring for their vegetables, would not that be the best proposition?

MR. FULLER: I believe it would if we were sure we were going to have market and be protected from the Southern grower. At the present time I would say, "No, that it would be too much of a risk for any body of men to take." As Mr. Atkin has stated—I believe he has stated the fact that growers have not been making any money, and it is rather a hazardous venture at the present time, but I believe that possibly if we can get some Government aid that our growers would undertake that matter.

MR. ACRES: The point I am coming at—I may be altogether wrong, but I look at it like this: If twenty-five or thirty growers of certain vegetables, celery and otherwise, in that particular line of farming, surely they should invest in a cooling plant to keep their stuff. You could not expect the Government to go and put cold storages all over this Province in every community for cooling different commodities. A farmer that is following mixed farming he has to go to great expense of building barns and silos and if he is in the dairy business he has to put up extra dairy house and bring ice to cool his milk. Do not you think for vegetable growers it is more essential to make the investment themselves. It would not cost over \$500 for every grower. I am making the proposition that a certain amount of growers take it up themselves.

MR. FULLER: Well, I am not here to answer that question. I believe, as I stated before, if our growers were assured we were going to have a market—I am going to tell you gentlemen it is absolutely impossible for us to grow those crops and provide storage and pre-cool it in there if we have to compete after we have done that with the American produce—you cannot do it.

MR. TAYLOR: How many in the same line of industry in your neighbourhood would you have that would co-operate with you in cold storage plant?

MR. FULLER: Well, I am speaking now of Middlesex. I advocated cold storage plant for the County of Middlesex. Now, it would be hard for me to say how many growers we have. As I stated to-day we have 1,800 acres of potatoes; something like twenty-seven acres of celery. Now, that does not look like a very great acreage of celery. All our celery is grown under different conditions altogether to what it was grown in the Thedford district, because it is

grown closer together and we would grow possibly three times as much to the acre as they would grow in Thedford district, because we bleach with boards and we have irrigation system for water and we do not grow largely on muck the same as in the Thedford district. I think possibly that more extensive advertising of Ontario grown goods would bring results, and I do not mean that exactly at the present time because I do not think that we should do extensive advertising until our best growers are in a position to continuously supply the market, and I believe if we are going to get some relief as has been stated here to-day by Mr. Atkin that possibly the growers will be very shortly in a position that they can take care of the market the year round. Possibly some assistance from the Government along that line would be helpful.

Now, there is one other matter that I would like to touch on, and that is co-operative buying of packages and supplies for the vegetable grower. While the vegetable grower at the present time is receiving probably half what he has in the past received for his goods he is paying almost as much for his package as he did before. We tried very hard in our London district this year through our organization to get a considerable reduction in our packages but we failed and apparently we have not the organization that these men have.

MR. WRIGHT: Do you think it would hurt you people in the re-sale of these packages? You take, for instance, large stores who handle fruit, they buy thousands of baskets of fruit and sell those out by the dozen and sell those packages to the trucker and the trucker comes in with your mark on them.

MR. FULLER: There is an Act covering that and I understand any package that is used second time the mark must be erased.

MR. WRIGHT: Do they do it?

MR. FULLER: I am not going to say they do, but apparently there is legislation to cover that.

There is one other way that I think possibly the Government might assist us more and this is in regard to growing. I think if we had demonstrated in our vicinity, immediate vicinity where there is a number of large growers, some of the experiments that are carried on at our College. Now, what I mean by that is the intensive work that is done in the College on certain experiments. Possibly in the particular types of fruits and vegetables that are most fitted for the trade, and after that is worked out there if we could have a man that would come into our vicinity, say in a place like Caradoc where they are growing so many potatoes, if a man could come in and demonstrate to these people the proper thing to do and proper varieties to grow and proper grading, etc., it would be very beneficial. The same in our line in the use of fertilizers and controlling of fungus and insecticide diseases. I read in the report of the Vegetables Growers' Association that good men was being sent out this year for that work. My thought is this—that it has been done two or three times in the past and we realize that the young man going out is energetic and full of pep, but he has not had enough experience possibly to carry on that work successfully as he might. Possibly he is put on the ground one or two years before he can do it, and if we had a man with possibly two years' experience that he could do that work very much better.

I do not want to take up any more of your time. I bring these few matters before you and trust that you will consider them and deal with them as you see fit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, we had another speaker, Mr. Dilworth, President of the Ontario Vegetable Growers, but I think he is not present.

MR. NEWMAN: By the way, you are not taking into consideration in this Committee anything in regard to the growing of grain, marketing of grain?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we had general farming conditions, and then, Mr. Newman, it is the intention of the sub-Committee—they have thought it advisable that we would have field day, possibly the 25th, for the members to discuss any matter pertaining to agriculture.

MR. NEWMAN: This evidence that you have taken at the present time, when will it be available?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It is available pretty near any time.

MR. NEWMAN: It would be a good thing to review before field day. We speak of grading. I am very much in favour of grading; I do not think we can succeed without it, in every detail of our farm work, even to our grain. There was a man down in Kemptville who had a large quantity of potatoes. About three years ago his potatoes were absolutely worthless so far as value was concerned because of glut on the market, and that man culled his potatoes five times before he put them on the market and he had a very profitable crop selling what he had left after the culling. He fed the culls to his stock or any other way at all, but put the choicest stuff on the market and that year when potatoes here were selling at a very low price, I think as low as twenty-five cents a bushel or somewhere in that neighbourhood, that man got around nearly \$1.00 and had a very profitable crop. I just feel that that matter should be put in the evidence to let the country know that the things should be culled before they leave the farm.

MR. WRIGHT: You take to-day our Ontario potatoes are worth sixty cents on the truck and New Brunswick is ninety cents. That is just grading.

THE CHAIRMAN: That being our speakers for to-day we call the meeting adjourned.

Meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 18th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now come to order. The first item this morning will be the call of the roll of the members.

Roll call of the members by the Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, we rather regret that such an important issue is before the Municipal Law Committee this morning. They have under discussion the Bill on income tax, which has attracted a great number of the

members, but we hope that possibly they will be through before we are through with this very important subject which we have to discuss this morning.

We have a subject this morning that is very vital to every agriculturist, which has been causing through the rural districts a great deal of discussion, feeling that there is more or less trouble imposed as to the grading of hogs, and this Committee decided to devote one day to the discussion of hog grading and see if we could possibly have some suggestions that would help the Government in making a proposal or bringing about some improvement.

Now, we are going to have the producers present their grievances and their suggestion first, and the first speaker will be Mr. Thompson Banting of Alliston.

MR. THOMPSON BANTING (Alliston).

THE CHAIRMAN: I might just say now for the guidance of those who are going to address the Committee that if you would not mind letting the speakers have their say, which we expect will be very short and to the point, and and then when the speaker is through any questions can be asked. I would ask you not to interrupt him while he is speaking—just preserve your questions until the speaker is through.

MR. THOMPSON BANTING: As a hog producer I have been in the business for quite a few years, and I may say that I have been raising so many hogs a year and also buying in hogs and fattening them for commercial market. We like the grading system fine. That is considered a good extra source of income, that extra dollar for the select grade. The hogs that are marketed the last year the grading have been about fifty per cent. select.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a lot of dissension in the country between spread and we want to get any suggestions you have.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Does it pay you to breed select or just breed ordinary hogs?

MR. BANTING: When I buy any bunch of hogs I generally look to see if any of them will make selects first thing. You can pay more for a bunch that will make selects every time, pay extra money for the bunch that will make selects, because you know there is a little extra coming from them. I am not in the game like some of the fellows; I am just a local farmer.

THE CHAIRMAN: How many hogs do you ship in a year?

MR. BANTING: Between fifty and seventy-five.

THE CHAIRMAN: And you buy some of them?

MR. BANTING: I buy over half of them; raise the rest.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you find the feeding more satisfactory of a hog that has got a couple of crosses or Berk in it or straight select?

MR. BANTING: I like the straight select, long slim.

THE CHAIRMAN: You like him because he is slim and—

MR. BANTING: In the winter feeding I like a little tan in them, because you get a longer, hungrier hog. You get a select type with them, but I have not had them the last while. I have been feeding nearly all white. I think that is the common hog in our part of the country and what we have most of at the present time and the kind we are trying to get in there, because they are certainly the best feeders for us now.

HON. MR. NIXON: Are you ever disappointed in the grading you receive, in your own judgment in the shipment before it leaves home?

MR. BANTING: We generally have to take the local buyer for that. What I buy from the local drover I mostly sell to him. We take his word for it.

MR. LLIVER: Does he grade at the shipping point?

MR. BANTING: Yes, we are paid right there.

MR. —————: Do you ever get any reports back from where this here shipper is shipping?

MR. BANTING: We often get a report back—certain number of hogs shipped down—and twice the last winter I got a report. The report was all right; I have nothing to complain of.

MR. WADE: That is, the report you got from the drover seems to agree with your own judgment as to the market quality—it did agree?

MR. BANTING: Yes, and I was paid for the same number as that report that I got back said was due to me.

MR. WADE: Back from where?

MR. BANTING: I don't know—the commission people.

MR. HAMBLY: When you got that report did it show how many the buyer had or had given selects and how many were given at the market or at the packing house—did it show the two?

MR. BANTING: I just could not say.

MR. HAMBLY: They should if they are doing it right—you should have had both his grade and their grade.

MR. BANTING: I could not just say that.

HON. MR. NIXON: Did you have average fifty per cent. selects, everything you have turned over?

MR. BANTING: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: If growing that type of hog, why did not you have seventy-five per cent.?

MR. BANTING: I think that is very good. You have so many fat hogs and you are only paid for the smooth. I would sooner take the chance of feeding a little extra.

MR. HAMBLY: I suppose if you come across a bunch of hogs you said, "That bunch of hogs will never finish up to be any selects in them, I might have gone somewhere else to get selects"—that is what you have done?

MR. BANTING: Yes, that is what I do try to do.

MR. NEWMAN: You had better tell us how this man starts to make that select hog.

MR. BANTING: Well, you have to have the hogs to start with.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, with hog of fixed type you should have more than fifty per cent. selects, if you can breed that way.

MR. ST. DENIS: How long have you to keep your hogs from the time it is young pig—how many months have you got to keep it?

MR. BANTING: For select hogs?

MR. ST. DENIS: Yes.

MR. BANTING: Batches of our own we turn them out within six months, but very seldom.

MR. DAVIS: What is the chief objection to hog raising up your way?

MR. BANTING: I don't know; I thought there was seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in favour of it. I am just one of the farmers up there.

MR. DAVIS: You do not hear many objections?

MR. BANTING: I very seldom hear an objection.

MR. ST. DENIS: Where is your market—Toronto?

MR. BANTING: Yes.

MR. ST. DENIS: When you sell your hogs to your buyer does he tag them?

MR. BANTING: No, not that I know of. No, they are off my hands the moment we get them on the market.

MR. ST. DENIS: How does his grading come out with the grading in Toronto?

MR. BANTING: Well, he keeps track of them. He must have some way because he gets report back and the report we get back—

MR. ST. DENIS: Corresponds with his?

MR. BANTING: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: Do you insist on his marketing your hogs with your own individual marks?

MR. BANTING: I do not care whether he marks it or not as long as it suits me, that he gives me the right number of selects.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Mr. Graham Crawford, of Brampton.

MR. GRAHAM CRAWFORD (Brampton): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is a little out of my line. I am not accustomed to standing up and making speeches in front of people, but I am simply going to detail to you as briefly as possible with regard to these hogs that I have marketed this last two years. When this competition started I took a notion to go into it, and I had an exceptionally fine sow and she had ten young pigs with her, and Mr. Pearsall came out with another gentleman from Toronto, ear-tagged the pigs, and we fed them along that summer until about six months old, at least 190 days, brought them down and weighed 231 pounds of pork—that is, 2,310 pounds at six months old, and we had ten selects, one heavy, and I think one bacon or something of that order.

Now, I might be able to answer questions better than speak to you.

THE CHAIRMAN: We want your opinion as to the finished product, as to the grading of hogs, whether spread is right or wrong or whether we are grading at the right place or wrong place?

MR. CRAWFORD: As far as I am concerned I was perfectly well satisfied with the way the hogs had done; I was perfectly well satisfied with the grade, and I do not think any person could wish to anything better than the way the system is—at least, at the present time.

HON. MR. NIXON: How many do you turn off a year?

MR. CRAWFORD: I have got my own sows and breed my own sows for the breeding purposes. I never change those. I turn off around twenty-five a year.

HON. MR. NIXON: What percentage of those select?

MR. CRAWFORD: This year nine out of ten select—No, eight out of nine. There was nine in this year's litter.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you shipping to Toronto market all you sell?

MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, I take everything to Toronto market.

MR. WADE: Do you sell to drover or how do you sell?

MR. CRAWFORD: No.

MR. WADE: The grader in marking your hogs, does he seem to give you the grade that you feel when you are leaving home you were going to get?

MR. CRAWFORD: Absolutely.

MR. WADE: It agrees with your judgment?

MR. CRAWFORD: Certainly does. I have been well satisfied with the grading.

MR. HAMBLBY: Do you sell your hogs here on the market in Toronto?

MR. CRAWFORD: Yes. I have had eight out of nine the first year and eight out of nine the second year, and with regard to feeding I never kept any approximate measure on the feeding. We grind oats and barley. I have had these stock men come to me and want to sell me their stuff and I do not bother with them at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing the feed end of it; we want to discuss the production and marketing. That is, the quality and if the grading is satisfactory to the farmer.

MR. CRAWFORD: Well, in order to do that you would have to get at the bottom of it by people who have kept track of the feed?

THE CHAIRMAN: No.

MR. CRAWFORD: Some people weigh up their feed and keep track of it.

MR. HAMBLBY: What breed do you raise?

MR. CRAWFORD: The Yorkshire.

MR. BLANCHARD: About what weight would you turn them out at?

MR. CRAWFORD: Between 220 and 225. Those hogs last year were 2,310, that is, 230 average, but there was one hog in there weighed 260.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you find in your district any people finding fault with the spread and with the difference in feeding of hog that has couple of crosses with another breed—Berkshire cross with Yorkshire, and then feed them and get them off in five months—does not give a rap for the spread, would sooner feed the hog that he gets away quickly. Do you hear that?

MR. CRAWFORD: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has the hog market been discouraged at the present time by the spread between select and thick smooth and thick smooth is more profitable to the farmer than the select?

MR. CRAWFORD: No, I would not think that it is out our way. People are trying to live up to standard, trying to get bacon hogs and they are working more that way all the time, and the Yorkshire is the more profitable breed in our district. They want them as well bred as they can. Why, these sows I am breeding from I dare say have six or seven straight crosses right down. They are not pedigreed, but I have had their offspring, three pigs, for five or six years down.

MR. ACRES: Is a pig that dresses 190 pounds not too heavy for local market to-day?

MR. CRAWFORD: Oh, no.

MR. ACRES: And the ordinary purchaser likes to get that pig?

MR. CRAWFORD: All these ordinary butchers they take a little hog and they dress around 175, but you take them down here and they like hog around 220.

MR. ACRES: There is not a butcher shop in the city of Ottawa that will pay as much for hog dressing 190 pounds as they will for hog dressing 170.

MR. ST. DENIS: Are the hogs 225 pounds, select?

MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, sir. Got to get the weight if you have to get percentage of selects—get your weight up.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your honest opinion then is that the select Yorkshire such as you breed is the easiest produced hog for you and makes you the most money?

MR. CRAWFORD: Yes, that is my candid opinion that way. When I started first I booked club boar up there. I never made a specialty of this. They put club boars at different places and I used club boar and that is how that started through me. No matter where you go you will find men that differ from you, and I was careful with my breeding all the way down, and my sows they both farrowed last week. They have ten pigs each. That shows breeding counts too, because there are always sows that have big litters, and these are first litters and have had twelve each and they are raising ten.

MR. WADE: Would there be many neighbours of yours raising say black and red—that is, doing a little cross breeding? Are there many of your neighbours raising many of the black hog—that is, some of the Berkshire?

MR. CRAWFORD: I could not name you one that is Berkshire pig in our district. I know all in a radius of fifteen miles around there. I could not tell you of a black hog there. I know there is an odd tan, but I dare say seventy-five to eighty per cent. straight Yorkshire breed.

MR. WADE: You are close to Toronto—do you market direct or do you sell to the drover?

MR. CRAWFORD: We do all our marketing direct. The trucks are in there and I have even a truck of my own.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now have Mr. Findlay Joyce.

MR. FINDLAY JOYCE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not know why they called on me to speak. I am from Milton. We won Division No. 3 with a litter of twenty pigs, and we were quite well satisfied with the grading. I may say that the sow raised fifteen herself, and there was five we had to feed by hand. But of the fifteen the sow raised we had fourteen selects out of fifteen, and we have always had select pigs. We have selects straight through. I have bacon pig. It is in the breed of the pig, it is not feeding. If they are going to be bacon they will be bacon from the start and finish that way, no matter how heavy you feed them. They do not pay a heavy enough premium on them. If they put premium up there would be more money in feeding them that way. Our sow—we have not got the papers for her but she is registered—and she had 228 pigs in nine litters since we had her and never have less than sixteen pigs every time.

MR. CRAWFORD: Your argument is that the Yorkshire sow is more prolific than the others?

MR. JOYCE: Well, they are out our way.

MR. CRAWFORD: Are there too many breed of hogs in Ontario?

MR. JOYCE: Oh, I don't know; every person can suit themselves in the breed of pigs if they want to, but I know in our community they are pretty near all Yorkshire.

THE CHAIRMAN: How many hogs do you sell in a year?

MR. JOYCE: We sell around fifty. We have been on our farm two years on our own hook and we have thirty out home now.

THE CHAIRMAN: Were you farming when the spread was \$2.50 between thick smooth and the selects?

MR. JOYCE: We did no farming for two years; we have been farming but had not a farm of our own.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have been only selling a year or two?

MR. JOYCE: Just a couple of years, that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now have the drovers' stand point—Mr. Dawson Boyce, Alliston.

MR. DAWSON BOYCE (Alliston): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it will not take me long to tell you all I know, but if you want to know what I think of hog grading?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the idea; we want to know whether you feel it is a benefit or disadvantage or what.

MR. BOYCE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I started grading when I first come out. I grade all my hogs at point of shipment. I had some expert men on grading hogs there when we first started and I think that I can safely say that sixty per cent. of our men right around Alliston can grade hogs pretty nearly perfect. I have pens and every man's hogs kept separately. They come in and say, "Why do you give Jack ten and give me none?" They are told. That is the way the boys have been educated up there, and I have not any trouble at all. This man, Mr. Banting, you heard speaking, I happened to buy all his stuff. He has told you how he is always satisfied. I do not blame him a bit for telling you that, because he knows that I have to get all that is coming to him. The grading is the right system from my point of view. I do not see any reason why a man should sell an inferior hog for the same price as a good hog. It is just the same with cattle. I like the system of grading and get along fine and have no kick, and I think I can safely say that eighty per cent. of our customers are satisfied. The idea up there is to get proper kind of hog and if you don't get selects get real good bacon hogs.

Now, in the grading end where I get a kick is this: Of course, we know none of us are perfect, and this law is not perfect possibly yet. You come to Toronto with all selects, the packer is not very anxious about buying them. We have packers right here, and I want to say I have not missed a year for quite awhile every week in the year selling hogs. Another thing that a man hollers about up there is here about a year ago the hogs were not thick enough but many lights, and the Government says: We will cut the farmer, and now they are kicking about too many heavy hogs. They are kicking about change, this grading too fine. That is what they ask me; that is what I want to ask you. Is it grading that is to help the farmer or grading to help the packers? That is what the farmer hands me. I try to tell them it is pretty hard to figure it out. We will say, "Here is the kind of hog we want," and I have to get that talk from the farmer, and he jumps on to me. "Show me where the Government is helping us fellows." They say, "They tell us to get a certain class of hogs and we try to get them and we are changed." That is the hard part from the drover's standpoint.

I run a little butcher business too. I go to the packer to buy a nice little shop hog for my shop. They cut me on that hog whenever I am selling it; when I go to buy back I have not any of the packers yet that will offer me a cut on that particular shop hog.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you known packers to sell on grade basis when you are buying?

MR. BOYCE: They have not sold around in Alliston. You can buy heavy bacon, but what I want to know is the way you cut me selling hogs. The Government says I have to cut this farmer so much—on light so much and on heavy so much and give him so much for select, which I try to do, and all at once you change those cuts. I do not like that but I really think grading is fine and I have bought hogs to grade ever since it started and the farmers up there I can speak for pretty near all of them.

MR. ACRES: Can you account for this big drop in price of hogs three or four weeks?

MR. BOYCE: I see there are packers here and if you ask them they can account for that more than I can. Two weeks ago on Toronto market they told you they did not want hogs, they had lots of them and last week come a little storm and they all wanted them, but two weeks ago they did not want them, did not want them at any price.

MR. ACRES: In your opinion is there an over-production to-day?

MR. BOYCE: Not right now. I believe there will be a lot bigger production than last fall; I know there will be around our part of the country.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your opinion who derives the most direct benefit from this type of grading that we have at the present time?

MR. BOYCE: Let met get that right. You think possibly the packers are beating the farmers by buying on grade?

THE CHAIRMAN: You can put it that way. What I want to know: "Is the farmer getting his rights?"

MR. BOYCE: I will tell you what I think. I think the Government steps in, or whoever does step in and starts to cut on this hog and after awhile he cuts on another hog. Then the packer starts to holler that those cuts are not right, too many of those hogs. I guess it is the Government sets those cuts?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know.

MR. BOYCE: I don't know who does it.

MR. AMOS: I do not think that is a fair presentation of the case. My understanding is that those cuts are set by the packer—that the Government does not set them at all.

MR. BOYCE: Well, why would not it do to put on your premium and let the seller and the packer fight it out amongst themselves about those hogs that are not so good for them? I know there are some of the packers that would rather deal with the hog dealers than have somebody lay down the law and say, "Daws, you take \$2.00 off that one and \$1.00 off this one." The packer will come out and says, "There is what you have got, so many heavies and so many lights; there is cut and you have to take it." Whereas—

MR. L. W. PEARSALL: That is not correct. There are no regulations covering the cuts; that is purely between buyer and seller, and trade have an opportunity to change that if they want to. We have nothing to do with the cuts on butchers. They changed cuts on butchers about a month ago. They can change cuts to lower grades to meet market requirements and men can deal with the commission men at the yards.

MR. BOYCE: Who sets the price on the select?

MR. PEARSALL: That is mutual agreement. That was undertaking between packers and the Department, that lower per cent. premium they would not change that without notifying them.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Dominion Department of Agriculture joins in setting the premiums?

MR. PEARSALL: Yes.

MR. —————: Excuse me, that was agreement between Government's representative and the packers with the Government sitting in as witness.

HON. MR. NIXON: How does the grading you receive compare over period of time with what you give?

MR. BOYCE: Well, if you really want to know, I pay for more selects than I get and there is odd little butcher that you don't cut on. If you were in my business you would understand that. (Laughter.) You have to be in the drover business to understand.

HON. MR. NIXON: Do you return statement to the individual farmer as to the number of selects he receives?

MR. BOYCE: No, if any of my farmers want their hogs marked I would be more than tickled to mark them and let them take the grade down there. They say, "No, Daws, we will settle it right here." I have marked hogs on the start off with them, and in case of argument I have marked their hogs and, moreover, fellows that thought it was wrong, they happened to be in the city and I took them around to the place, and they tell what grade I get in Toronto. They have a check on me through the country.

HON. MR. NIXON: Hogs you bring in go through commission house?

MR. BOYCE: Absolutely.

THE CHAIRMAN: And your experience at the present time is that the farmer would sooner just go up to the drover and settle?

MR. BOYCE: Well, they do with me; I am not speaking for all drovers.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have Mr. L. W. Pearsall, Chief Ontario Hog Grader in Toronto.

MR. L. W. PEARSALL: Mr. Chairman and Hon. Minister of Agriculture, members of the Agricultural Committee and gentlemen, I hardly know just the best way to approach this matter to-day. Representing the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who are responsible for the administration of this policy, and being in charge in the Province of Ontario, having had the opportunity of watching this policy develop from the first day I graded in yards for about two years after we started, and having operated in all the plants, I had had the opportunity of studying this and watching it, and I see and we see the weakness and defects and the probable shortcomings of this policy as well as anybody else.

We come in contact with the various sections of the trade—packers, drovers and farmers, and there is no policy or premium that is perfect and we do not claim that this is perfect. We started out—going back into ancient history a little bit—in 1929 with the objective of improving our hogs so that we could compete on the export market and after consideration this policy of hog grading was adopted and the principle underlying it was the settlement on grade or settlement on a quality basis. Now, all that grading does is simply this: "It provides a basis for the settlement of quality between the buyer and the seller and, secondly, it should interpret market requirements to the producer and to the farmer." That is, if he get his grade, is familiar with his grade, if those grades truly represent what the market requires, then the farmer knows and it is information to him as to just what the market requires. The actual grading of the hogs, sufficient of them, into their various grades, we could carry it on for a thousand years and it would not improve our hogs. It is only a means to an end; it serves as basis of settlement of grade and also interpreting market requirements, and it is just in so far as those two factors are operative that hog grading policy is of any use. The policy as outlined was a new venture—that is, we had no precedent for it at all. We started out grading of live hogs and naturally have to make changes and adjustments to meet new conditions from time to time. We started out more or less on a voluntary basis, except in one case. The only thing that was compulsory at the start was that all hogs had to be graded at markets and abattoirs, and we operated on that basis for three or four years. Various sections of the trade made use of this grading. That is, in many districts the drovers and shippers started operating on a graded basis. To a considerable extent that was true of the various markets. In Toronto here probably from seventy-five to eighty per cent. hogs were dealt with on a graded basis.

MR. TAYLOR: Would you pardon me? Did you not start out in the grading of hogs to endeavour to increase the type of hog that was acceptable to the British market?

MR. PEARSALL: We endeavoured to improve our hogs to suit the requirements of the British market—not necessarily to increase our volume.

MR. ACRES: Has it been a success in the British market?

MR. PEARSALL: We have not been on the British market for two or three years to any extent.

MR. ACRES: What is one of the reasons that you are not?

MR. PEARSALL: Well, the obvious reason of that is—it is not the grading policy, it is the volume, that we had no amount to ship them. To get back to the final analysis of it, my opinion is the relation of grain prices to all prices in all our live stock products. All our live stock products in cattle, sheep and swine is down. The simple fact was it was more profitable to sell grain than live stock.

MR. ACRES: Is not one of the reasons that the standard arrived at for select hog is too heavy hog for the British market?

MR. PEARSALL: The simple fact is we do not have any volume to export.

MR. ACRES: How does it come the Danish people have got in on the British market?

MR. PEARSALL: They have been producing hogs; we have not.

MR. ACRES: Their standard is forty to fifty pounds lighter.

MR. PEARSALL: No, when we ship to the Old Country we have to simply accept their standards and ship stuff that they want.

MR. HAMBLY: Can you advance any reason why there are not more hogs raised in Canada?

MR. PEARSALL: I think I made that statement, that the reason that our hog production as well as all our live stock production has been down, gradually declined since 1924, is the relation of grain prices to live stock prices. Grain prices have been relatively high. If you wish to take your figures you will see that our exports of grain from the Dominion standpoint have gradually increased since 1923 and our live stock production has decreased accordingly. Now, with the drop in grain prices during the past year I do not think there is any question but there will be tremendous increase in live stock of all kinds, not only in hogs but in sheep and cattle. Naturally they are turning to hogs because they are the quickest turn over.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did I understand you to say that the grading did not have the result in the production of grades that you anticipated? Is that what you mean, when you said as far as grading was it was no use as far as production was concerned. Does that mean quality production?

MR. PEARSALL: No, I do not think I made that statement. I made this statement: "That you go out here and separate carload of hogs in five or six grades does not change the quality or value."

THE CHAIRMAN: Has it, in your experience in all those years, had a tendency to bring a greater percentage of graded hogs to market?

MR. PEARSALL: Wherever grading is operative, producer and shipper, yes. For example, take Waterloo County, they have been buying on grade at Kitchener ever since grading started. At a number of shipping points in this district, take Linwood for example, they did not have a select hog when grading started, and to-day Waterloo County is grading over thirty per cent. selects.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is done then from the encouragement they got from the drovers; that is, he is paying them on grade basis and with his dealings with them it is bringing about an improvement in the grade. It is not from your angle in Toronto exactly that you see the results?

MR. PEARSALL: No, that has got to get back to the producer. That is the point I was leading up to. In districts where they made use of grading and operated on graded basis there was improvement. However, there were con-

siderable sections where hogs were not being bought on grade at all, the farmers did not know anything about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was that the reason they brought about compulsory grading law?

MR. PEARSALL: Yes, sir.

HON. MR. NIXON: How many years has that been in operation?

MR. PEARSALL: Compulsory?

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. PEARSALL: About a year.

THE CHAIRMAN: A little over a year I think.

MR. PEARSALL: Yes, a little over a year. We have been working on it for over a year.

HON. MR. NIXON: Well, how does the percentage compare here in Toronto where great bulk of them is handled—how does that compare now over when grading commenced?

MR. PEARSALL: You ask any man that is operating in the yards. You take, for instance, Mr. Boyce, or any of the packers—our opinion is this that there is a real material improvement in the hogs, not only in type but quality. No question about that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you find this fall that your heavy hogs were excess to usual years?

MR. PEARSALL: Absolutely. We ran into a condition this fall—Mr. Boyce mentioned that—that was difficult for us to handle as well as everybody else in the trade. With the cheap grain, and a limited number of hogs, the farmer was naturally putting every pound of pork he could on every pig. There were particularly well-bred hogs, potential selects, coming into the packing plants and anyone who had an opportunity of going through a plant would see real good Yorkshire hogs carrying over two or three inches of fat down the back. In checking our grading, we find that it was the heavier weight hogs that were carrying excessive finish or hogs over 200 pounds live weight. Previously our difficulty was with lighter weight hogs which were usually thin in the belly, these lighter hogs were usually of fairly good breeding, but we had to grade them into a lower grade on account of the thin bellies. The condition we ran into this fall was that the heavier hogs were excessively finished, but our lighter hogs were now carrying good bellies. These bellies being excellent this year owing to the fact that they were getting considerable grain feed and we had to adjust our grade to meet this condition. The unfortunate part is that the farmer who has been aiming at our higher weights is still marketing these hogs, but these heavier hogs have been spoiled. Going through the cooler of a packing

plant, perhaps not just now but about a month ago it was deplorable to see the percentage of carcasses carrying up to three inches of fat on the back.

MR. —————: Do not you think that the fluctuation of price makes a difference? Don't you think when price drops——?

MR. PEARSALL: I absolutely agree with you.

MR. —————: Holding on, thinking it might go up a little?

MR. PEARSALL: I absolutely agree with you. I would like to make it uniform it would be wonderful if we could.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you found what it is the stock yards demand for them? Any buyers in there taking out sows to breed, buying the thick or short or chubby quickly finished sows?

MR. PEARSALL: No, sir, ever since we have been hog grading we have been selecting hogs for farmers and have sent out a large number. We very seldom have any inquiries for non-bacon type sows, possibly the reason being that I do not think a farmer would come to us for non-bacon type breeding stock. This fall, since the introduction of our Brood Sow Policy we have sent out about 200 sows, and altogether this year about 700 or 800, and the remarkable part is that these sows have gone into districts where hogs are all very poor type; and this interest in improvement has taken place since hogs have been graded in the country and farmers have turned their attention towards improvement.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your opinion, at the present time there is no grade further than the grade of slaughter house?

MR. PEARSALL: You mean in the packing line?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. PEARSALL: Except so far as the packers' grade is concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, is the packer compelled to sell on grade basis?

MR. PEARSALL: You mean their products?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. PEARSALL: No.

MR. ACRES: They do not mark them select?

MR. PEARSALL: I do not want to appear to be taking the part of the packer, but being familiar with this I would like to make this observation. Take carcasses from hogs graded as selects, and carcasses from hogs graded as bacons and carcasses from hogs graded as butchers. When you come to retail the product, the hog is cut into different sections, you have the ham, you have the back and shoulder and belly. Now, the meat in the butcher hog which is

the third grade or the meat from your select hog is of the same quality, that is when you cut the back out of your select and the back out of your butcher and trim them they are just the same quality of meat, the only difference is you have a considerable more back or high price meat in the back of the carcass from the select hog; that is why it is worth more money, but when the back of your butcher hog is trimmed what is left is just as good quality meat as the back from a select. The same is true to a considerable extent of your bellies, you will get good bellies from a lot of your butcher hogs but the trimming you have to do cuts down the weight of belly you have to sell. Therefore, if we marked our carcasses according to live grading the carcass of a butcher hog would be a third grade product but if the packer has trimmed the back and got it ready for market and after belly has been trimmed the meat will possibly be No. 1 grade.

MR. ACRES: If he did not trim any of them and sold the whole hog which would bring the most money?

MR. PEARSALL: I would not care to answer that. I think if you asked a lot of the packers—

MR. ACRES: I will answer it—you will get more for the third grade hog.

MR. PEARSALL: For a limited market.

MR. TAYLOR: Up until recently there was an inducement for producers of a dollar a hundred to produce bacon type product?

MR. PEARSALL: No, \$2.00 a hog—\$1.00 a hundred.

MR. TAYLOR: That has been cut to \$1.00. Now, I would imagine it would be as much to the advantage of the packer as it would be to the producer—that is, in the obtaining of markets, possibly more so to the packer, that we should produce a greater portion of better priced hogs, but when he cuts it in two he naturally realizes that he can produce butcher hogs for less than \$1.00. It costs him more than a dollar to produce bacon type over butcher type and he figures it this way, if it is not worth \$2.00 to the packer it is hardly worth his grading to produce better type of hog and he naturally produces hog that is more profitable to him. Do you find any great increase in the bacon type produced since the drop? Is this increasing as rapidly as it did previous to the drop?

MR. PEARSALL: Yes. My opinion would be that our present basis is very fair, and it has resulted in a marked improvement, for this reason—that although the premium as an inducement to produce the best product is no greater, yet there is greater discouragement for the production of the lower grades. Now, you made the statement that they reduced the premium on selects from \$2.00 to \$1.00, that is hardly an accurate presentation. What was actually done was this, previously there were two main grades, selects and thick-smooths.

MR. TAYLOR: You had heavies and lights, too.

MR. PEARSALL: Yes, but these were the two main grades. Now, in the thick-smooth grade we had our good bacon type hogs that were not selects and also lower quality hogs of lard type breeding. In changing our grades our object

was to have all our bacon type hogs of desirable weights in two main grades and then a third grade which we call butchers, which includes lard type hogs and our lighter and heavier hogs of bacon type. Our two top grades are now known as select bacon and bacons, the bacon grade is a better run of hogs than our old thick-smooth grade because we have taken out lard type hogs. Previously the difference in price between selects and thick-smooths was \$2.00 per hog or approximately \$1.00 per hundred weight. The present differential between bacons and select bacons is \$1.00 per hog or approximately fifty cents per hundred weight. There is also a difference of \$1.00 per hog between bacons and butchers. Therefore, at the present time the difference between our select bacon grade and our butcher grade hog, which is comparable to our old thick-smooth grade, is \$2.00 per hog which is the same differential as was previously effective. Hog price are now quoted on the bacon grade with \$1.00 per hog premium for selects over the price quoted and \$1.00 per hog discount on butcher hogs. The average percentage of selects in the better hog districts in the Province is about thirty per cent., while there is only about fifteen per cent. of the hogs graded as butchers. Therefore a premium is being paid on about thirty per cent. of our hog run, discount on about fifteen per cent.

MR. HAMBLY: Do you mean to say that when the bacon hog goes into the abattoir and he is killed along with the select, that that select is kept track of?

MR. PEARSALL: Oh, no.

MR. HAMBLY: Select grade is lost track of?

MR. PEARSALL: As far as we are concerned the grade is lost track of the minute it moves on to them.

MR. HAMBLY: When they cut it and trim up side or fix it up for shipment, do not you think that those selects and a lot of the bacon hogs are packed together?

MR. PEARSALL: Absolutely not at the same price. You mean, for export market?

MR. HAMBLY: Yes.

MR. PEARSALL: Well, for export market they are shipped, but not at the same price. There is a difference in the price. Naturally export bacon type hogs—

MR. ACRES: After they are all graded they are all mixed together and all drove out and all killed.

MR. PEARSALL: They are killed in carlots and they are regarded on the rail by the packer again.

THE CHAIRMAN: What would be your view of grading on the hook and stamping?

MR. PEARSALL: I absolutely agree with you. I was going to lead up to that. When we started our present grading system of marketing in

Canada involving long distance shipping to uncentralized packing plants, it was a long stretch to the imagination to visualize rail-grading and rail-grading seemed impossible. With the experience we have had in the last seven years, I can see to-day the possibility of rail-grading and it would certainly take a lot of dissatisfaction out of our present system. True, our present system serves a real end but is not perfect. As a matter of fact we have been doing considerable experimental work on the possibilities of rail-grading. There are two or three major problems to be solved before rail-grading could be successful. The question of detail that we have to solve is the identification of the hogs and I think that this is probably within sight. Then you have a second problem which is a question of marketing, and that is to find some method of dealing that will fit into our marketing system as we have it in Canada. You have these two major problems to solve. We have had enough experience to know that hogs can be tattooed fairly accurately, therefore it may be possible to work out some satisfactory method of identification.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now we will have the packers' viewpoint, and I will call on Mr. Fred Schneider, of Kitchener, first.

MR. FRED SCHNEIDER (Kitchener): Mr. Chairman and gentleman, I did not know very much what was going to be discussed this morning and I did not come prepared with any figures, but I have just made a few notes from what discussion has taken place so far. I am starting with our own company. We started in I think seventeen years ago, and when the grading was first put into effect we started grading hogs and have graded every year since one hundred per cent. What I mean is we have bought all our hogs on grade and paid for them one hundred per cent. on grade. We do not deal in export business; it is all domestic trade, and of course at the present time there is very little business outside of the domestic trade. But I want to emphasize this fact—that as far as our company is concerned—and I think I can speak for practically all other packers—that they are sold on this grading one hundred per cent., and we are buying all our hogs on grade absolutely and paying for them all on grade. Whether the farmer gets it that is a question that is rather contentious.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Do you go out and get the hogs direct from the farmers?

MR. SCHNEIDER: No, truckers bring them into the plant. I would say seventy-five per cent. of our hogs come in by trucks and a lot of the farmers come along with them and have their hogs graded right there and see them graded and take their own settlement. He is paid just for the type of hog he brings in.

HON. MR. NIXON: Are these graded by your own official or Government official?

MR. SCHNEIDER: We have had Government official there for seventeen years and he does all the grading. There is just the odd time when he is called away or out on field work, but that is a rare occasion, and then, of course, we have to have our own grader do the grading. But if he is dissatisfied, why he has to wait until the grader comes back.

Mention was made in connection with the difference in the grade. Is that one of the questions from the packers' side?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, would like to have your view point.

MR. SCHNEIDER: I think Mr. Pearsall explained the difference, the \$2.00 difference, between butcher and thick-smooth and select, and that same difference practically applies to-day, because most of those selects, a good part of them are going into the butcher type to-day and there is \$2.00 a hog or \$1.00 a hog difference between select—so that the select is worth just as much to-day as it ever was. Spoke of the packer grading them and selling them graded. It was also explained here that after the cut is trimmed it is of equal quality; the heavies or the butchers or whatever it is in a good many respects is equal to the select, but you must not forget that the percentage of lard and poorer cuts coming out of the discount grade, which is the heavies and the butcher type, is very much larger than out of the select and the bacon type and that principally makes the difference in your deduction. That is the way we figure it out. Another thing, percentage of lard in the heavy hog is very much more. The select runs about twenty pounds per hog, whereas the heavier hog would run around thirty pounds, and when you take the price of lard to-day, render it out and sell it for around eight cents or ten cents or eleven cents a pound, and you take the price and compare it against bacon or even shoulder cuts at more than double that price and treble that price, you can understand why the packer makes that differential between heavies and selects. He has to because he gets more lard, he gets more cheaper cuts out of the heavier hogs and he has to make deduction there. Another difference is the heavier ham is always sold at a discount. I mean to the trade it sells at two to three cents less than the lighter ham or the ham from the select hog. Then there is the bacon. It is only last week in our own particular case—and I do not think we were any exception—we had a spread of seven cents per pound between select hog bacon and bacon from the light and extra heavy hogs, and the run of hogs up until about two weeks ago was exceptionally heavy. The yield of lard I know per hog jumped from twenty to twenty-five pounds per hog, and that will give you an idea how much more lard you were getting out of the same run of hogs, and on top of this you had this heavy bacon that is running about nine cents to eleven cents a pound and which you took a cut in your sales, and the only way you can sell them is at a cut of seven cents per pound. Now, if you do not think that justifies the cuts on the heavies along with that you are obliged to trim so much more and the other cuts in proportion, why I think those two or three items alone justify the present day cuts. And the raise in the cut, in the price of heavies, jumped from \$2.00 to \$3.00 principally on account of the more lard coming through. Lard is certainly a drug on the market, as everyone knows, and the less you get the better you are off.

MR. TAYLOR: Could you give us an idea, about how many hogs you had at the beginning of this week at your plant for slaughter? Did you have any?

MR. SCHNEIDER: Very few.

MR. TAYLOR: Well then, you necessarily needed hogs?

MR. SCHNEIDER: Yes, we always need a few.

MR. TAYLOR: But the week before or a few days before that the farmers received about \$5.75 at some country points for their product?

MR. SCHNEIDER: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Well, yet you needed hogs. Under road conditions when you found you did not have the hogs, they were not coming in as you expected, you could pay eight cents for those same hogs. How would these packers expect the farmers, when they are trying to guess those conditions, to produce always a uniform type of hogs, when for some weeks the fact you did not have hogs showed you needed them. You take advantage of the production and you pay \$5.75. Then conditions prevail where they do not get any, you need hogs in the worst way, and you pay eight cents. The farmer is trying to guess that. I would ask if you carried that two and one-quarter cents around to the trade?

MR. TODD: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Did you give the trade the two and one-quarter cents advantage?

MR. TODD: The drop in the price of fresh pork has been equal to the drop in the price of hogs.

MR. TAYLOR: That means there was \$2.25 drop or reduction to the trade for ten days previous.

MR. TODD: We would be able to give you figures.

MR. SCHNEIDER: That is rather a big subject when you get into it.

MR. ACRES: You like the grading?

MR. SCHNEIDER: I can say this much. That if the Government withdraw the grades, it would be a catastrophe if they ever did. We would certainly keep on buying hogs on grade if we had to grade them ourselves and we would certainly do it ourselves if we could not do it any other way.

HON. MR. NIXON: What has been the explanation for this remarkable price fluctuation over a period of ten days or two weeks?

MR. SCHNEIDER: Well, the lowering of the prices up to three weeks ago was due to more hogs being produced than what the Canadian trade could absorb and the exporting packers were not able to export because they could not compete with general market price in order to get it to the export basis. They claim—I don't know, I am not in the export business but I am just giving you what I heard—they had to get them below six cents in order to compete with Denmark.

MR. NEWMAN: Did you export any?

MR. SCHNEIDER: I am not in the export business.

MR. ACRES: At the time hogs was selling for \$5.75 at country points, you do not mean us to infer that your storages were full at that time?

MR. SCHNEIDER: There was normal supply, yes.

MR. ACRES: Yes, but you still had room to take up some more slack at \$5.75?

MR. SCHNEIDER: Well—

MR. TAYLOR: The fact that you had no killers the first of last week demonstrated that is a fact.

MR. SCHNEIDER: That is rather a big question and I am afraid it is beyond the confines of this meeting to decide what makes prices go up and down. I do not see how you can control the price of hogs any more than the price of wheat. The wheat pool tried that. I think that is away from the subject.

MR. ACRES: I think that is the main subject.

MR. SCHNEIDER: I think Mr. Todd might be able to go a little more into that. If there are no other questions, why I am through.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Did you have more selects this year than four or five years ago?

MR. SCHNEIDER: No, I cannot say that. I think we are getting a slightly smaller percentage than we were three or four or five years ago, but we are getting them a much larger percentage of bacon selects and the thick smooth have improved very largely.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now have Mr. S. E. Todd of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

MR. S. E. TODD: Mr. Chairman, honourable members, gentlemen, this is a very interesting discussion to sit in at. It has many many angles. I have been connected with the grading since it started and I have been connected with the packing industry. I have been connected with the grading from the standpoint of the packing industry. I have been representing the packing industry as a whole rather than that of any individual house or individual firm.

Back in 1921 the bacon situation was in a deplorable condition. We were shipping bacon in considerable quantities to the Old Country and the margin between the price of Canadian bacon and Danish bacon was running anywhere from twenty to thirty shillings per hundred weight, 112 pounds. Our situation in the domestic market was not quite so bad, but it was quite undesirable, rather bad, and the packers said: "What are we going to do about this? How is it going to be remedied?" We were told that the way to remedy this situation was to pay for hogs accordings to the difference in their value, and the packers were inclined to take the view that they were doing that, that they were buying loads of hogs, they were paying more for this load of hogs than that load—there was a difference in the value—but the thing that was put up to us was that they did not do anything at all for the fellow that was producing these hogs out in

the country; that while there might be a difference between a carload of hogs when it came to market and another carload, difference in value, those carloads of hogs were contributed by a very considerable number of men and when you paid the same price for all the hogs in a certain load, even though you paid more for that load than you paid for another load, you were not doing anything to encourage the fellow who was producing a better hog and contributing to either one load or the other. So we were asked to join in a plan and in a system which would pay for hogs which would secure for the payment of hogs to the individual producer on a graded basis. There was a great deal of misgivings in the mind of the packers as to whether that could be worked out. It was felt that it was a quite complicated process and it is proving to be a more or less complicated process. But in the end the net fact has been that when we were putting bacon on the English market it had improved the quality, for we were very close up to the Danish price. Now, that perhaps is the most complete comment that could be made on whether or not the grading system has been effective or has not been effective. It is true that one can go into all sorts of details and you can pick all sorts of holes in the system, and it could still be improved, and it has been worked along and there have been changes made looking towards its improvement. We hope there will be further changes made looking towards its improvement, but two things are being accomplished: One is that more and more a bigger and bigger percentage of the producers as the years go on are getting paid for the quality of hogs that they produce, whatever that quality is. The other thing is that the quality of our product has been steadily coming up.

Now, we were on the British market in large quantities, and then a combination of circumstances arose that has resulted in our practically being off the British market. That combination of circumstances was, first, a relative increase in the price of grain as compared with the price of bacon in the Old Country. The second was a very prosperous condition in Canada, with the result that a larger amount of bacon and all pork products was consumed in Canada than had been consumed previously. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics points out that in 1929 the consumption of pork rose in Canada from seventy-six pounds per capita in 1923-1924 to eighty-two pounds per capita in 1929. Now, that absorbed a lot of the hogs that we previously had been exporting overseas. That was due partly to the big increase in our American tourist trade. The tourist trade as it grew in this country absorbed a lot of bacon. You know, bacon and eggs is just simply the tourist dish, and the quality of our bacon was so good that the American coming over from the other side was rather delighted to be able to get it. Then there was another condition—we began to find a very considerable market in the United States for Canadian pork products. The quality of our hogs was such that we were able to do so. Of course, once they revised the tariff and raised the tariff to such an extent that it overcame the premium that we were getting in the American market for our quality and so it shut that out.

Now, to-day we are faced with a little different condition. To-day we have a decreased consumption in Canada. Our American market is cut off and——

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Cut off one hundred per cent.

MR. TODD: Almost; there is just some going over there. I may say, Mr. Minister, that when the prices went down the other day there began again to be some demand for Canadian backs in Philadelphia. It was just a question of price. Now, we are faced with this change in conditions and we probably

are going to have to go back into the British market in the course of a very short time.

We have been talking about decrease in the production of hogs. We have had some in the total quantity a decrease in production of hogs. The fact of the matter is that while we have had some decrease in the production of hogs, the thing that took us off the British market was not nearly so much that as it was the finding of more profitable markets at home and in the United States. During the last two or three years we have not kept up in production to our growth in our domestic market and we have had a very considerable import of certain cuts of pork from the United States, with their cheaper cuts.

HON. MR. NIXON: Any from overseas?

MR. TODD: Just about Christmas time or a little after Denmark began to ship some bacon into Montreal. Denmark is not a very safe country to get bacon from. They have had a very serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease and steps were taken to protect the live stock of the country from that danger, shut Denmark out, but so far as price is concerned the Danes probably would have been able to compete in our market until our domestic market fell to the place where it would have made it unprofitable for the Danes. Our domestic market was very high in relation to the rest of the world and it was that that eventually brought about the break in the price of hogs. The break in the price of hogs which has been discussed here was due to the fact that the hogs were at an abnormal price in relation to the rest of the products of the country—higher than beef, higher than lamb, and then you remember that eggs were forty and forty-five cents a dozen and inside of two or three weeks they dropped to twenty cents a dozen. We are selling eggs at twenty cents a dozen down on our farm, and then Lent—all those things made a situation that you could not maintain the price of the products from the hog.

MR. ACRES: Has there been any coming in from the States?

MR. TODD: There was very considerable amounts, but not much lately. Last year there was very considerable amounts coming in of the cheaper cuts for certain purposes.

MR. HAMBLBY: What packing house do you represent?

MR. TODD: All of them.

HON. MR. NIXON: Have these packers a central association to which they all contribute and engage your services?

MR. TODD: Yes. Not all of the packers belong to it but a considerable number of the packers belong to it.

MR. TAYLOR: A previous speaker stated that hogs would have to be produced at about six cents a pound in order for us to get on the European market to-day—is that right?

MR. TODD: It is possibly somewhere around that. If you take the product from 100 pounds of live hog and send it to the European market, you are sending

sixty pounds of Wiltshire side. That is about the yield. Now then, bacon has been selling at sixty shillings per hundred pounds, or 112 pounds. That is 12.85 cents per pound for bacon, which is 7.71 cents for the bacon from 100 pounds of live hog sold in Great Britain. Now, is that clear to you? 7.71 cents for the bacon from 100 pounds of live hog sold in England. Now, it does not matter whether Dane that gets that or Canadian that gets that—that is all he gets.

MR. TAYLOR: What I was coming at is this: Would the abattoir be in a position— He also stated, of course, that one of the principal reasons we are not in the European market is the fact we are not producing sufficient at the present time or having at least a surplus, and you say that is not altogether the reason. But as producers of wheat, if we increased our production in the course of the next few months, and there is no decrease to amount to anything in the European market, we would be justified in expecting six cents from abattoirs here in the event of our increasing our production, I suppose?

MR. TODD: Well, that will depend partly on the quality of the stuff you give us to send over.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, maintaining the present quality.

MR. TODD: The present quality would not give it to you, because you have been spoiling the quality, the present quality as we have been getting it. This opens up another question that was brought up here. The hogs as they come in are graded in various grades. I am not going to forget your question. They are graded into various grades. Some of them are of the quality that will give us the highest, some of them are of quality that will give us the next. Some of them are of quality that will give you comparatively fat or comparatively thin product. Now, you have these grades—selects and bacons and butchers. There are others—heavies, etc., but they are incidental. There are these three main grades. Now, your selects represent the top quality, your bacon represents a fine quality of product. Your selects is the select out of the bacon. You must remember that those names are bacon grade and select bacon grade, so that you have in your bacon grade a fine quality of product and then in your select bacon grade you have your best quality of product. In your butcher grade you have more or less nondescript, some of them fat and some of them otherwise.

MR. ACRES: That is only speaking about bacon. What about ham qualities and what about different classes of trade you have got?

MR. TODD: I am talking now about the live hog. I will go through to the finished product in the course of a few minutes. Well now, you have got these hogs and there is a difference between the price of the third product and the first product, and then there is a split between the price of the good product and that of the very best, in between these two hogs, which is \$1.00 a hog of a split in there between. Now, the object in doing that was that many men were able to get their hogs up by improving their breed, bringing them up into a pretty good shape but were not quite able to get them up into the very top. So that the differential that had been paid before of the \$2.00 hog was split as between the article that was very good and the very best article. Now, this

fall feed has been exceedingly cheap, and in many parts of the country hogs have not been costing more than three cents a pound to feed, probably four to four and one-half has been the highest, and the price of hogs has been seven, eight and nine cents. The result has been an urge on the part of the feeder to get as many pounds of hog as he possibly could into every hog and he has over-fattened his hogs, and to a very great extent has spoiled the product. The result of that is that it has been necessary for the packers to take steps to correct the quality of that pork by increasing the cuts that there are on the hogs of the undesirable qualities. Then there has been another factor—these are very complicated things when you come to work them out. When you come to the product, if you have five per cent. of 15- and 16-pound hams you are able to sell that five per cent. without any particular discount in the trade but increase that per cent. up to twenty-five and thirty per cent., then you have got a percentage of heavy hams in there that that trade does not want—too big a percentage for your trade, and so you have to get this down. You have to get that percentage down to the place where you can sell your product to advantage. Now then, when you come to your bellies, you have the same situation exactly. If you get only a small per cent. of those heavy bellies you can sell them all right, but if you get a big percentage of those heavier bellies, then the trade discriminates. Now, that is what has happened this fall. They have been running into a big percentage of the heavier weights.

MR. HAMBLY: Cannot you get a little bit more for hams from hogs weighing from 165 to 170 than you can from hogs weighing over 200?

MR. TODD: Well, the ideal weights, if the percentage always came just right, would be hogs weighing from 170 to about 200 pounds. That would be the ideal weight, but you can always make a certain amount—and we have tried to do that—a certain amount of allowance for the times which the farmers have to market their hogs, and we have given all the leeway that it is possible there, because sometimes farmers do not ship for a couple of weeks and sometimes you get a condition that happened last week where it snowed the country up and you could not get your hogs out, and by the way, that was one of the factors of the return in price.

MR. ACRES: Do you think there is a surplus of hogs to-day?

MR. TODD: No, there is no surplus of hogs.

MR. ACRES: You do not think there could be a surplus of hogs before next September and do its very best?

MR. TODD: Well, I rather think there can be and probably there will be.

MR. ACRES: Before September?

MR. TODD: Yes, sir, especially if our domestic consumption picks up again.

HON. MR. NIXON: Have you storage facilities to take up the slack of a week or two?

MR. TODD: Yes, but when the price of hogs was what it was no one would put a hog into cold storage. There was the real thing that dropped the price of

hog. The price of hogs was so high that no one had any confidence in putting stuff away. Under ordinary conditions we would have and should have put stuff away for the scarce period of the summer time but no one would touch hogs to put them into storage at the prices, and that was what weakened the market.

MR. ROBERTSON: You mean you would not put hogs into storage at seven and one-half and eight?

MR. TODD: No, you could not do it, could not afford to do it in the face of the prices that you are probably going to face. These prices are all relative. Look at what happened. You dropped the price of eggs fifty per cent. right off the bat and eggs are your big factor, and you dropped the price of bread from ten cents to six cents a loaf.

MR. FRALEIGH: Where?

MR. TODD: We buy all our bread at home for six cents a loaf. That is in Forest, Ontario.

MR. FRALEIGH: Five cents a loaf every other Saturday.

MR. TODD: Four cents a loaf in Toronto at the Stop and Shop stores. You dropped all these other prices and you cannot expect the price of hogs to hang up there in the air. Look at the price that canned goods are being sold at to-day, almost the price of the tins, and so throughout. Now, we had the kind of thing that happened in every kind of product. You have a drop in the price and then it bounced back a piece. The same thing happened in wheat; it happened in eggs; it happened in every single product. It backed back a piece but it backed considerably last week than it would have bounced, which——

MR. TAYLOR: You mean it bounced down previous to the time it should have bounced down.

MR. TODD: Well, it went a little lower than it probably should have, but it did just follow the same thing that every other product has followed. You will find, if you take the way that cattle came down, it did the same thing. Wheat did the same thing; beans did the same thing and every product, and when they started down they went below what was their normal level and came back up a little piece.

MR. TAYLOR: You anticipated an influx of hogs from Alberta and Western provinces that did not materialize, and like the poultry situation last fall, might be the same?

MR. TODD: Well, your guess is as good as mine, absolutely, because that is one of the very unfortunate things that we have in our live stock business that to-day there are no statistics. It is one of the things that should be remedied of what production is going to be, and everyone is simply guessing at the situation.

MR. ACRES: Do you not think there is another big factor working for these last six or eight years that is just noticeable? Once the merger of packers

came into existence and the small butcher ceased killing his own meats and had to buy his meats from the packers. The packer says, "Now, we are not going to cater to the foreign trade at all, just going to play to the domestic trade. We are going to do the killing and handling." There is the secret of the whole thing, when the packers got control of the killing of every little butcher that was killing his own stuff, and then got inspection to get grading and controlled the whole situation. They never paid any attention to the foreign market and it naturally died. There is where the whole secret is.

MR. TODD: The fact of the matter is that the percentage of the total kill of Ontario handled by the inspected packers during the last two or three years is smaller than it was previously.

MR. ACRES: Because they made it so.

MR. TODD: No, there is a bigger percentage being killed by the packers that are not in the export trade.

MR. ACRES: It is all in the hands of a few.

MR. TODD: No. What have you got in Ontario here? Outside of the inspected packers you have the Schneiders, the Dumarts of Kitchener, you have Duff and Fearman's of Hamilton, you have Johnston's at Guelph and have Moyers of St. Catharines and you have Coleman's at London, and so you can go on and name all over the country.

HON. MR. NIXON: Are none of them members of your Association?

MR. TODD: The Schneiders are members of the Association.

HON. MR. NIXON: They are the only one of this group that you have mentioned who are members of this Association?

MR. TODD: Yes. All those others are operators and operators on a considerable scale and handle quite a lot of hogs, and that is the way the things are being done.

MR. BOYCE: You are keeping all packers under your wing so that they will keep the price together.

MR. TODD: I may say that our organization, we do not deal with prices in any shape or form. All I do in the Association is gather certain statistics as to prices so that I can give it out as information to anyone who wants it. I work with producers in business of improving live stock. I work with the Government officers on such work and I deal with such matters as legislation and regulation of the packing industry.

HON. MR. NIXON: You have never been investigated under The Combines Act?

MR. TODD: Could not be.

MR. TAYLOR: You could not tell us whether your concerns seriously bid with one another on the stockyards?

MR. TODD: Yes, I think I can. I would say the competition to-day is as bitter as it has been at any time. I have been connected with the packing business now for quite a number of years and the story that has been told me from the very beginning was that there was no competition between packers, yet the fact of the matter is that the price of live stock in Canada has compared very favourably with the price of live stock in any country in the world.

MR. TAYLOR: Of course, there is another factor, and it is only when you fellows mentioned in your Association have got to come on the yard that we have a little boost of price.

MR. TODD: Our Association has nothing to do with the price.

MR. TAYLOR: When these companies that are not in the Association——

MR. TODD: What do you mean by "Association?"

MR. TAYLOR: Well, your combine, if it might be termed such, as packers.

MR. TODD: No, there is nothing of the kind.

MR. TAYLOR: Of course, if you don't come under that heading I cannot describe it in any way.

MR. TODD: There is no question of price ever considered at all. There are a number of people always kill within the yards and then you have always the Montreal yards as well as the Toronto yards and you have anywhere from fifty to sixty-five buyers in Montreal yards. You have any quantity——

MR. ACRES: There is a lot of Ontario hogs go to Montreal—how is the grading in Montreal considered?

MR. TODD: The grading in Montreal, the hogs have largely been sold on flat basis in Montreal in place of grade basis, because there you have a great number of small buyers who are buying a few hogs for a special trade. There is a small number of hogs altogether go on the Montreal yards as compared with the marketing of the rest of the country.

MR. ACRES: Is not there more hogs sold on the Montreal markets than on the Toronto market?

MR. TODD: No.

MR. ACRES: There is not more?

MR. TODD: No. Very few of the hogs that are sold on the Montreal market are contributed by the Province of Quebec. The great bulk of them are imported. The West supplies the great percentage of hogs that are sold on the Montreal market. I do not know what the figures are this year, but last year,

if I remember the figures, Ontario supplied somewhere around fifty per cent. of the hogs sold at Montreal, including the markets and yard plants. The West contributed something around thirty per cent.

MR. ROBERTSON: Are you prepared to say that the price of hogs has been reduced with the retailers—was that the reason or was it because of the production of hogs the retail prices of hogs are not really down as much?

MR. TODD: The retail prices—before the price of hogs fell—

MR. ROBERTSON: That is what I want to get it—did you have to reduce your price on account of retail price?

MR. TODD: Yes, retail prices began to be slaughtered like everything.

MR. ROBERTSON: It does not appear that way.

MR. TODD: Well, I had some figures the other day. I have not got them with me, but I just saw figures the other day of the price of pork that day and a year ago, and it showed a reduction of something a little better than fifty per cent. of reduction. The reduction has been bigger than the reduction in the price of hogs.

MR. ACRES: How far do you get information from the small butchers and distributors in the country towns as to their retail prices?

MR. TODD: I do not get prices of that kind.

MR. ACRES: I am satisfied there has not been recession in prices there that you would naturally expect?

MR. TODD: I think probably you are correct because retail prices move much more slowly than wholesale prices. There is one thing very often you do not give retailer credit for. Just let me illustrate my point on that: "In 1927, I think it was, the price of cattle went up thirty per cent. in a matter of four or five months. The price of beef only went up eight per cent. during that period. The retailer was not raising his price as fast as the wholesale prices were being increased, because it disturbed his trade dreadfully if he does. He has got to work it up slowly, and the same way when she comes down the other side it has to be eased off a little, and where we get slaughter prices you get pretty bad conditions. You get pretty bad conditions in the wholesale and live stock trade, and it was these slaughter conditions that we had to deal with that made the situation change so fast. Now, I am through, but I would just like to leave these figures with you. The price of select bacon hogs for the month of February, 1931, was sixty-four per cent., February, 1930. The price of carcass pork from 115 to 200 pounds dressed was 66.6 per cent. against sixty-four per cent. The price of trimmed loins was sixty per cent. as against sixty-four per cent. for the live hog."

MR. ROBERTSON: You are quoting abattoir prices?

MR. TODD: Yes, product at which we sold, our prices. The price of Montreal shoulders, which is a typical product, was 66.6 per cent. as against

64 per cent. for the price of hogs; price of hams was 62½ per cent. as against 64 per cent. for hogs. Take the cuts and they run out like this: Sixty-six per cent. for trimmed loin; 66.6 per cent. for Montreal shoulders; 62.5 per cent. for hams, and the average product, which was the whole hog, was 64 per cent. Now, that is the situation with regard to what happened when the price of hogs went down. What happened to the product——

MR. ROBERTSON: But overhead is just the same. Other people have had to curtail but I suppose you are keeping up your high cost of production—it has not been reduced. Is that a fair question?

MR. TODD: Well, I would say——

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You mean salaries?

MR. TODD: Well, that is being slowly reduced. It is one of the slowest things that does reduce, but there is reduction being made on the costs. One of the things that the merger, as you call it——

MR. ROBERTSON: I did not call it that.

MR. TODD: No matter who calls it. The fact was there was a considerable saving in overhead, and that saving, as the amalgamation is going on and is being drawn together, that saving is becoming more effective all the time.

HON. MR. NIXON: Closed down a number of plants.

MR. TODD: Yes, got rid of a lot of overhead. Got it into less overhead, less men doing cost work and selling work.

MR. CRAIG: Who is getting the benefit of that?

MR. TODD: The packer is getting some benefit of it because he was going to go under and you would not have packing industry, but eventually the result of that will return to the producer.

MR. ACRES: The packers purchasing hogs, do they prefer buying f.o.b. country points or in the market?

MR. TODD: That all depends on where they cost the most. Sometimes f.o.b. hogs will cost a little less and sometimes market hogs will cost a little more. I do not think the packer has any particular predilection in that.

MR. ACRES: Do not you think the packer is trying to get out of buying them f.o.b.?

MR. TODD: No, I do not think his hogs are cheaper f.o.b. I think the drover finds probably—I do not know whether it happens often—sometimes he gets a little more money by selling them direct because he saves certain expense. I do not know whether that is a factor or not, but the drover certainly sells those hogs on the market or to the packer, which ever he wants. There is

no reason in the world why any man shipping hogs should not sell them on the market, is there?

MR. ACRES: No, any more than packers are trying to get f.o.b. market point and avoid competition on the open market.

MR. TODD: If the drover could get more for them by sending them to the market would not he send them to the market?

MR. ACRES: Well, he would, but there is always influence brought.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, is there anything further the Committee has to say?

MR. HENRY: Honourable Mr. Kennedy and gentlemen, I do not want to take up your time, but I just want to explain to you that I hold a petition here with over 800 signatures. Of course, you can get a petition for anything, but there is not one man that signed this petition that was asked to sign. The day that compulsion was made of the grading of hogs where these gentlemen was shipping from the farmers got wise and started out and got a petition and came to me with it. About 10.30 that night they started coming to the house and sixty-three of them came to the house from 10.30 to 12 to get their name on this petition. Now, business got too hot for me and I turned down the light and locked the door. Now, this firm that is buying those hogs has done more for the farmers than all the grading has ever done in that part of the country. They have been supplying sires for the last twelve years to many of the farmers and the firm was quite satisfied without compulsory grading. They were not satisfied with the grading in Toronto, the way they were going over the scales. I stood there and watched them perform and I would gamble price of hogs that no man living could grade that load of hogs the way they were grading. The only way I can see is to compel them to grade them on the hook. You cannot grade hogs, one to 200, running over top of one another; it cannot be done.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Who is the petition to? Are you going to lay it on the floor of the House?

MR. HAMBLY: What is the petition?

MR. HENRY: Well, it is to the House.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Well, if it is to the House, leave it.

MR. FRALEIGH: No, it is to the Committee.

MR. TODD: May I just say in regard to that question of grading on the rail, we would be delighted to join in any effort or any method to work that out, if that is the solution of the problem. I just want to say that for the packing industry.

MR. HAMBLY: Can you tell us how many graders there are in the Province of Ontario?

MR. PEARSALL: We have eleven men in the Province of Ontario, eleven graders.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your explanation of this grading is that there is practically no difference from what it was a few years ago, two spreads, but you have run in another class. That is the explanation?

MR. PEARSALL: Yes, that is the explanation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Possibly for the benefit of the Committee I have a slip here which the drover gives the farmer. He has nine hogs; six of them come in the bacon class, therefore the farmer did not get the benefit from the bacon class that is run in. He gets selects in three; the other six is good enough to be bacon, that is next class. That is class on which the price is fixed?

MR. PEARSALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: The selects and the bacon and the butcher. The butcher was always thick-smooth?

MR. TODD: That was original hog.

THE CHAIRMAN: What was the market based on previous to the bacon?

MR. TODD: It was based on the thick smooth, because both of those are above the thick-smooth class. That is, bacon and select price were both above the old thick-smooth class.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thick-smooth was the original then, of course. Now we have the bacon and select, which you claim is still better class of hog?

MR. TODD: Yes. You see, you had to get some basis to base your price and the proper place to base your price was not the worst you had, not the very best you had, but one in between, on good article.

THE CHAIRMAN: Under selling four years ago it was butchers based the price?

MR. TODD: No, the way you sold five years ago it was another grade altogether; it was called—

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, the butcher hog, is that the same class of hog that based the price five years ago?

MR. TODD: Not quite. Five years ago, no; but seven or eight years ago, yes. What happened, Mr. Chairman, was that as the farmer went on and improved his hogs he got a better class of hog in the thick-smooth grade. Four or five years ago he had a pretty good hog in the thick-smooth grade, whereas eight or nine years ago he had a very poor hog in the thick-smooth grade. That is what happened—in the ordinary process improvement in the quality of the hog.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then do I understand to-day that we have a greater percentage of bacon hog than we had five years ago?

MR. TODD: Yes, very much better. Between the increase in the percentage of bacon hogs and increase in the percentage of selects that is what revolutionizes our product so that we were able to get away from that big discount that I talked about in the beginning.

MR. NEWMAN: At the present time with that condition of hogs as we are bringing them in are we in any position to compete with the Danish?

MR. TODD: The condition of the hogs?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, just with the present condition of hogs.

MR. TODD: Just as they are now we are not. The quality of our hogs has been spoiled by overfeeding. The breed is all right but the feeding has spoiled them to such an extent.

MR. NEWMAN: Getting too heavy a hog?

MR. TODD: Getting too thick.

MR. NEWMAN: Outside of that our breeding conditions are pretty good?

MR. TODD: Yes. It is our feeding conditions that went wrong.

MR. ACRES: Mr. Fletcher is here, we would like to hear from him for a few minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN: If it is the pleasure of the Committee, just briefly.

MR. FLETCHER: My position, gentlemen, is with stockyard company. We maintain market facilities for the sale of live animals. We are of the opinion that if the hogs are brought on to the market for sale that there would possibly be more revenue derived from the breeders and owners of hogs. So far as hog grading is concerned, ever since hog grading came into effect the market supply of hogs has dwindled. We assign that to the reason that the packer is desirous of buying his hogs out of competition. If they are brought on to the market they come into competition one with the other. If the grading of hogs cannot be done accurately alive the place to grade is on the rail but in payment for the hogs on the rail we do not believe that the packer should pay on the grade as indicated on the rail but he should buy his hogs in competition with his own judgment of grading and put his product into the channels of trade on his own basis of judgment of grading.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I think we can adjourn for to-day and please remember there is no meeting on Friday, but on Wednesday, a week from to-day, the Committee will again meet.

Meeting adjourned at 12.45.

Friday, March 27th, 1931.

The Committee met at 10.00 a.m. Mr. Jamieson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now come to order. The first item this morning will be the call of the roll of the members.

Roll call of the members by the Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Might I say to the Committee that Mr. Acres has a couple of men from the stockyards vitally interested in hog grading and he has asked if I would let them have a minute or two on that subject. While it varies from the schedule we had outlined I feel, if they can be very brief and stop when I tick the clock, I think we might consent to give them maybe a few minutes each.

MR. BRAGG: Give them five minutes each.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Now, the first I will call on is Mr. Jos. McCurdy, Vice-President of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange. Is that the consent of the Committee?—The consent of the Committee was expressed.

MR. JOS. MCCURDY: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would briefly outline the hog grading situation as we see it at the Union Stockyards. In January of 1931, there was 14,461 select hogs, which the packer paid the farmer \$14,461.00 premium on. Besides them select hogs there was 72,800 butcher hogs. There was 16,085 heavy hogs which the packer took off \$6,527.50. There was 1,500 extra heavy hogs which he took off \$1,125. There was 751 lights and feeders which he took off \$751. There was forty rough hogs which he took off \$200. He gave the farmer \$14,461 and he took off the farmer \$15,884; leaving the farmer the loser of \$1,423. Now, gentlemen, it is the estimation of us commission men that those hogs could have been sold flat and the farmer would have that much more money. The year that they started the hog grading they paid the farmer \$27,630.00 premium and they took off \$27,159.15, giving the farmer the benefit of \$470.85. So that you see instead of the hogs getting better and the farmer getting any more money, the farmer is getting less money than when he started to grade his hogs. I might state in the first year of the hog grading in Essex and Lambton County, where hogs grade very bad, that there was perhaps three times as many hogs as there are now, so that you see that the farmer of northern Ontario has been a good loser in the hog grading situation. In 1913, when they started hog grading there was 1,342,940 hogs marketed and in 1930 there is 934,673 hogs, leaving the receipts less 408,267 hogs. So that you can see the receipts declined since they started hog grading, too.

MR. BRAGG: The hog grading did not encourage more production?

MR. MCCURDY: Well, it has decreased the production by—

MR. BRAGG: Nor did it increase the packing type of hog that they are seeking?

MR. MCCURDY: Well, there may be a few more packing hogs now, but you understand the packer is packing hogs on the whole for less money than when he started.

MR. BRAGG: There is less proportion now of selects than there was at the outset?

MR. McCURDY: No, there is a bigger proportion of selects. In 1923 there was twenty per cent. selects and in 1930 there was about twenty-five per cent. of selects but the packer he has lowered the premium to a dollar a hog and he has increased the take off on the heavies and lights.

Now, gentlemen, our argument is that this grading of the hogs eliminates salesmanship. As you are aware there are very few buyers on the Toronto market, and when the hogs come on the market the packer won't buy them any way other than grading. It is to his advantage. There is lots of times when he takes a dollar a piece off shop hog and takes a dollar a piece off butcher hog, which is really worth as much as any hog, and he takes \$3.50 off hog which you could sell to lots of little butchers for a lot more if they would let you take them out and sell them. If you did not send the packer a full consignment they won't buy any of them, and as they are buyers for eighty-five per cent. of the stuff you have to let them dictate to you. Gentlemen, as far as I can see it it is very much against the man who is raising the hogs and also the man who is trying to sell them to get the man the last dollar out of them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harry Talbot, President of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange.

MR. HARRY TALBOT: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, Mr. McCurdy has fairly well outlined some differentials. I possibly could add to the statistics that we have actually showing that the grading to the producer at the present time is not a benefit. It is a detriment. I have one case here of a carload of hogs which arrived at the yards on March 17th, 1931. This car of hogs had they arrived and graded the same at the inception of the hog grading in October of 1922—and on the price list submitted by the Swift Canadian Company, which I have here set out, it shows that in 1932, if that car of hogs were marketed, same hogs and same number, the gain to the seller was \$11.30 and on March 17th on the grading it shows a loss of \$15.50. In other words, it changed from a small gain to the producer to a loss to the producer. No doubt it is familiar in all your minds, but at the inception of the grading the price at that date in 1922 would be select hogs, \$9.65 a hundred, thick smooths, \$8.75 a hundred. Thick-smooths were the basic price at that time and the only grade between extra heavies, shops and feeders. Extra heavies, shops and feeders were sold at one price, \$8.25 per hundred or fifty cents a hundred under thick-smooths. There are sows and roughs and stags and that, but I will not go into that. At the present time this car of hogs sold for a premium of \$1.00 per hog of selects. In this particular car there was sixteen selects. The bacons are a basic price. There was nineteen bacons, twenty-one butchers, which sells for \$1.00 reduction over bacons, and the heavy hogs are \$2.00.

MR. McCURDY: The heavy hogs are \$3.50 a hog.

MR. TALBOT: Three dollars and fifty cents on heavy hogs and there is fifty cents a hundred on extra heavies. That shows from a gain of \$11.20 to a loss of \$15.30. Now, Mr. McCurdy spoke of the select hogs showing an increase from twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. from 1923 to 1931. Now, there is quite a reason for that increase too. There is a reason that offsets to some

extent the reason of that increase, and that is, that in 1923 from Essex and Kent there was 1,230,820 hogs marketed; in 1929, which is the last full report that we were able to get hold of, there was only 970,840. Now, everybody knows that Essex and Kent have not been producing what you would call a select hog, therefore the reduction in the hog marketing from those two counties would make a difference in the percentage of select hogs at the same time. I really do not think if you could get right down to the same hog that we have statistics of for 1931 and the same hogs, from the same county that they came from in 1923, that our percentage would increase in hogs to a very very little, if any. Now, there is another point that possibly might be of interest to the Agricultural Committee and that is the marketing of hogs. The market of hogs, so far as price is concerned, becomes very small on the Toronto yards. The big percentage of the hogs go direct to the plants and the basic price is got at by the small amount that is on the Toronto stockyards. In 1921, the hogs marketed direct to the plant was 64 per cent. of the total and hogs marketed direct to packers in 1930 was 70.2 per cent. In Essex and Kent the hogs practically always went direct to the packers. In 1923, we had less than 10 per cent. and the hogs coming to the market were coming by truck and in 1930 there is 33.6 per cent. of the total number of hogs that is marketed on the stockyards coming in by truck.

THE CHAIRMAN: We want to get your views as to grading—whether to eliminate grading or what your policy would be?

MR. TALBOT: Well, our policy would be to eliminate grading and it would be to the great advantage of the producers of hogs. At the present time it has cost the Dominion Government—we don't know how much money, and for the life of us we cannot see but everything is against the producer. They are not getting anything out of the grading in dollars and cents.

MR. SANDERSON: Just there, would you claim this basis of figures would apply eight months from now when we expect we will have an export market for our hogs?

MR. TALBOT: Yes, sir, those figures have—

HON. MR. NIXON: You have been a close observer of the actual operation of grading?

MR. TALBOT: Yes, sir.

HON. MR. NIXON: Now, supposing you ran a car of good bacon type of hogs through the gates and they are divided off into selects and thick-smooths, etc., and you mix them up and run them out again, would they come out in about the same pens do you think?

MR. TALBOT: So far as grading is concerned?

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes?

MR. TALBOT: I can give you an instance of that, a carload of hogs that was bought by a Winnipeg man on order for a Montreal man. After he had

bought his hogs, he got a wire from the man in Montreal telling him not to ship any selects, sell his selects out there. He could not sell his selects alone and so he sold his selects and heavies and forwarded others down to Montreal, and apparently some communication between graders—I suppose they send their lists on down—after the hogs were graded in Montreal the grader came to the owner in Montreal and he said, “How many selects did you pay for in Winnipeg?” and he says “76.” “Well,” he says, “I could only find 73.”

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions? Have you any explanation to make as to why the market fluctuates so much, to the extent of two or three dollars in a couple of weeks in the last month?

MR. TALBOT: Well, that is something that it is impossible to answer at any time. It is a case of supply and demand. The hogs when they were going down, the supply was more than the demand, and they just fell away and there was not anything and they had to scramble to get more.

MR. ST. DENIS: You think the hog grader is not a benefit to the producer?

MR. TALBOT: Absolutely—it is a detriment to the producer.

MR. DAVIS: I sold a month ago and six out of ten were select, and I thought it paid me.

MR. TALBOT: Quite true, there might be the odd case. What were your other hogs?

MR. DAVIS: They were ordinary hogs. Averaged 254 pounds a piece.

MR. MCCURDY: Did you sell those hogs graded?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.

MR. MCCURDY: Graded by Government grader?

MR. DAVIS: Yes. We have a small packing plant down in my country.

MR. MCCURDY: Did the others all grade bacon?

MR. DAVIS: I have just forgotten now how they graded. None of them were fat hogs, none of them were extra fat—they were selects and bacons.

MR. MCCURDY: Of course, that is possible; it might be, but as a whole it is a detriment to the producer.

MR. FREELE: You admit they were a nice bunch of hogs?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.

MR. FREELE: Had the hogs not been graded at all ten chances to one you would have got more.

MR. DAVIS: I got market price for the whole thing and then I got the premium.

MR. FREELE: You got what they called the price for select hogs?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.

MR. FREELE: If there was not a grading of hogs at all there is a big possibility your hogs would have all brought the price of those that they called selects.

MR. DAVIS: I don't know; I was quite satisfied.

THE CHAIRMAN: As you are aware, our Committee is called to-day for more or less of a round table conference to decide and bring in any recommendations that we think would be wise in the interests of agriculture and present them to the Minister and the Government, and it is necessary that we proceed as rapidly as possible, and I think the first subject that we discussed in this Committee was the grape growers, and we have Mr. Mahony, a member of the Committee, and he will now open the discussion.

MR. HAMBLY: Well, Mr. Chairman, it just seems to me that it is very clear that this Agricultural Committee has not been called and discussion on this hog grading business has not been carried on. I do not think there is anything that the farmer is more interested in than in this hog grading, and if you drop this now, is it likely to be taken up again at this Session?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, if you have any resolutions to make. I might tell you that we spent a day on this in the Committee.

MR. HAMBLY: True enough. That is just where I think there is a great chance for us to find fault, because of this: That a meeting was called here, I think it was last Wednesday, a week ago, and when we got here and it was supposed we could hear from drovers and farmers, etc., but the principal ones we heard from was the man that was getting a high salary from the packing houses, and another man who took a great deal of time was Mr. Pearsall who was here protecting his job. He is a high paid man, and I do not think that the agricultural representatives of this Government is getting any fair show as regard hog grading. I am interested in the hogs, and I have never had a chance to have one say until I got up and shoved myself on you, which I want to be excused for, but I do not think that this is the proper way to handle the grading of hogs. Those two gentlemen have told you, so far as I can see, what is absolutely true about hogs. I know there are other fellows here that is interested in the hog grading and knows all about them, and there is some awfully ridiculous grading going on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I might just say that if you have anything in the way of a recommendation to improve this situation, we would be very glad to receive it. We also, Mr. Hambly, on the day that we had the discussions, had several farmers, three farmers and a drover, bona fide drover, address this Committee along with the Government grader and Mr. Todd of the packing houses. Now, we spent a full day and we cannot—the Session is getting pretty

well spent—we cannot afford at this time to discuss it further, any more than we are here to-day to receive any resolutions which you wish to make.

MR. HAMBLY: Do you want a recommendation now?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I might say your resolution might come in a little later. We will come on to the hog grading.

MR. HAMBLY: What I thought, Mr. Chairman, was the most outlandish grading—if I can show you in five minutes——

THE CHAIRMAN: I might say we have you listed on the programme when we come to the hog grading. Therefore if you will just bring in your resolution and submit it at that time.

Now, we will hear from the grape growers.

MR. MAHONY: I do not intend to take up very much of your time, but following the suggestion of the Chairman I have submitted four very brief recommendations, which I think possibly would help the grape growing industry.

This is the first resolution:

1. That a complete survey be made of the grape acreage in the Niagara Peninsula and Essex County for the purpose of ascertaining—

- (a) The total acreage.
- (b) The capital investment.
- (c) The average yearly increase in acreage over a five-year period.
- (d) The average per ton production per acre.

This is the second resolution:

2. Having in mind the fact that the Liquor Control Board is the best customer of the wine manufacturer and purchases their product at a fixed price, the grape growers who supply the raw material to the wine manufacturers should also be protected by a fixed price for their products.

3. That in view of the fast growing competition from imported wines of quality superior to the native product every effort should be made to raise the quality of our wine by improved manufacturing methods and particularly that the excess quality of water now being used should be substantially reduced.

4. That efforts should be made to increase the demand of grapes for domestic consumption and particularly a campaign should be carried on to regain the markets of the West and the Maritime Provinces.

Now, speaking very briefly to each of these resolutions, the first one I think speaks for itself. Experience is a great teacher and it is only about twenty years ago since those who were engaged in the grape growing industry suffered a very severe loss by reason of the over-planting of grapes and the very low price they had to take in consequence. Pelee Island is an example I think of the result of

that policy. There was a very large acreage of grapes planted up there at one time and also another section of Essex County, and when the price dropped to about \$10.00 a ton they found it more profitable to take them out and grow some other kind of crop. When you consider that the capital investment of an acre of grapes from the time you put the plants in until you harvest your first crop in four years' time amounts to about \$250 an acre, you can see how serious it is for the growers to go into this industry and overplant, and as a consequence of that find, when their vineyards are coming into production, that they are only getting about half the price they should get in order to operate successfully. Now, that is reason why I say that survey of the total acreage should be taken.

“(b) The capital investment and (c) The average yearly increase in acreage over a five-year period.” That would be very interesting information because it would give the growers an opportunity of knowing whether they were overplanting or not. If the increase is as they say it is, about 2,000 acres a year, it is quite evident to me that with the limited market we have that we are very rapidly facing a period when we are going to have over-production and as a consequence the very low price I have spoken of a very short time ago.

Now, the last item in the first recommendation is “(d) The average per ton production per acre.” That will give an indication of whether or not the methods of cultivation being followed are the best, and I may say that there seems to be a very decided difference as regards production. One of the officials of the Department at Vineland Experimental Station made the statement here at the first meeting we had that the production was about four tons to the acre. The experience of growers who have been in the business for years and know the best methods of cultivation is that over a period of years the average production is not over two and one-half tons per acre.

Now, the second resolution is in regard to the relationship of the wine manufacturers to the Liquor Control Board. This variety of fruit, as you know, is different from any other so far as market is concerned, because unquestionably the price that wine manufacturers pay for grapes is going to be the price that will rule for that year, due to the fact that by far the greater part of the crop is used by the wine manufacturers. Now, the Liquor Control Board by agreement with the wine manufacturers has fixed price that they are paying for wine, and I think I am correct in saying that during the last three years there has been no change in the price for what we call native wine. The price was fixed by the Liquor Control Board at fifty-seven cents a gallon at the plant and all charges in addition to that were paid by the Board. As a result of that fixed price the wine manufacturer knows when he starts his operations from year to year just exactly what he is going to make out of his plant, and in view of the fact that he is sure of certain definite income, there is no reason I think why he should not carry that a little further and extend it to the grape grower who supplies the raw material for his industry. It would not be a difficult matter to work out. I think in view of the fact that the wine manufacturers have the Liquor Control Board as their best customer, that they buy a very large quantity of their product, that they pay cash for it, it would seem to me it would not be asking too much that they should co-operate with the grape growers in seeing that they get a satisfactory price over a definite period of time.

Now, the third recommendation that I make is:

“That in view of the fast growing competition from imported wines of quality superior to the native product every effort should be made to raise the quality of our wine by improved manufacturing methods.”

I may say when I mentioned that before at this meeting apparently my views on the matter were somewhat misunderstood. There are some people who think that when you speak of fortifying wine with fruit spirits that it necessarily means a wine of stronger alcoholic content than one fortified with sugar. Personally, I am of the opinion that we could make better wine than we are making in this Province and have it of much less alcoholic content, and best proof of that is that the wines that are being imported from foreign countries—from France, from Italy, from Portugal, from Spain and from Australia—are as low in alcoholic content as fifteen per cent. while our native wines run from twenty-two to twenty-five per cent. and there is absolutely no basis of comparison at all. The wines of lower alcoholic content is much more palatable, much more popular—of course, it costs more money because it is imported, but I maintain if the wine was made properly it would displace a very large amount of money that is paid for hard liquors and more expensive liquor, and if that result could be achieved I think it would be a step in the right direction. I say, also, that it might not be inopportune to refer to changes that have been made by the Liquor Control Board in regard to putting the permit into effect with regard to the sale of wine, which was done, as you know, the first of last November. There is no doubt about it that it gives the Liquor Control Board better control of the sale of wine, and I think that is a result that every person will agree should be approved of, because, after all, regardless of what kind of liquor makes a person intoxicated, the results are practically the same only it is a little worse in regard to cheap wine than any other kind of liquor I know of, but the consequence is, so far as the wine manufacturers are concerned, particularly the small manufacturers, that they are at a very decided disadvantage as compared to the breweries. Now, there is this to be said for the native wine industry: That with the exception of the sugar which is largely imported from Cuba, our native wine is a product of our own Province, and for that reason if there is any preference given you would think it should receive some consideration. On the other hand, I believe that a lot of ingredients that are used in the manufacture of beer and ale, etc., are imported from the United States, and notwithstanding that fact, in addition to having their product sold in the regular liquor stores of the Province, the brewers are allowed to establish at convenient locations I think a total of something like one hundred brewery warehouses. It does seem to me, in view of the changes made by the Liquor Control Board in making it essential that those purchasing wines should have permits, that they at least should help out, particularly the small manufacturers of wine, by establishing, and particularly in our large centres of population, stores that would be used exclusively for the sale of wine. Now, that has been tried out in the Province of Quebec for years, and there is this to be said of the Liquor Control Board of the Province of Quebec that they have tried to divert their own citizens at least from the use of hard liquor by encouraging them to use native wines and very largely native wines which are purchased in our own Province, and as a consequence of that you will find, if you go to Quebec, Montreal and other places, that their wine stores are in the most prominent locations and that a great many people would go into a wine store to purchase a bottle of wine who would not be seen going

into a liquor store, and as a consequence the sale of wine down there has increased very rapidly, and they claim—I don't know with what truth—that of the total sales of hard liquor in the Province of Quebec less than five per cent. are sold to the residents of their own province.

Now, the last paragraph might be applied to the marketing of any of your products. It states:

“That efforts should be made to increase the demand of grapes for domestic consumption and particularly a campaign should be carried on to regain the markets of the West and the Maritime Provinces.”

When I tell you that in 1922 one company sent over 261 cars of grapes to the Western Provinces and last year less than twenty-seven cars sent there and same year we sent 140 cars to the Maritime Provinces and last year only twenty cars sent there, you will see to what extent we have lost those markets, and it does seem to me that an effort should be made to regain those markets if at all possible, but that is a matter, of course, that might be easily merged with any other marketing campaign put on for any other of your products. I thank you.

MR. FRALEIGH: How were they lost?

MR. MAHONY: Well, lost in the first place because they catered to the eastern markets next door, the price of wine and sale of wine very largely, increased the demand for grapes here and they found it more convenient and easier to sell them at home than to ship to these outside markets.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further discussion? Is it your pleasure that this recommendation be filed and placed in the hands of the Minister? (Carried.)

Now, our next subject will be cheese and milk and dairying, and I suppose the cheese is the foundation of milk industry, and Mr. Sanderson, a member of our Committee, I think is an authority on cheese. We would like to have a word from Mr. Sanderson.

MR. SANDERSON: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I regret I have not come prepared to be of any special interest to this here Committee. I might say in regard to cheese in the great family of dairying, the cheese men are looked upon as the poor relation in the family and have always been that, and there has never been any special effort made in regard to the marketing of cheese. Now, I believe that we all regret that very much from the fact that it is the basis of prices for a great many other dairy products. We know that condensed milk and such like base their price on the price of cheese. I know that is what has happened in Eastern Ontario. They just bid enough to get the milk. Now, the cheese factory is the one dairy product that we export and not only that, but it is the one dairy product that we have been able to command a premium for on the markets of the world. If you look at the prices to-day—New Zealand selling in England for about sixty shillings. We should be getting sixty-five or sixty-six shillings.

Now, we have received, of course, from the Department considerable assistance in regard to manufacture, but there has never been anything done in regard to assisting in marketing. It is true that the Dominion Government a number of years ago agreed to put about four ton of ice in refrigerator car at a station where there was 20,000 pounds of cheese to be loaded. Well, that helped

to some extent to preserve the quality, until, it got to Montreal, but it happens that the factories are getting smaller to-day, many of them have closed up, and it is almost impossible to get 20,000 pounds of cheese at any one shipping point, and the result is that our cheese is going in box cars, way freights, and to us in the East, Montreal is practically the only market available. We cannot ship cheese to Toronto because it takes too long in hot weather to ship in a box car. I might say that the four tons of ice only applies where you export. Now, that means Montreal. If you are shipping a carload of cheese to Toronto you do not get that four ton of ice. It is true that a number of years ago the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion did everything they could to encourage the cheese manufacturer to put in cooling plant in the cheese factory, but you can understand in a small factory, where a man has not much faith in his own business, always ready to leave that and go to any other branch of dairying, that they are very few putting them in and the result is that we have curing rooms that are not fit to carry cheese for any length of time. Now, if we had some assistance in getting our goods on the markets in the best possible condition it would be of great help. As I said before, we manufacture the best cheese that is being exported, that is being put on the markets of the world. In fact, we are taking the place of the English Cheddar cheese on the English market. You understand, the cheese business is being crowded out in England practically the same as it is here, and we have stayed in and been able to capture what is known as the English Cheddar cheese on the English market and we have been able to crowd New Zealand and other countries off the high class market, which means we are getting a much better price, but the difficulty has been that the business is dwindling, dying out to a certain extent.

Now, I think that the dairying that is interested in premiums will admit that we are pretty nearly to the time when we will have to find an export butter market. Now, it is to the interest of everybody interested in premium, and I might say I am more interested in premium than I am in cheese factory, because I might say cheese factory is not a very good paying business. I had one factory this year I did not charge anything for depreciation, nothing for interest on the investment, I did not add any new equipment, and when I figured it up I thought I had \$9.05 profit but a bill for tinsmithing came in that I forgot about for \$20.00, and it left me in the hole. I remind you that is the history of one hundred cheese factories in Eastern Ontario—little small factories that are not able to do anything for themselves, and hanging on. I might say that competition is the life of trade. Competition in the dairy business is sometimes over done. I can take you to places where there are three factories within two miles, and on that same road there are three trucks gathering cream for creameries and factories are struggling trying to hold on, making twenty-five to thirty cheese a week, the maker getting \$600 or less for the summer's wages. Now, if we could receive whatever assistance we can for marketing and getting this surplus milk that can go into cheese factory—we can export it—at probably a more profitable price than we can export any of the other dairy products, because we get a premium on it, and it seems to be the only thing that we can export and get a reasonable price for.

Now, there has been some talk about surplus milk. That seems to be the great trouble with a great many farmers. Now, everybody knows why there is surplus milk. There are too many people want to get into the milk shipping business because it is high priced product. I know farmers that are being troubled with surplus milk and cheese factory at their very door making twenty-five and thirty cheese. They are struggling and they keep on shipping because

they hope in the future to get higher prices than that factory will pay. I believe that brought about trouble in the United States and caused the formation of New York milk pool. They organized a pool there, they spent an immense amount of money for condensers and creameries and such like to use up surplus milk and eventually they found themselves in exactly the same position as the wheat pool find themselves now, overloaded with expense, and just how they are going to get out of it I don't know. I do know of one skimming station, where they received milk at country point in the fall of 1929, making 800 boxes of cheese out of the surplus milk, so that the surplus milk problem is in other countries as well as here, and it is a big problem to handle and the cheese industry is the one way it can be handled and can be taken care of to a large extent if we can only induce the farmer to start factory and receive whatever possible assistance he can from this Department or any other in the marketing of our goods.

Now, the quality has been very good and we want to keep it that way and if we can market it and use this milk up it will not only be to the interest of the man who sends his material to the factory but to the interest of the man who sends his milk to the condenser, powdered milk factory and creamery.

MR. BRAGG: Would you advocate Committee putting up cold storage plant and all these factories would put their cheese into that plant and have one central agency from that cold storage plant?

MR. SANDERSON: Well, I think that it is impossible, you see, to get the cheese to station, to get 20,000 pounds, to get the ice. Of course, a truck now changes marketing conditions, and you could get them into a central point now with truck, whereas five or ten years ago would not have been possible. If you had that storage there you would get your cheese in there and have it in better condition, better quality and possibly be able to sell them to better advantage.

MR. BRAGG: If you control your supply?

MR. SANDERSON: Yes, you would have the cheese under your own control at home and being kept in the best possible condition in the meantime.

HON. MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, like Mr. Sanderson I have not prepared any formal resolution to move here on this phase of the dairy industry, that is, the shipper to the city trade. To be perfectly frank, I felt that this matter being one of more or less Government policy it would be a mistake to introduce any resolutions which might divide the Committee along political lines, and I assure you anything I might say to-day will be absolutely without any political bias, and I am sure you will accept that.

To anticipate the question of the Minister I may say that I have been in dairying all my life; in fact, the first year I was chiefly engaged in milking and spreading manure, and have never got very far away from that industry since. In fact, when I go home to-night the boys will say that after I have been here in Toronto for weeks not doing anything I should turn out before six o'clock in the morning and help with the milking, but I am prepared to make certain suggestions to this Committee and if it meets with your approval I would just draft it up in the form of recommendations to file with the Chairman as has been done by Mr. Mahony.

For a number of years I shipped milk to Toronto and then when condenser started up right at home I patronized that for a time, and after truck route opened up to the City of Hamilton I have for some seven or ten years had a six can contract on that market, and I am rather sorry that this phase of the dairy industry has not received more consideration in this Committee. I think when it was up for discussion that particular day we had one gentleman here who was part-time shipper to Montreal and later on Dr. Reynolds addressed us on a different matter, however, entirely, although he was, I felt, one of the outstanding gentlemen who should have given this Committee a good deal of valuable information right along this line.

Now, some of you men have inferred I was not altogether enthusiastic over the regulations that affect the shipping of milk to the cities. That was I think brought into effect on the first day of January of this year, and I certainly want to be fair enough to the Minister to say that I understand that many phases of those regulations he is now prepared to amend in some respects.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Some of them. Most of them have been.

HON. MR. NIXON: But now that the Government is more or less in the problem officially it may possibly be necessary for them in the near future to interfere probably to an even great extent than they expected to in the past, for when we had the suggestion that the farmer who is shipping milk to the city should receive some 3 5/6 cents per quart for his milk at the farm and still the dairy corporations maintain for itself a spread of 6 3/8 cents per quart, I feel that most of you will agree with me that the proportion is out of all reason and it may be under these circumstances advisable for the Minister to take a hand in negotiations that are now pending.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You think I should interfere with bargaining between the two people?

HON. MR. NIXON: Well, a suggestion from you, Mr. Minister, might carry a great deal of weight under these particular circumstances in view of the spread that is proposed that I have suggested.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I made suggestion but I thought that was as far as I should go. I thought the Government should not interfere in any shape or form with the bargaining between two parties, and I still feel that very strongly.

HON. MR. NIXON: Now, the shipping of milk to the city trade is not altogether a bed of roses; there are so many considerations which must come into that, and I might just mention a few of them: For one thing, before we can ship milk at all to the Hamilton dairies we must have our herds fully accredited, and that is some real consideration if any man goes into it and loses herd that he has taken a number of years to build up because of T.B. test, and then, of course, there is very strict inspection both from the City Health Department and from the dairies. We must keep the animals clipped and thoroughly groomed every day, the inspector inspects the udders to see that there are no three titted cows or quarters that show infections of any kind. The stables, of course, have to be thoroughly clean and white-washed and milk rooms, etc. The milk must be cooled to a temperature of fifty degrees even, morning milk

and I could give you instances where farmer had his milk returned on a day that was fourteen degrees below zero because the morning's milk, less than two hours' old and in splendid condition, was at sixty degrees, of course, instead of fifty degrees. So that all these factors entail considerable expense, and one might, I think, very fairly put a price on that of around twenty cents per hundred pounds. Then, of course, you are shipping your entire product off the farm. You have no skim milk by-product, which is certainly of great value considered over a period of years, not only as a valuable feed for live stock, poultry, but in maintaining the fertility of your soil. Possibly put a figure on that of twenty-five cents a hundred pounds. You have got to maintain a contract. We do with the distributing company. My own contract for a number of years has been six cans, and it is considerable expense to maintain a steady flow of milk under contract. You cannot sell cows when you have a good opportunity and sometimes you have to go out and buy when conditions are not the best for buying. Suppose you put twenty cents on that phase of it. Then, of course, there are holdbacks, etc., and other factors of this kind which is a real consideration, so that I think one may fairly say that there might reasonably be expected a spread of close to one dollar per hundred pounds over and above what your cream would be worth for butter-making and what you should receive at the city dairy plant. But, as Mr. Sanderson has pointed out, this is a paper figure and as the extra money you get for your product in the city is hard cash, and under present day conditions that is a real consideration with the farmer, and therefore you are finding farmers everywhere who are anxious to get on to the city trade. Now, I suppose that three-quarters of the milk at present butterfat prices would bring you somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$1.08 or \$1.10 per hundred, so that with those figures before us we might well expect to receive around \$2.10 per hundred from the city dairy.

MR. ST. DENIS: Whenever you get back from the city what is wrong, can it be used for something else?

HON. MR. NIXON: Undoubtedly.

MR. ST. DENIS: Now, we have milk shipped to Montreal. Now, if the milk is rejected it is not right to put powder in it, if it cannot be used.

HON. MR. NIXON: Discolours it. I do not think that is practised in Ontario.

MR. ST. DENIS: That is in Montreal.

HON. MR. NIXON: Now, just a moment then in respect to these regulations. There were three or four points that I would respectfully suggest changes and I understand that the Department is prepared to view these favourably. Regulation 7—composite samples of milk or cream or representative portion thereof shall be kept for ten days following the day on which such composite samples are tested and shall be protected from extremes. . . . Now, I suppose that sample will be tested at the end of the month when the dairy is preparing the checks. Those checks will probably reach the farmer between the tenth and fifteenth of the month, and even though the dairy company lives up to the letter of those regulations and preserves their sample for ten days, still that sample would be destroyed before the farmer received his check and

knew what his actual test was. So that my suggestion in this Regulation would be that the sample should be retained until, say, five or six days after the check is actually mailed. No objection to that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. BRAGG: Would not the retention of the sample of milk with the acid in it tend to destroy a portion of the fat in that sample?

HON. MR. NIXON: Of course, this composite sample would not have acid added to it. There would be only acid added to the part that was taken out for test.

Then there is the actual matter of the testing of these samples. There has been very much complaint since the milk has been tested in this way. That is, the building up of composite sample every month with the one test at the end.

Now, I have a couple of statements here, and this is a matter I would like to bring to your attention, Mr. Chairman. There is statement from a large dairy corporation in this city to the producer; it is nothing but a mere stub on the check and it does not give anything like adequate information that I think the farmer is entitled to receive. Now, this farmer has not a Holstein herd; it is a mixed herd, and he showed me his stubs previous to the first of January and in one showed a test of less than 3.7, but after the new regulations in these two months he has not received a test higher than 3.2, so that he has lost there eight cents per hundredweight in the matter of test. Then further on the regulation which I will bring to your attention on surplus, there is simply an item written in here, "Difference on surplus milk, \$3.15." Now, this farmer did not knowingly send a drop of surplus milk to the market. He had every week at least two holdbacks and several times three holdbacks for the week, but when his statement comes along we have this item: "Difference of surplus milk, \$3.15." No statement of number of pounds and as it cost him fifty cents a hundred to transport that milk to the city it does not leave him very much money for that part of his milk which is put there as surplus, and I do think that the Department might insist that those dairy companies furnish the producer with an adequate statement showing the daily shipment of milk, and if anything is treated as surplus the number of pounds and price per pound. And as regards the actual test of the milk I have given you this one instance where the producer has previously received never less than 3.7 and in this case 3.2.

MR. ST. DENIS: The same stock?

HON. MR. NIXON: The same conditions generally.

MR. ST. DENIS: Might make a change in the feed.

HON. MR. NIXON: Here is another instance, a farmer I am acquainted with called me at the house and gave me this: "He had eleven cows all on R.O.P. test. The last test was 3.2, and only one animal that tested that. There was three of the herd that tested above four per cent., and one that went as high as 4.7, yet that animal when tested at the end of the month, tested from those composite sample at the end of the month, and his check was on a basis of 3.2. Now, under those circumstances you can scarcely blame that farmer, I feel, for feeling somewhat aggrieved with test that he had received.

MR. STEDMAN: By who is the test done?

HON. MR. NIXON: Well, his herd test was by the Federal R.P.O. Inspector, and the tests that the shipper made were on the official forms. Of course, the test here is by the dairy.

MR. STEDMAN: That is what I mean—it is tested here by the dairy company.

MR. ACRES: How far did he have to ship his milk?

HON. MR. NIXON: Well, about thirty-five miles I would think.

MR. ACRES: Well, that had a great deal to do with the testing of the butter then. You turn around and test your milk from your herd cows after you milk them and you take and strain that and put into can and reload and ship it a distance of twenty-five to fifty miles, the butter test will vary two to five points.

HON. MR. NIXON: But still the butter itself is still in it.

MR. ACRES: No, it will vary; it is nearly unbelievable what will collect on the edges of cans, etc., and go there and settle, and people can hardly believe their own eyes if you see the test made, the same man making the same test at the delivery from what it is at the cow.

HON. MR. NIXON: Still I think you will agree with me that this differential is entirely too great, and I think the Department would be well warranted in checking up on these city tests very severely, where it is so decidedly in their advantage to under read the test.

Then there is the Regulation 5 which says: "Surplus milk or milk received at distributing plant but not sold or distributed for home consumption shall be paid for on straight fat basis." That gives the distributing plant then the right to say what proportion of their milk shall be paid for on human consumption basis, and what proportion shall be paid for as on surplus basis, and I contend that the farmer should know before that milk is shipped into the city what proportion is going to be treated as surplus milk so that he could make other provision for the disposal of that milk. That is a suggestion.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is no longer.

HON. MR. NIXON: That has already been attended to. Of course that would change Regulation 3, which was that all milk received by milk and creamery distributing plant which is sold for human consumption shall be purchased on uniform specimen of 3.4 per cent. butterfat. So that will ingredients be revised to meet the elimination of products?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes; 3.4 now, with no surplus milk so far as we are concerned.

HON. MR. NIXON: I think that is fairly satisfactory, gentlemen. I might just say that this continual pressure from the distributing plants to have the

test unduly high, to have unduly rich milk furnished, is causing considerable trouble to the producer. In fact, we all know in many instances he actually separates a part of his milk and adds the cream to the milk which is sent to the city, which, in a strict interpretation of the law, is just as illegal as though he took some cream off the milk, and I do not feel it is in the public interest to be insisting on such a high test for milk that these actions are necessary to comply with the demands of the dairy.

Then there was another point raised in view of the large amount of surplus milk which comes to the city and we are told that it is simply skim—butterfat made into butter and balance practically wasted—I do feel that in view of the great value of this skim milk as a by-product that some move should be made to utilize that, that it might not be lost by being poured down the sewer. I think there are many ways in which that could be handled, possibly because of the high value of butter milk, as poultry food, condensed powdered milk—that proper culture might be added to this and it be powdered.

MR. DAVIS: You say 3.4 is too high. What would you suggest?

HON. MR. NIXON: Well, producers themselves were ready to accept 3.3. That was their suggestion. City regulations require milk to test 3.25 before —

MR. DAVIS: I cannot quite follow you. You are paid for 3.4 milk.

HON. MR. NIXON: That is standard.

MR. DAVIS: And if tested 3.5 you are paid so much extra.

HON. MR. NIXON: Yes; four cents extra.

MR. DAVIS: What difference would it be if bought on 3.25? The man that was buying it would just make so much anyway—what difference?

HON. MR. NIXON: Just this much difference, that for the last twenty years to my certain knowledge the price has been considered on 3.25 basis, and when we were setting this price it would be, if the standard were 3.25, it would be 3.25 milk; whereas now it is raised to 3.4 and on that basis the 3.25 get eight cents.

MR. DAVIS: Yes, but they are paying you more for 3.4 milk.

HON. MR. NIXON: Because the standard is set at that. If the standard was 3.25, the same price would be 3.25 milk.

MR. DAVIS: They won't pay the same price.

HON. MR. NIXON: They always have for twenty years past, and then the standard worked both .3 up and .3 down. It is just a matter of four cents a hundred between what the shippers offer and what the Department set. The distributors, of course, ask for 3.5?

MR. DAVIS: Down our way the standard is 3.5.

HON. MR. NIXON: I have given you instance before that only came to

my notice yesterday that I could take my oath to if necessary, where a man had a herd that the lowest test under R.O.P. was 3.03 running up to 4.07, and yet he only got 3.02 test. You have no idea how discouraging this is to a farmer who has tried over a period of years to build up a high test herd. I certainly say that the man who is producing 3.7 milk should get a premium over the man producing 3.2 milk, but where you put the figure is a matter of debate.

MR. DAVIS: There is no incentive for a man to improve.

HON. MR. NIXON: I think, Mr. Chairman, that is the gist of the suggestions that I made note of, and I thank you very much.

MR. SANDERSON: There is one point, you say about those record performance tests, we have found in cheese factories that where a man who has cattle tested in that way brought his milk to the cheese factory and samples were tested by the Dairy Inspector who, of course, was an independent man, that they never came up to what the cattle tested at home.

HON. MR. NIXON: What would you consider to be a fair difference?

MR. SANDERSON: Well, it is something that we cannot just understand.

HON. MR. NIXON: I have not had the experience in tests that other gentlemen have had here, but do you think that you can get a fair test by building up composite sample for whole month as you can by taking sample of fresh milk and taking your test on that?

MR. SANDERSON: You will find it just a fraction lower.

HON. MR. NIXON: I know Mr. Mead, who has many years' experience in this work, that he found better satisfaction to all concerned to take a sample and have a test of fresh milk.

MR. SANDERSON: You will have one or two points higher test.

HON. MR. NIXON: And particularly if the composite samples are not kept in the very best conditions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further comments?

MR. STEDMAN: Coming from the eastern part of the Province like Mr. Sanderson, where the manufacture of cheese is the most important branch of the dairying interests, and where the dairy industry is the most important industry, I am naturally interested in that branch, and I would just like to make a few observations along the line of grading and marketing. We have in the East, I think, been handicapped to a slight degree by having to ship our cheese, as Mr. Sanderson has told you, from scattered points throughout the district. Our own shipping points has been able to procure iced cars for a number of years during the three or four months of hot weather. I might say that a number of men in our county have taken upon themselves at their own expense to get the feeling of the cheese factory owners—I might say when I say, "Cheese factory owners," our factories are practically all joint stock companies and they

have perhaps thirty or forty cheese factories down there and the unanimous opinion of those people who are interested in that work is that it would be to the advantage of the trade and their business to have a grading station established. Now, they went further than that: They went to parts of this Province where they had local cold storage and local grading and they found during the last season that whole factories received an average of somewhere between one-half and three-quarters per cent. for output more and our grades were just as high as theirs. Now, in view of the information they got they, of course, went to your Deputy, Mr. Minister, and found out where they stood. I think they also went to the Department in Ottawa, and I might say they have received the very greatest encouragement from both Departments that everything would be done to assist them, and there is one reason why perhaps at this time great attention should be paid. Now, the Western farmer is like the farmer here, only perhaps more so, up against it, and he has been encouraged all the time to go into mixed farming. That means he is going to produce more butter. If they are going to produce more butter in the Western part of Canada we should devote our attention here in Ontario to the manufacture of cheese for that reason. We have the facilities, in many cases we have the cheese factories, and if the price of butter is put on export basis it will drop down below twenty cents a pound, which will affect the price of every other milk product. Now, in view of that fact I think that the Department here and in Ottawa should turn their attention to the cheese industry in Ontario—not only Eastern Ontario but the whole of Ontario, and I feel that this Committee should make recommendation, for if they find the Department is co-operating with them, they should commend it. This Committee should put themselves on record regarding all subjects taken up here and discussed. I have a resolution which I will submit in short and very few words, but I feel when Department is doing its duty it should be commended and when it is not it should not.

THE CHAIRMAN: This resolution reads:

“That this Committee commend the policy of the Department of Agriculture in this Province in their attitude toward the establishing of cold storage plants at various points throughout the Province to aid in the grading and marketing of dairy produce.”

If you wish that to be placed—is that your pleasure?

HON. MR. NIXON: Now, Mr. Chairman, don't ask us.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Just leave that here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, our time is up.

MR. SANGSTER: I am interested in cheese; I think I could get the record for being the longest in the cheese trade of anyone here. We have been selling cheese since 1885. Now, regarding cheese business I agree with this gentleman here that attention should be given to the cheese industry, because while we know there is domestic trade for butter, we know there is export trade for cheese and that we are likely to have keener competition than we expect in the markets in England, keener than it was before, and I do not think that there is any fault to find with the position that our Canadian cheese is taking the English market.

I believe, as this gentleman has stated, that our cheese has realized two cents a pound more than foreign and New Zealand cheese, so that we are in pretty good shape. Regarding the matter of shipment, I do not think that there is very much complaint regarding the shipment of cheese to-day, because if they do not get ice cars they get refrigerators cars, and in these days of very long haul the cheese is going into Montreal in good condition, and to be fair and honest I do not think there is a man here that can complain of the grading in Montreal. There is a very small percentage of cheese that don't go No. 1. You will, remember what it—it is a very small percentage, and I do not think there is a demand for cold storage for the gathering of cheese in the rural sections so that it can be shipped. The refrigerator cars that are supplied to-day, although they are not iced, they are good cars, and even for a day or two they are good for the shipment of cheese, so that adding anything in the way of cost of transportation, of cold storage and that thing, it would certainly come out of the producer. I think it would come out of the producer in some way or the other, and it would be only adding cost to the Province. I think as far as the inspection of cheese in Montreal by the graders is concerned that we are getting a very fair grading and just as fair a grading as we can expect anywhere.

The cheese trade, as I see it—there is one thing I might mention regarding those shippers to the city, I think it is their own fault. If they had the will to turn it over into butter that is not sold to the trade by the delivery man. Another thing, if they contract for six cans of milk or ten cans of milk that they should not send twelve, fifteen or twenty cans.

HON. MR. NIXON: Do they?

MR. SANGSTER: Well, sometimes they do. I know lots of shippers that know they are sending more milk than they can take.

HON. MR. NIXON: May not the dairy companies be putting on more shippers than they should?

MR. SANGSTER: They should live up to their contracts, certainly. If they contract to take ten cans from you they should do it. In the most of places and places where there are centres I think skimming stations should be set up somewhere near the shipping point where they ship to the city and ship what they want for distribution there and skim the rest or make it into cheese at home. There is no use paying express charges on this milk. So that they can fix that situation themselves. The milk that they have at home to be manufactured into cheese and butter. I think if they lived up to the contract and ship what they agreed to there would not be any much difference.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, it looks like that we will have to spend another day.

MR. LAUGHTON: Are not we supposed to consider resolutions to-day?—not repeat the discussions that we heard.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the members have a right to have any discussion that relates to the matter of agriculture.

Apples is the next subject, and Mr. Bragg and Mr. Colliver have been selected.

MR. BRAGG: Mr. Chairman and Hon. Minister and gentlemen, I am sure it is gratifying to see as many as there are here this morning under the circumstances, because there are two other committees which are very important sitting at the same time. You will probably remember, those of you who are here, the line of talk of my own and Mr. Colliver and the others who were addressing this Committee on the day that the question of apply growing, distribution and marketing was discussed. I think I said that it was considered that apples was the king of fruits, and the man who undertook orchard work and carrying on proper orchard practice was getting better returns for the money expended and labour put into it than possibly any other line of agriculture. I made that statement a number of times and I am still convinced it is correct, but there has been the trouble of marketing and distribution in connection with apple growing the same as it has been with every other line of farming operations.

Now, we have a resolution prepared—it is short and I do not propose to occupy much of your time. I have not very much to add in connection with apple production and marketing to what I gave you the other day, only I have it in concrete form to present to you as a resolution, and Mr. Chairman and Minister I would be glad when I get through presenting resolution to you to have the approval or otherwise of any suggestions that this Committee might feel like making, some additions to the resolution or may be some portions of it you would like to eliminate. However, I will read it and leave it with the Minister. I may say that the reporter has a full line of what was given on the day of that talk from Mr. Colliver and Mr. Dempsey and others and myself, so that if any of you wish to make any reference to it you will have an opportunity of doing so, but this is the resolution we propose to present to you. Moved by myself and seconded by Mr. Colliver:

“That this Committee recognizes that in the production of apples there are four main essentials of proper pruning, spraying and fertilizing and cultivation. For the proper marketing of the crop so produced, this Committee believes that cold storage facilities are of vital importance for the grower, and recommends that the Government of the Province of Ontario make a like grant to the Dominion Government’s grant of assistance to Associations of growers building and equipping cold storage plants for the proper storing of apples prior to marketing the same.

“It further recommends that the Government furnish spraying experts to keep constantly in touch with fruit men during the spraying season, for educational work in all details.”

Now, I think, as I pointed out to this Committee, Mr. Chairman, the other day that in the matter of cold storage we are able to take care of the crop until the market is really wanting them, wanting that product. If we are forced to place those apples on the market in the fall of the year when we are liable to cause a glut, you know what is going to happen, but if we have proper storage facilities for taking care of those apples as I outlined then we will have steady price for our apples when produced in the fall of the year until the apple season is over, which will take place in April or May and as we produced here to you the other day a hamper of McIntosh Red, which had been packed in these hampers and placed in cold storage and they are brought here in the middle of March in nice fresh condition they were when picked off the trees. Now, in regard to some of the other varieties, winter varieties—Spys, Baldwins and

Greenings, the same things would pertain in regard to these. Ordinary storage would take care of them under certain conditions, but they must be fine, exceptionally fine, ordinary storage warehouses in order to keep those apples in anything like a fair condition say to April or the beginning of May.

Now, I do not wish to take up any more of your time. That is the resolution, Mr. Minister, and if you like to have any remarks I think Mr. Colliver will make some observations on the matter.

MR. COLLIVER: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister and gentlemen, I am very much pleased to second Mr. Bragg's motion. We have a good example of cold storage and packing house in Simcoe, and we think it would be a good plan to have those established in good districts all over this Province as soon as the Government or this Department can find it convenient to do so. I also think the Government is to be commended on having spraying experts in the fruit sections in the Province of Ontario. We have been fortunate in Prince Edward in having a spraying expert there for four or five years, and we notice that when we come to pick the apples in the fall that the people who listen to this spraying expert have in all cases the best quality of apples and generally the largest quantity.

Now, I have another resolution to present here, and before I do so I just wish to make a little explanation. For years there has been friction and some confusion as regards the inspection of apples. That is whether the inspection was final at the point of shipment or at the point of destination. We are all quite well aware that these apple inspectors are appointed by the Dominion Government. For instance, I will give you one or two examples. Last year fruit growers had the privilege of having their apples inspected by paying \$3.00 a car after they had been packed and piled up in their yard. If apple buyer got them he could also have special inspection, and I might say that myself and my partner shipped two carloads of apples, as one concrete example, to Montreal. They had been inspected by Dominion Government inspectors in fruit grower's place before shipment. We had also a special inspection and attached this special inspection to our draft, because they were shipped with bill of lading attached. These two particular cars after they were in Montreal a few days, they were shipped down by boat, we got a wire from the man who they were consigned to stating that he would not accept the apples until we allowed him \$1.50 a barrel and Russets \$1.75 a barrel. We got inspection sheet a little later down in Montreal that the apples were not right, and we at once called on Mr. Robinson, Chief Inspector, who went to Montreal and a few days later these apples were paid for, and in talking with Mr. Robinson personally he told me that they were two of the finest cars of apples that he had seen this fall. But that is not the only grievance. We have instances where apples would be shipped out and inspection sheet given for which we have to pay \$3.00 or \$5.00. They would be sent down to Montreal or Quebec City, and possibly the man who got them would not put them in proper storage. After they had been there possibly two months there would be another inspection, specially if apples were down, if they were on the decline—this happened more frequently in 1925 and 1928 when there was a very large quantity of apples, and you would get inspection sheet that those apples were wrong. Now, those apples likely would be placed in improper storage by the man to whom they were sent or consigned and they would deteriorate very much in value. They might get slack in the barrel and the consequence of it was that you would be fined, and the shipper or producer who shipped the apples would likely have to allow the

man to whom these apples were consigned a large amount of damages, when there was not any reason for him doing it as the apples passed inspection.

Now, I have a resolution here which I will read and which I hope will be supported by this Committee. Moved by myself and seconded by Mr. Challies, of Dundas:

“That whereas a great deal of friction and confusion has existed regarding the inspection of apples at shipping point versus point of destination. Therefore, this Agricultural Committee of the Ontario Legislature believe it would be in the best interests of apple producers, apple buyers and the public generally if a law was passed whereby a special inspection at shipping point should be final and we strongly urge that this legislation be passed; also, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honourable Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.”

I think, gentlemen, that is all I have to say.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further discussion on the apples? We will proceed now to mixed farming.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: There is no opposition to this resolution?

THE CHAIRMAN: No.

MR. FRALEIGH: I understood that I was to frame up some kind of suggestion to the Government and when I went home during the week end I drafted up some things and I covered a good deal more ground. May be I am entitled to do that on account of being in mixed farming, and there are some suggestions in there not touched upon at all. You can try it for awhile and if you don't like it, all right. I am going to have Mr. Challies read it for you.

MR. CHALLIES: Covering Mr. Fraleigh's suggestion I will read,

There are two main divisions into which all Fall Fairs may be divided, viz.:

(1) Educational Exhibits,

(2) Social Events.

In dealing with Fall Fairs as social events, no one will deny the fact that the fairs fill a large place in the rural life as a means whereby friends and neighbours meet. Many people attend the fairs partly for this purpose and are pleased at the prospect of meeting their friends and go away overjoyed with the success of the event. The social part should not be overlooked in fall fair work.

Mankind is a lover of a good horse. Trials of speed and racing should have a place.

Exhibits of produce should combine education with practical market requirements. For this reason price lists for exhibits of fruit and vegetables might better be constructed to require exhibits in the form they are usually sold, such as baskets of peaches, and boxes or hampers of apples, instead of plates or samples. Poultry might also be shown in pens instead of being altogether as specimens. Prices might be placed on many such exhibits so that visitors would buy these fine quality products to take home.

TILE DRAINAGE

Splendid work has been done and is being done in the southwestern countries in tile draining farm lands.

A feature that is developing in some sections is where townships have about reached the limit of their borrowing powers, they find that a similar area in extent but divided into two townships have power to borrow twice the amount of money.

The limit of money borrowed should be fixed by area and not by a specific township.

FARM LOANS

The Agricultural Development Board, operating farm loans, must be commended for the splendid work being done. The thought occurs to me, however, that further assistance could be rendered by:

1st. A list of all parties to whom loans have been made should be in the hands of each County Agricultural Representative, so that he could take a special interest in that farmer by visits and advice, or

2nd. The Agricultural Representative and the Loan Inspector should jointly visit the farmer securing the loan at least twice a year for the purpose of assistance and advice where thought necessary.

3rd. The Loan Inspector in Lambton is a successful farmer and capable of giving good advice; as well this would be a step to give special care to Government money.

VALUE OF CONVENTIONS

In the various branches of business those engaged meet together yearly to talk over problems affecting their particular business. On Friday, November 20th, there assembled in Toronto, a group of men to the number of 150, all graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, with over fifty per cent. of them actually engaged in farming.

A body of such men with scientific training in their calling and actually engaged in farming should be a splendid type of farmer to deal with the problems of the farm. The O.A.C. graduate farmer should be able to work out problems that the average farmer is not qualified to do.

This suggests that it should be of great value to have the O.A.C. graduate farmers meet say twice a year for the purpose particularly of presenting the farmers' problems and offering suggestions for their solution.

FARM PASTURES

Experimental work should be carried on in each county over a period of a few years to determine if it is possible to regenerate old worn out pastures.

1. Harrowing or breaking up the surfaces of old pastures in the spring and re-seeding.

2. By re-seeding of different mixtures of grasses and clovers.
3. Plots of fertilizer and re-seeding experiments.
4. And by other means known to experimentalists and research men.

These tests should be carried out on local farm pastures with plots as large as possible, say from one to five acres.

If, after a period of time, it has been found that the pastures cannot be profitably rebuilt, the farmer should be so advised. Possibly such pastures would have to be plowed, cropped and re-seeded.

BEEF CATTLE

The use of better sires on our farms is a project that is continually before our farmers. A great deal has been done to encourage the farmer to secure the best herd sire available. A great deal is yet to be done.

However, at this time with all the large grain crop of last season and the good quality grain for feeding purposes on our farms, there is by far a larger percentage of poorly fleshed cattle going to our markets than conditions warrant.

It would appear that the methods of rearing and feeding which are best adapted to Ontario conditions are not understood or practised in general.

There is much work to be done along this line. Instructions and demonstration should be carried on by the Live Stock Departments and the Agricultural Representatives.

In connection with marketing it would appear that if progress is to be made in our beef raising industry, that steps should be taken by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to provide reliable information to producers regarding British demands for cattle, and the ability of those markets to absorb Canadian cattle. If necessary possible provision for service should be made in a manner similar to that provided for fruit producers whereby a Representative in the Old Country would be employed to keep our producers informed as to Old Country markets, their needs, and their power to absorb Canadian cattle.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOGS

Mention was made at the meeting of the Committee on March 18th of the need of making further improvement in the operation of grading hogs. I suggest that recommendation be made to the proper authorities that this matter be studied with a view to having the actual gradings of the hogs transferred from grading alive to grading after they are dressed in the packing plants.

At the time of the introduction of hog grading it would probably have been quite impractical to have established a system of grading dressed. But with the process of time many difficulties have been overcome and the great benefits that have accrued from the grading system may perhaps be materially added to by having settlement made on a dressed grading.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

Great advances in skill of production have been made in these two branches of farming by means of educational work and the grading of the product.

This work should be encouraged and supported in every possible way, as there is still room for much improvement in the production and sale of these products on a quality basis.

The success of improved methods and sale of graded products as demonstrated in these two branches of farming can be applied with equal success to the other branches of agriculture.

FOOD STUFFS

Notwithstanding the fact that farmers of Ontario produce large quantities of grain, millions of dollars worth are imported annually for feeding purposes. Included in this is a great quantity of corn which might to advantage be replaced by barley and oats grown in Canada.

Experiments have proved that barley will largely replace corn in the feeding of farm animals. Therefore, it is desirable to encourage the use of barley grown in Canada to replace corn imported from United States.

Many farmers who know it to be to their advantage to prevent the spread of weeds, purchase corn, cotton seed meal and other feeds believing that feed grains from Western Canada contain too great a quantity of weed seeds.

We believe that investigation should be made to determine the weed content and general quality of feed grains now being shipped to feeders in Ontario, and that if the contention is correct, that this grain contains too great a quantity of weed seeds, steps should be taken to arrange for a satisfactory supply.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, that this report as read be submitted to the Minister? (Carried.)

MR. HAMBLY: Excuse me, there is something about hog grading in there.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will have that up.

HON. MR. NIXON: Your motion was not a general approval?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, just a recommendation, just asking to consider.

MR. ACRES: Mr. Chairman, the Minister and gentlemen, I am not going to take up your time perhaps as long as I had intended to do. In the first place, listening to the many Bills coming in from the different branches pertaining to agriculture, I would make this first suggestion that it cannot be carried into effect without having the proper finances, and I suggest to this Committee to recommend that the Minister of Agriculture have placed to his credit an extra quarter of a million dollars to put into practice some of the suggestions that have been suggested to be put into operation for the last few years, which cannot be done without money. The next thing, in listening to the different arguments coming up—I am just putting my remarks in brief—and here is what I suggested in regard to storage. I might say with reference to the different appeals from the different fruit and vegetable growers of the Province of Ontario we have on this Committee pressing their claims for the Government to establish a large cooling and storage frigidare plant so that their different fruits and vegetables can be placed in and kept from time to time to meet the demand of the consumers. Personally my own views on this question are that I do not approve of centralizing

that particular line of produce. I would make the suggestion that the Government would pass legislation giving any municipality in the Province the power and authority to build a storage or cooling building for the use and accommodation of the vegetables, fruits and cheese, etc., of those engaged in that line of agriculture—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Are you in favour of Dominion and Province of Ontario going into one—

MR. ACRES: If you will just wait until I finish this. I would make suggestion that the Government would pass legislation giving any municipality in the Province the power and authority to build a storage or cooling building for the use and accommodation of the vegetables, fruits and cheese, etc., of those engaged in that line of agriculture, and in so doing that the debentures would be guaranteed by the municipality and Government over a long term of years and that the overhead cost and interest charge on the same building would be charged up to the users, either the speculator or the individual fruit or vegetable grower as the case may be in storing his product.

A system of chain storages throughout the Province of Ontario established in this line would do away with a great deal of expense in the shipping and haulage of the same to one large central plant and that according as orders come in they can be shipped directly what would practically be called from producer to consumer.

In the first place I suggest a quarter of a million dollars. This may be my own idea to get down to the very basis of agriculture, I also say as regards the stabilizing of the milk products of this Province in particular that the distributors in the centres of population and the producers should have a round table conference and get right down to practical common sense and to confine their areas supplying that whole milk to the centres of population to a zoning area and to avoid reaching out miles and miles to the other agricultural districts, that milk should be confined to the zoning areas and as increased demand wants more milk take a greater area and milk can be delivered into the centre of population with shorter haulage and better care taken of it. There is where the difficulty is.

There is another thing—the truck transportation, which is to-day moving a great deal of the live stock, manufactured goods, vegetables and everything else, should be placed in the same basis as our railroads with reference to tariff or a rate of cost on the same basis as our railroads, subject to being brought up before the Railway Board Commission which adjusts all differences. There should be a bill of lading attached to every truck driver from whom he gets his stuff and also who it is consigned to and kept on file the same as the railroads do, so that nothing can go astray. The reason I am saying this, I can name you fourteen cattle that was stolen in Carlton County by nobody else but truck drivers going and taking them out. I got five stolen myself and three of my neighbours. They load up, there is no report, no bill of lading. We hear a great deal of the poultry situation and stolen hens. It is very essential that some record should be taken of our live stock, and when the truck man comes in with three or four cattle, hogs or calves or merchandise they should have bill of lading attached so that you can trace those up. Those are a few things that are important.

A great deal has been said in regard to the grading of hogs. The grading of hogs has been the most unfair and unjust legislation that was ever passed by the Dominion Government, no matter what is the name of the party. In the

very first place we would not allow a man who has never been a producer of hogs or has no money invested to step into a carload of hogs and grade them out and say, "You have to pay for those hogs at those prices," and as soon as the grading is done the hogs all shot down together and driven down alley ways and packer get the advantage. There is no packer to-day in existence can stand up on any platform and grade hogs in that way. Now, I go this far, that the whole thing should be cut out, and if we want to encourage and get our foreign markets back again why don't we do in this country as in many other countries, if they want to give a premium for select hogs and produce the best, let the Dominion Government step in and give a dollar a hog as a bonus to the farmers for to turn around and produce a better standard of hogs. That is the way.

The next thing in this: You want to know what is wrong with Canadian produce—what is wrong is this: We have had no interest taken in trying to maintain our British market—the only real market we have got—for the simple reason that year by year greater mergers are taking place and larger packers to-day combined under two organizations under one control, and there is no keen competition on our stock markets to-day, and we have the best stock markets all over for handling, and they step in trying to get them f.o.b. at home, and we have got dealers that think they are smart. You asked why did hog prices jump \$2.00 in two weeks. I will tell you why they jumped. The truck driver could not bring the hogs in. They could not get them in. That particular week—I know what I am talking about—the hogs were shipped direct to the commission pay firms who have bonded with the Dominion Government to guarantee cheques to the individual farmers, and they held the hogs on Monday and they held them on Tuesday and they started bidding \$6.25, \$6.50 and commission men did not take them and they went to work on Wednesday and they were sold to \$8.40. Is that right? There is no surplus of hogs in this country, but we do know there are a great many brood sows, but those pigs cannot come on the market until next August, and it is most unfair that the packers have got high salaried men coming down here to endorse hog grading and come before any intelligent crowd and saying it should be continued on. I would dismiss every hog grader and let every man go and use his own judgment in selling, subject to the Health Department that everything is all satisfactory that way. It is time something should be done. Those are a few of the things I have in my mind.

Now, there is another thing. How can the Minister of Agriculture to-day, that has the system of organization that he has all down through his Department—and I don't care where the chips fall—there should be a change made. If our district representatives are doing all the work they can do, they cannot do half what they have got to do. What is a few thousand dollars? What we want to-day is to get right back to the back farmer and stir up some enthusiasm in him. Our district representative when appointed—I remember twenty-two years ago in Carlton County, when a committee meeting was held to find out if we wanted one. There was no judging contests on, no school fairs. To-day there is seed cleaning, there is training of our boys for public judging, senior and junior teams, school fairs, etc., and one more important factor. How are we going to get into the Agricultural Department the proper census of what is going on in live stock, acreage of grain sown, acreage of corn, roots and every other thing. That should all come from the district representative's office in each county, who is closely allied to the work, and sent forward to your Department for your consideration and to give accurate reports to the general public of what is going on. There has been no accurate record in this Province for twenty years. It is only a guess. There is not a man can stand up to-day and say he

knows what we are producing or what. We have got to start and encourage mixed farming, and I go on further that the time has come when the scrub bull, scrub boar and scrub ram should cease, and I congratulate our moneyed men who have made their money in other walks of life and going back into the country for the love of live stock and trying to produce the best. The Government could give a bonus to every farmer in the back concessions that is buying a particularly pure bred bull. They are giving twenty per cent., but it is confined in some ways. I will tell you how it is confined. Any farmer that any time in the past has had a pure bred bull he cannot get another grant to-day, and there are men that have pure bred herds fifteen and twenty years ago has not the money to buy a pure bred bull to-day. The people's ideas have changed from one thing to another. We want to encourage our big breeders of pure bred live stock in the different branches and try and distribute all over the Province in every county every sire that they can produce in cattle, good horses and in pigs. Those are vital things.

Mr. Todd the other day said that the eggs had something to do with the cutting of the price of meats. Did you ever hear such nonsense come from a man who represents the packers of this country? Do you people realize that the packers are handling altogether sixty-five per cent. of the product of eggs and they will shoot them on here at a low price, and every storekeeper to-day is advertising some cheap farm commodity at the agricultural people's expense to make it attractive to come in and buy other merchandise of manufactured articles. As you go down every street you will see eggs cut in price, butter cut in price, certain cuts of meat at cut price, and packers to-day can ship a carload or two carloads of eggs any place they like, break the market, and then when they get people discouraged they shoot them up.

I do say this: "That the very vital interests of the very fibre of agriculture has been tampered with to such an extent that the time has come that we have got to consolidate and get the best out of everyone of us and try to do something for the betterment of conditions."

There is one thing more I will back you solid up on Mr. Minister—that is, the handling of immigrant boys into this country. Now, is it fair to bring those British boys to our different stations, distribute them to homes—the change has been so great you cannot believe what the outcome is going to be. Wrong boys are placed with the wrong employers. What I say is this: "Let the Department of Agriculture establish three great industrial farms in the Province of Ontario. Land is cheap, and it is the best investment they ever made. We have a lot of fine young men graduating to-day from our agricultural colleges and when they graduate they have no place to go. The environment of college training is such that they are not going to the back concessions and trying to be individual farmers and they are leaving us with that valuable education and going to the south. I say establish a few of those large farms that our boys—no matter what organization they are brought in under—can go to these different farms for three to six months' training. Let there be a dairy herd, feeding poultry, the best vegetable growing and as applications come in from you and I and every other farmer, the superintendents of those farms will pick the boy that is most adapted for that particular line of work, and you are going to create a coming growing immigration into this country that is going to create stability."

I know Mr. Jamieson here is getting uneasy, but I want to tell you there are men coming here and I appreciated and I listened to their talking about their apples and talking about this and that. I am largely interested in mixed farming. I have orchards and I have beef cattle and for twenty years I have kept from ten to twenty-five brood sows, and I am milking over fifty cows, and I know the

different lines, but I do know that there wants to be a real organization of common sense and to get right down and secure the British market. It is to be regretted to-day, and I am not accusing or blaming any particular government, but when you think—I was on the Old Country market several times and been in every European country but four, and this system by which the Danish people have gained the British market, it is a marvel. They have three large storage plants in the Motherland to-day. They have their travellers there. They have their grade of bacon hogs all branded, their cheese and everything else, and they are sold and distributed with their names on it. I say to the cheese men—and we have one of the outstanding cheese men of Ontario, Mr. Sanderson—he knows what is he talking about—but I say, just as I said before, we are producing cheese in the same old method that they produced it before I was born, seventy-five and eighty pound cheese in round box, cured and shipped out and cut and sliced every way, and what do we find? Packer comes and he buys great percentage of our cheese and re-cuts it and re-wraps it and puts it under own brand and ship it out in smaller parcels. I say just that little grant from the Ontario Government to some few cheese factories in Ontario guaranteeing an equal price over and above cost of the manufacture of ordinary cheese, putting in new form and new system of curing, etc., and make your cheese in a different shape from small packages to larger packages, brand on everyone of them, and when your wife and mine and anybody else in the large centres of population wants it, they have got something. That can be done. Something along those lines is the line we want and we need to get behind the Minister of Agriculture, and the first thing we have got to do is to furnish him money and let this Committee recommend at the very lowest one-quarter of a million dollars extra be voted, and I believe there is not a member of the opposition will oppose it, and place it at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture—not that he will spend it all, but if need be will have the money available. Alongside that there should be a Committee appointed that the Minister can consult that is independent from his staff right here in this building, and that Committee should not be composed of more than three men. A Committee of three can do something, a Committee of five may do something and a Committee of seven or more have never done anything and never will.

Now, you take from an educational standpoint, and I ask the intelligence of this meeting here, and it can go broadcast—is it any wonder to-day that we are creating such an unrest in the young minds of our agricultural generation when you only take into your own consideration the little fairy stories and the sort of literature that our text books are composed of, not only in this Province but in the whole Dominion of Canada. I say to-day that our school text books, from the primary classes to the highest class in education, should be based on the points brought out and present to the young minds the great resources to-day of Canada and to tell the tale of the great agricultural fields and pictures of agricultural buildings, fields of wheat, binders cutting it down, the threshing of it and how hauled away to our mills and how turned into flour, and explain it to our boys and girls. The same with the growing of our vegetables, the same with our great vineyards in this Province. The same with the great rivers and lakes and put pictures of them in there and make it impressive. Put in some of our mines, and the minerals and its value; make it interesting. Then our great steel and iron plants and coal mines and your forestry department and how the forest is turned into pulp and lumber. People may say—this does not affect agriculture. This is one of the vital conditions that does affect agriculture and affects the whole trend of humanity. Also explain the attractiveness of the

great engineering departments and different lines and do not forget the great development of water supply and how applied. A beautiful picture can be thrown out of the great inheritance and natural resources. I may be called a fanatic and different from the majority, but my experience from what I have seen, the time has come when absolutely something is essential to be done. Those are the things I would say, but, above all things, Mr. Fraleigh has moved the resolution. Now, get my idea, township council elected by the people, assisted by the Government, put debentures on and charge users for the carrying charges. Now, those are the things I want to impress. The next things is this: If I never done anything else, I am going to plead with you people to move—that is, recomend from this Committee that the Minister of Agriculture will have placed at his disposal \$250,000.00, and that the Minister assisted with a commission—one appointed from one end of the Province and another from the other end and one from the centre of the Province—to consult and try to solve the great agricultural problems in all its branches. I thank you one and all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baxter.

MR. BAXTER: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the time is pretty well gone, and I might say at the beginning that I thank you gentlemen for remaining with this crowd to the last as you have done. I am not going to speak too long. I was asked to say something along the line of mixed farming. In the territory which I come from we are not altogether engaged in exactly mixed farming. We are in a dairy district—have been dairying ever since I can remember. We are one of the districts that have had co-operative cheese factories for years. They were sold out and taken by individual members, and most of our land throughout the district which I come from is arable land, land that is tillable. We had some low land, but the drainage system has been put into practice and that low land is being put into cultivation and pasture at the present time, and we have more dairying than anything else. The farmers in the district I come from keep a good many cows.

MR. BRAGG: Scrub bulls, etc.

MR. BAXTER: No, we were one of the first townships to come forth with the pure bred area and we have made an effort to get rid of the scrub bull within our county and now practically every farmer has a pure bred bull of one nature or another throughout the county. There are parts—

MR. BRAGG: Chiefly dairying?

MR. BAXTER: Yes, the northern part—

MR. BRAGG: Holsteins predominate with you?

MR. BAXTER: Yes. We did have some mixed herds but at the present time in the riding which I represent most of the herds are Holstein herds. In the riding which Mr. Ross represents, in the other part of the county, there is more of the beef cattle and not so much of the dairying.

Now, I might say in regard to that just a little history that you may know the position which I occupy. A number of years ago through our section was the introduction of condensed milk. We had first the Borden industry settle

in Ingersoll and then they organized in Norwich and also in Tillsonburg. We had Canada Milk Products come into the village where I am, operate their first plant. Extended from there to Belmont and also out into the Eastern Province, way down at Russell—I think they had a plant. Then in the territory represented by Mr. Davis the Carnation people came in and started a plant at Aylmer and also at Springfield. At the time of the war those plants were using up at one time up to a million pounds of milk a day, practically speaking. These several plants were taking milk from those districts, practically half a million pounds of milk a day, and converting it into a commercial product, and not a bit of cheese or butter. Now in most of those districts we are going back to cheese making. I know the cheese factory in the village I was sold out to this Canadian Milk Products, and in a few years we have built another cheese factory which has gone out of business, but in lieu of that they built a factory two miles north, three miles south they put another factory, two miles east put in another factory, so that the district practically is going back into cheese making district.

In regard to the mixed farming, there is one or two points I wish to touch upon. The matter has been discussed pretty fully and I just wish to mention one point. What is affecting us in the farming line is the matter of weeds. One reason I mention that, when Mr. Gilroy was comparing weed business and we had inspection along with the corn-borer inspection, which I took great exception to. They cannot be compared any more than you can compare light and dark. The corn-borer business was a matter of cutting your corn and probably turning under your stubble, and that was practically all you had to do. I can take you to farms in my own district and I can show you a field that looks good and we can go and work it up nicely and put in a nice crop of grain and probably before the season is through you will see that grain filled with sow thistles. How are you going to handle that situation? There is problem that has met us in the matter of farming. It is prevalent throughout the country and the Good Book says to leave them to the harvest and cut them. Now, a few years ago I went into one field and I found this crop was coming pretty heavy and I cut it down and made hay of it and put it into the barn to save it going to seed. There is problem we had. There is problem throughout the Province of Ontario, the matter of taking care of the weeds. Mr. Fraleigh has a good suggestion and his suggestion there is that grain coming from the West come in ground condition to get away from sowing these seeds. In dealing with the matter of getting rid of this sow thistle, I believe summer fallowing is going to help a great deal. I know last spring I tried an experiment. I had one field that was pretty bad, so I went to work after I got through seeding and cultivated that field until about the 1st of July. We cultivated it as deep as we could cultivate. Got down pretty near plow depth as you can. Cultivated that field about the 1st of July and sowed a crop of millet. I had a crop of millet and only a few spears of sow thistle come through. If I would make any suggestion bearing along this line I would suggest that something be done to encourage some summer fallowing to a certain extent. Of course, you are losing the use of this land for a year and you are getting away from production to a certain extent. I wish that the money spent on inspection and going out through the country along some of those lines would be given, a certain amount, to some farmers to encourage summer fallowing and we would get away from the weeds. You have a pasture field and you have a lot of thistles growing in that, it don't take the farmer—

MR. ———: How could you take money and have farmer look after his field?

MR. BAXTER: You make grant to certain man to do certain thing. You can send a certain man out and you summer fallow that field, rather than send an inspector, and say, "We will allow you so much an acre," if it is a bad field. It may be impossible to do that, but if anything could be done along that line, I say it would be better than go and pay inspectors. There are parts which an inspector can do but there are other parts that he cannot do—the other part I refer to. We heard a lot here about the condition of things at present. Now, the statement I intended to make and the stand I am prepared to take this morning was that the solution of the problem to-day is in the hands of the farmer. You can come here and say, "You never made so much money." If the farmers to-day will stand up together and say, "We have problem in our hands, let us go ahead with it."

Now, there are a few points on that I would like to discuss, and I say it with all kindness because I am a farmer myself and what money I earn I have to earn it from the farm, and I realize we have problems as farmers if we get down together we can solve and handle a lot of those problems. You take the dairy situation. When the man come in to buy that plant in our village to start up Canadian Milk Products, the very first meeting they had was to outline to the farmers what they had to do. There was a motion put to the meeting asking that committee be appointed to confer with this gentleman who had the plant on the price of milk, how the price should be paid. What did this gentleman say? He said, "I can run my own business; I don't want any help from any of you men." That was all right. He had his plant; we had the milk. His plant was no good without our milk. One farmer in that meeting, who was probably the heaviest contributor to that factory, because he had more milk than anybody else there, thought he should be in a position to go to that man and maybe get a cent or two a pound for his milk. Now, there is the condition that existed. That thing went on for a few years—no committee was appointed and the man set his price. We sold that man milk at that plant and never knew what we were going to get every month for our milk. That is the condition we were under. They arose to the situation and built a cheese factory under his nose. He went to a farmer and asked, "Where are they getting the money?" and he said, "Don't be mistaken, the farmers have some money and they can build the factory." Now, if the farmers will get together—I know it is a debatable question. You say the farmers do not get together, but there is the solution to our problems along all these lines, and if the farmers get together there is the solution. I was talking to our agricultural representative and they had a school of marketing and the matter of selling of cheese came up, with the result that one community met in the cheese meeting and discussing the situation found out that the cheese maker said it was hard to make a large cheese. In making smaller cheese he got more money, raked in for himself \$2,000. The farmers got busy and they got together and they studied the situation out. I think the situation is that you will see the farmers come together in that county and build a cold storage plant within the centre of the county, where all this cheese will be delivered and sold through central selling agency. The Government is with us. They are doing things to help us, and I say there are some of the problems that the Government has and are coming forth to help us out along that line. I am not agitating the expenditure of more money, but I say with the money they have at the present time, they are doing their part, they are giving aid to help out, but I say the farmers in this whole situation it is up to them to get together and help solve these great problems that we have before us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, before leaving this mixed farming I thought possibly I had better mention one phase of farming that has not been mentioned. I have had two or three appeals from the County of Grey—a county adapted for growing alfalfa—and up in that district there are several alfalfa grinding mills. That is, the farmers are becoming acquainted with what they can do with alfalfa by grinding it. A farmer locates and he puts a mill in and grows a great bulk of alfalfa on his own farm. He grinds that and grinds for several other farmers surrounding him, and they find they are meeting competition in this ground alfalfa from the Americans. It is shipped in from the United States to the big mills and they find they have the product but the market has been more or less established by the United States alfalfa men. Now, they feel that they are deserving of some attention because they realize the wonderful outlet in the product of alfalfa, and it is just in its infancy, and owing to the balanced ration that is now advised by our Ontario Agricultural College which is bringing about a demand for ground alfalfa as high as \$25.00 to \$45.00 a ton. I believe that this is a phase of agriculture that the Minister might take into consideration, and I thought I might leave for the purpose of drawing it to his attention in the future a resolution or just more or less of a recommendation:

“Owing to the development and increased demand of alfalfa meal, in this Dominion, caused by the necessity of a certain percentage of green fodder in all balanced food rations, and this Province, a great portion of which is adapted for the growing of alfalfa, that this Agricultural Committee, now in Session, recommend to the Government the taking into consideration, at their earliest convenience, the grading and marketing and encouragement of increased production of this product.”

If it is agreeable to the Minister I will just leave that with him.

MR. BAXTER: Might I ask a question in regard to alfalfa, could you grow seed in that county?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we find farmers growing that seed. They have a system of capping it, where they can produce an equal quality of green fodder equal to the States. They find their trouble is that attention has not been given to protection. They are demanding in the letters I have received that the duty be looked into by the Federal Government and that they get a chance to quote prices in the larger mills.

MR. BAXTER: Well, you say you cut a portion of it for seed—is that straw?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, there is a part that the Government might play. We find that those that are grinding it are even grinding a certain percentage of timothy in it and selling it for alfalfa, and for that reason more or less tab should be kept on it to preserve the market. We find a man who caps it and keeps it and brings it in with the intention of grinding it—he has exceptionally favourable mill—and he has come down to Toronto and he is dickering through the big mills. There is one farmer up there shipped eight to nine carloads this year and he is just picking out his market and he is realizing from that \$25.00 to \$30.00 a ton, whereas if he sold it there the least he would get would be \$11.00. That points out what those alfalfa districts might be if they got a chance.

Now, that concludes our subject of mixed farming. We had intended to carry on the hog grading but I see Mr. Hambly has gone away quite satisfied with recommendation that has been made.

MR. HENRY: I will move the following resolution:

"That we, the members of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature, are opposed to the present system of hog grading and are unanimously of the opinion that hog grading is a menace to the farmers of Ontario."

I will move the resolution be adopted.

MR. ST. DENIS: I will second it, that we do not approve of the present system of hog grading.

MR. BRAGG: Considered a menace to the farmers of the Province.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure? (Carried.) Now, that covers all the subjects that we had on the agenda.

MR. CRAIG: There is one suggestion or one item that probably has not been dealt with as it might. In the first place I might say that I am interested in beef cattle. For that reason probably I have a right to say something about it. We all know, or most of us know, in order to get good beef cattle you must have well bred cattle. In many sections of the Province of Ontario they have lots of feed, lots of pasture, but ain't in a position—or, in other words I might say, do not know the value of well bred cattle. Now, this is the only suggestion I am making—I want it to go for what it is worth. We will suppose that we go down into a certain section and there is everything you want there for raising cattle and we say to the farmers there—here is thoroughbred bull calf eight months old, we are going to give it to them, free of charge—it won't be a big expense—you will have it there and let the people in that vicinity use that until four or five years of age, and you ship it back—it still belongs to the Government—and sell it and in nine cases out of ten it will bring almost as much as the cost of the calf. That will mean the first three or four years you do that a certain amount of expenditure for the Government but, get me, when these bulls start coming back you are getting back almost as much money as you have invested. You have educated the farmers where you put that bull to benefit and the value of having better bred cattle. Get my point. Now, there is no man unless he has studied it, handled cattle, knows the difference in the value between a well bred animal and what we call a mongrel. I have seen cattle in the Toronto market, the same day, cost just as much money practically to produce them for two years of age, and I have seen one steer—I am just giving this for argument sake—sell for \$50.00, that I will venture to say costs as much as the steer the other man sold for \$100.00. Now, is that right?

A Voice: That is right.

MR. CRAIG: I say the only way to get people to see that is to give them something to work with and it is not going to cost a great deal of money. Now, that is all I have to say. I am only making that suggestion, and I will leave it to you for what it is worth, but I think it is a thing well worth trying.

The Committee adjourned for the Session at 1.05 p.m.

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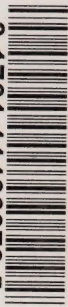
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